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Canada. Secretary of State. Dept. of the
"X" SECOND SUPPLEMENT. X

[COPIES OF]

PROCLAMATIONS,
ORDERS IN COUNCIL
AND
DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Supplement 2.

COMPILED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

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3/10/16.

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The Order in Council authorizing the publication of this compilation referred only to such documents as appeared in the *Gazettes*. At the request of several Departments of the Government interested therein, unpublished Orders in Council and other documents were included in the first Supplement.

This Supplement contains all Orders in Council relating to the War, published or unpublished, which have general application.

In the Index, under the title "Military Honours," are alphabetical lists down to the 1st of January, 1916, of all Canadians mentioned in despatches or otherwise honoured. This list will be continued in future Supplements.

A third Supplement containing documents to 1st June, 1916, is in course of preparation, and will be in the hands of the printer immediately after that date.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OF CANADA, 21st May, 1916.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 14th November, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Secretary of State, dated 12th November, 1914, representing that since the outbreak of the European War a large number of Proclamations, Orders in Council and Despatches has been published in the *Canada Gazette*, many of which have the force of Statutes and are required to be referred to constantly by those interested in dealing with such subjects as contraband, trading with the enemy, and allied subjects, and that many applications have been made to the Department of the Secretary of State for copies of all these documents.


The Minister submits that it is advisable that a compilation, to date, should be prepared and published of all Proclamations, Orders in Council and Despatches published in the *Canada Gazette* and such documents as appear in the *London Gazette* as may be of interest to Canadians, together with other public documents referred to in the *Gazettes* aforesaid and that extra copies of all such documents as may be hereafter published in the *Gazette* be printed separately and issued concurrently with the issue of the *Gazettes* in which they may appear.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to undertake the said compilation and to publish the same and that the cost thereof be paid by the Department of the Secretary of State out of a credit from the War Appropriation, as may subsequently be found to be necessary.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State.



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P. C. 1979.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

SATURDAY, the 1st day of August, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to approve the following rates of pay and allowances for the Naval Volunteer Force, the establishment of which was authorized by Order in Council, dated 18th May, 1914 (P.C. No. 1313), and the same are hereby approved accordingly, viz.:—

DAILY RATES OF PAY.

Officers.

Rank or rating—

Lieutenant.....	\$ 4.00
Sub-Lieutenant.....	3.00
Midshipman.....	2.00
Surgeon.....	4.00
Paymaster.....	4.00
Assistant Paymaster.....	3.00

Allowances—

Officer in Command of Company.....	\$ 1.00
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Petty Officers and Men.

Rating—

Boy.....	\$ 0.50
Ordinary Seaman.....	0.80
Able Seaman.....	0.85
Leading Seaman.....	0.95
Petty Officer.....	1.10
Chief Petty Officer.....	1.50
Writer.....	1.50

Allowances—

Efficiency.....	\$0.15
Specialist.....	0.25 (a)
Bugler.....	0.15

(a) Specialist Allowance to be granted for qualifying in each subject of training as laid down by the Regulations.

Signal Ratings.

Signal ratings will be granted the pay of their corresponding seamen ratings, and 25 cents per day special signal allowance in addition to the efficiency allowance when eligible for the latter.

Instructional Staff.

The pay of the Instructional Staff to be the same as laid down for the Navy by Order in Council.

Subsistence, Lodging, etc., Allowances.

When Naval Volunteers are proceeding to or from training they will receive subsistence, etc., allowance on the same scale as laid down for the Navy by Order in Council.

F. K. BENNETTS,
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 269.

Order in Council authorizing the Minister of Militia to take control of Telegraph Cables.

P. C. 2029.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

2nd day of August, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a grave emergency has arisen in which it is expedient for the Public Service that the Government of Canada should have control over the transmission and reception of

telegraph messages by any Cable Company operating telegraph cables within the Dominion of Canada or the territorial waters thereof.

THEREFORE the Deputy Governor General in Council is pleased to Order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The Minister of Militia and Defence by warrant under his hand may direct and cause so much of any Cable Company's property, offices or works as are within the Dominion of Canada or the territorial waters thereof or any part of such works to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of His Majesty and to be used for His Majesty's service and subject thereto for such ordinary service as to the said Minister may seem fit and in that event any person authorized by the said Minister may enter upon the offices and works of any Cable Company and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

The Minister of Militia and Defence may when he considers it expedient instead of taking possession of the property, offices and works of any Cable Company, direct and authorize such persons as he thinks fit to assume control of the transmission of messages by any Company's cables either wholly or partly and in such manner as he may direct and such persons may enter upon the Company's premises accordingly; or the Minister of Militia and Defence may direct any Cable Company to submit to him or to any person authorized by him all cablegrams and messages tendered for transmission or arriving by any Company's cable or any class or classes of such cablegrams or messages and to stop or delay the transmission of any cablegrams or messages or deliver the same to him or his agent and generally to obey all such directions with reference to the transmission and reception of cablegrams as the Minister of Militia and Defence may prescribe and the Company and its officers and agents shall obey and conform to all such directions.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 270.**Order in Council authorizing the Minister of the Naval Service to take control of Wireless Telegraphs.**

P. C. 2030.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

2nd day of August, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a grave emergency has arisen in which it is expedient for the Public Service that the Government of Canada should have control over the transmission and reception of telegraph messages by any person or persons or by any wireless telegraph company operating wireless telegraph apparatus within the Dominion of Canada or the territorial waters thereof:

THEREFORE the Deputy Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The Minister of the Naval Service, may by warrant under his hand direct and cause so much of any such person's or company's property, offices or works as are within the Dominion of Canada or the territorial waters thereof, or any part of such works, to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, and to be used for His Majesty's service and subject thereto for such ordinary service as may seem fit; and in that event, any person duly authorized by the Minister of the Naval Service may enter upon the offices and works of any such person or persons or of any wireless telegraph company and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

The Minister of the Naval Service may, should he consider it expedient instead of taking possession of the property, offices and works of any such person or persons or of any wireless telegraph company, direct and authorize such persons as he thinks fit to assume the control of the transmission of messages by any wireless telegraph apparatus either wholly or partly and

in such manner as he may direct, and such persons may accordingly enter upon the company's or other such person's premises, and the Minister of the Naval Service may direct any wireless telegraph company or other such person to submit to him or any person authorized by him, all telegrams and messages tendered for transmission by such company's or other such person's telegraphs or any class or classes of such telegrams or messages, and to stop or delay the transmission of any telegrams or messages or deliver the same to him or his agent, and generally to obey all such directions with reference to the transmission and reception of telegrams as may be prescribed, and all such persons and the company and its officers and agents shall obey and conform to all such directions.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 271.

Order in Council authorizing advances to the Chartered Banks.

P. C. 2032.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Deputy Governor General on the 3rd August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Report, dated 3rd August, 1914, from the Minister of Finance, calling attention to the grave conditions now prevailing in Europe and their effect upon the financial and commercial situation in Canada.

Within a week's time and with an unexpectedness unparalleled in history hostilities have broken out among the Great Powers of Europe.

The effect of this sudden outbreak with all its portentous consequences upon the financial systems of the world has been momentous in the extreme. In the existing loss of credit-

confidence the demand at all the great centres for gold by bankers and by the public has been unprecedented in its magnitude and has resulted in the sale at whatever prices could be obtained of immense volumes of domestic and international securities. Unable to sustain the burden of such selling all the great bourses and stock exchanges of the world have been closed by their governing bodies. Specie payments have for some time past been suspended on the Continent of Europe and more recently in the United Kingdom where the Bank Act has been suspended under the authority of the Imperial Government.

While the chartered banks of Canada, as shown by their official returns are in a position of normal strength there is ground for belief that in view of the exceptional conditions above referred to which are likely to prevail and may become aggravated as the European war proceeds Canadian bankers will find it necessary to restrict to a considerable degree all commercial credits. They may also experience difficulty in meeting abnormal demands upon them for gold or legal tender. Such a condition could only result in grave and lasting injury to all the great interests of the Dominion.

In view of the foregoing and after having given the matter full consideration the Minister is of opinion that valuable assistance can be afforded in this critical condition of affairs by action on the part of the Government which will enable the banks to maintain the volume of credits available to their customers and supply them with additional liquid resources. For this purpose he recommends that the Dominion Government advance to banks to be designated by him such sums as he may deem reasonable and proper to be used by the said banks in the usual course of their business.

The Minister further recommends that such advances be made to the said banks upon such high-class securities as he may approve and further that he be authorized to appoint the President of the Canadian Bankers Association, the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, the General Manager of the Royal Bank and the Manager of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce to advise him as to the said securities and that the rate of interest charged on such advances be such from time to time as the minister may approve, but not less than five per centum per annum. Each bank to which a

loan or loans are made shall agree to repay the same with interest within a period not extending beyond 1st May, 1915.

The Minister further recommends that he be authorized to engage the Royal Trust Company for the purpose of holding in trust for the Government the securities lodged by the banks availing themselves of this proposal and that such securities or part thereof may be released from time to time under the authority of the Minister as the advances are repaid in whole or part by the banks or as other approved securities are lodged in substitution.

The Minister further recommends that in view of the inadvisability of attempting at this juncture to make an issue of Dominion securities in the London market the proposed advances be made by an issue of such amount of Dominion notes as may be necessary and that although contrary to the provisions of the Dominion Notes Act such notes be issued against the deposit by the banks of high-class securities approved by the Minister of Finance, as hereinbefore provided. While the arrangement proposed is a technical departure from the terms of the Dominion Notes Act, such departure is, in the opinion of the Minister, justified by the exceptional circumstances above mentioned.

The Minister further recommends that at the next ensuing session, Parliament be asked to enact a bill of indemnity confirming and sanctioning the proceedings herein recommended in so far as they require for their validity legal confirmation or sanction.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 272.

Order in Council authorizing the Minister of Militia to call out Active Militia to complete training.

P. C. 2040.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 5th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence advise with regard to the existing situation, that the Minister of Militia and Defence be permitted to call out units of the Active (non-permanent) Militia, as circumstances may demand, to complete the unexpired portion of the thirty (30) days' training authorized by Section 52 of the Militia Act.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 273.

Order in Council providing for the protection of public property.

P. C. 2041.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 5th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, advise that where any Department of the Government requires or deems it desirable to have police protection for Government property or for property that may be required later on for transportation or other public purposes, such Department shall apply to the

Minister of Justice, and that where military protection is required or deemed desirable such Department shall apply to the Minister of Militia and Defence.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 274.

Order in Council authorizing the mobilization of Volunteers for Overseas Service.

P. C. 2067.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 6th August, 1914, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, representing,—in view of the state of war now existing between the United Kingdom, and the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire on the one side, and Germany on the other side, creating a menace to the well-being and integrity of the Empire, and having regard to the duty of the Dominion of Canada as one of these Dominions to provide for its own defence and to assist in maintaining the integrity and honour of the Empire,—that it is desirable to mobilize Militia units of the various arms of the service of such effective strength as may from time to time be determined by Your Royal Highness in Council, such units to be composed of officers and men who are willing to volunteer for Overseas service under the British Crown; to organize and equip them for war and to make and perfect all arrangements necessary to enable them to enlist and be enrolled for service under His Majesty's Government, should that Government so desire.

The Minister recommends, in order that this purpose may be carried out, that Your Royal Highness authorize the raising and equipment of such units of such effective strength as afore-

said, the concentrating of them at some point to be selected by the Minister of Militia, with Your Royal Highness' approval, and to make and perfect all arrangements necessary to enable them to enlist and be enrolled for service under His Majesty's Government should that Government so desire, upon such terms of engagement and for such service as may be deemed advisable.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for Your Royal Highness' approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 275.

**Order in Council authorizing the calling out of parts of the Militia
as required for active service.**

P. C. 2068.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday the 6th day of August, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in view of the state of war existing between the United Kingdom and the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire, on the one side, and Germany, on the other side; and in view of the fact that thereby the Dominion of Canada is liable to invasion and other assaults of a hostile nature, such an emergency has arisen as calls for the placing of the Militia on "active service."

THEREFORE His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under the authority of Section Sixty-nine of the Militia Act, is hereby pleased to order that such corps or parts of the Militia as may from time to time, with the approval of the

Governor General in Council, be named or designated in General Orders published in *The Canada Gazette*, be placed on Active service in Canada.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 276.

Order in Council establishing a Censorship of Cables.

P. C. 2069.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report dated 6th August, 1914, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that in accordance with the instructions received from the British Government, a censorship of cables and wireless telegraphy has been established in Canada and for this work the following personnel has been found necessary:—

	Deputy Chief Censors.	Censors.	Asst. Censors.	De- coders.
	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
Ottawa	1	2	4
Halifax and Camperdown..		2	6	10
Canso.....		1	9	24
Sydney.....		1	9	12
Glace Bay.....		1	2	4
Fame Point.....		1	2	4
Heath Point.....		1	2	4
Victoria.....		1	3	4
Bamfield.....		1	3	4
Cape Lazo.....		1	2	4
Pachens.....		1	2	4
Total 1.....		13	40	78

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that the following rates of salary be approved, these being, approximately, the same as those paid Censors in Great Britain, viz.:—

Deputy Chief Censor.....	\$10 00 a day.
Censor.....	9 00 “
Asst. Censor.....	7 00 “
Decoders.....	3 50 “

These rates to include everything except travelling expenses.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 277.

**Order in Council suspending the issue of Money Orders to
European Countries.**

P. C. 2078.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 7th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Postmaster General, advise that, owing to the unsettled financial conditions now prevailing in Europe and the high rate of exchange that prevails between Canada and Great Britain, which may fluctuate from day to day, money order business between Canada and all European countries, including the United Kingdom, be suspended, and that money order business be suspended with all countries with which Canada has not a direct exchange, as the settlement with such countries has to be made through the British Office, and will be affected by the high rate of exchange in the same manner as the direct exchange on money orders between Canada and Great Britain.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 278.**Order in Council suspending the payment in gold of Dominion Notes.**

P. C. 2096.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 10th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 8th August, 1914, from the Minister of Finance, submitting,—with reference to the Orders in Council of the 3rd August, 1914,* under which arrangements were made with a view to preserving the gold supply of the Dominion of Canada from depletion, that, in his opinion, it became desirable that steps be taken at that time to preserve intact the gold reserve held by him under the provisions of the Dominion Notes Act.

The Minister, accordingly, gave instructions on the 4th August, 1914, that, until further notice, Dominion Notes would not be redeemed at the offices of the Assistant Receivers General in specie.

The Minister recommends that his action in this regard be confirmed and that at the next session of Parliament legislation be obtained to legalize the course thus taken.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*p. 531.

No. 279**Order in Council Providing Leave for Officers and Men of the Permanent Staff and Force selected for Service Abroad.**

P. C. 2164.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 17th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a report from the Minister of Militia and Defence, dated 17th August, 1914, recommending that officers and men of the Permanent Staff and Force who are selected for service abroad with the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force be granted leave of absence, and that, whilst serving on the Expeditionary Force, in addition to the rates of pay which they may be drawing as member thereof, they shall continue, during their service abroad, to receive the pay of such appointment, command or rank as they held at the time of their selection.

The Minister further recommends that, on their return from active service, they shall resume such appointments, commands and ranks as they held on the date of their selection, or the equivalent thereof.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 280.

*Canada Gazette, 20th February, 1915.***Order in Council providing extra pay for men in Submarine Service.**

P. C. 2175.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 21st day of August, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Order in Council, dated 5th June, 1910, rates of pay for Officers and Men of the Naval Service of Canada were established;

AND WHEREAS, by Order in Council, dated 1st August, 1914* rates of pay and allowances for the Naval Volunteer Force were established;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary, on account of the acquisition of submarine boats by the Government, to lay down rates of extra pay for Officers and Men serving in submarines;

THEREFORE, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The following rates of extra pay for service in submarine vessels, which are based on those in force in the Royal Navy, are established for the Officers and Men of the Naval Service and of the Naval Volunteer Force who are employed on submarine duty:—

EXTRA SUBMARINE PAY.

Officers above the rank of Sub-Lieutenant..	\$ 1.50
Sub-Lieutenants, Commissioned Warrant	
Officers and Warrant Officers.....	1.00
Chief Petty Officers, Petty Officers and	
Leading Seamen.....	0.60
Other Ratings.....	0.50

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*p. 527.

No. 281.**Order in Council respecting leave to Civil Servants of Allied Nationality.**

P. C. 2182.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 20th August, 1914, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, stating that since the outbreak of war a certain number of persons of French, Belgian and Russian origin employed in the Civil Service of Canada, are legally liable under the laws of their respective countries to military service.

The Minister recommends that any such persons who obtain the permission of the Head of their respective Departments to go and do military service for any of the Allied Nations shall be entitled to receive their regular salary during such period of service, subject to such regulations and conditions as to the payment of such salary to their families or dependents of such persons or otherwise as may be prescribed by Order in Council or by the Head of the Department in each case.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 282.

Order in Council providing rates of pay of men in the Naval Service.

P. C. 2251.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 29th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 27th August, 1914, from the Minister of the Naval Service, recommending that the following rates of pay and allowances be adopted for Petty Officers and Men volunteering for war service, who have had previous service in the Royal Navy, viz.:—

Able Seamen.....	\$ 1.00 per diem.
Leading Seamen.....	1.10 “
Petty Officer.....	1.25 “
Chief Petty Officer.....	1.65 “

Allowances—

Gunnery and Torpedo ratings according to Naval scale:
 Sig. and Teleg. ratings..... 10 cents.
 Stoker ratings..... 20 cents.
 No allowance for badges.

All ratings to be paid in accordance with their equivalent seaman ratings, and to enter with the seniority which they held on leaving the Royal Navy.

Petty Officers and Men to have the option of being placed on the above rates, or on the rates of pay and allowances already in force in the Canadian Navy for their particular rating.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
 Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 283.**Order in Council resuming the issue of money orders to the United Kingdom.**

P. C. 2252.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 29th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th August, 1914, from the Postmaster General, stating that the Post Office Department is in receipt of information from the British Post Office Department, to the effect that financial conditions are now more settled than when money order business was suspended between the two countries, and that in view of present conditions it would be safe to issue money orders at \$4.92 instead of at the old rate of \$4.87, and recommending the resumption of money order business under these conditions and on a basis that no order for more than \$100 shall be sold to any one person in one day.

The Minister recommends—in view of the above representations—that money order business between Canada and Great Britain be resumed, on the conditions above enumerated.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 284.

Order in Council providing regulation for applications for advances
under The Finance Act, 1914.

P. C. 2276.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 2nd day of September, 1914

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of Section 5 of The Finance Act, 1914, being Chapter 3 of the Statutes 5 George V, assented to on the 22nd day of August, 1914,* is pleased to order that the following Regulations be made and established:—

REGULATION I.

The form of application to the Treasury Board for advances under The Finance Act, 1914, shall be as nearly as may be in the form hereto attached marked "A".

REGULATION II.

The pledge of securities by a bank with the Minister of Finance under The Finance Act, 1914, shall be subject to the provisions of an agreement in the form attached hereto marked "B" and the terms and conditions set forth in Schedule "B" thereto.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*App. p. 132.

P. C. 2276 (a).

"A"

REGULATION NO. I.

Application by
under the Finance Act, 1914.

To the Honourable the Members of the Treasury Board:

The Bank (hereinafter called "the Bank") hereby applies under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1914, for a loan of dollars or such less amount as may be approved by the Treasury Board and offers as security therefor the securities set forth, in the Schedule attached hereto.

The Bank will repay the amount advanced with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on or before the 1st day of May, 1915.

The Bank submits herewith (*or undertakes to furnish as soon as possible as the case may be*) a certified copy of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank authorizing this application and the pledge of the securities specified.

The Bank will upon approval of the loan deposit the securities with the Minister of Finance or for his account with a depositary authorized by him to receive the same accompanied by a duly executed pledge agreement in the form approved by the Governor in Council.

Dated at this day of 1914.

The Bank

by.....
*President (or Vice-President or other
Director authorized by resolution of the
Board).*

.....
*General Manager (or other officer author-
ized by resolution of the Board).*

Approved for an advance
of \$

.....
Secretary of the Treasury Board.

Ottawa.

P. C. 2276 (b)

THE FINANCE ACT, 1914.

SCHEDULE giving description and brief particulars of securities
to be deposited pursuant to attached application by
The Bank

Description and particulars.	Bank's valuation.	Valuation by Treasury Board as basis for advance.

The

Bank

by.....
*President (or Vice-President or other
Director authorized by the Board.)*

.....
*General Manager (or other officer
authorized by the Board).*

P. C. 2276 (c)

"B"

REGULATION No. II.

Pledge Agreement

under the Finance Act, 1914.

The undersigned Bank hereby acknowledges to owe to His Majesty the King, the sum of dollars, together with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, which amount is to be paid to His Majesty the King on or before the 1st day of May, 1915.

As security for the payment of the said indebtedness and interest the undersigned Bank has concurrently with the execution hereof deposited with the Minister of Finance (or with _____ for account of the Minister of Finance) in trust for His Majesty the securities set forth in Schedule "A" hereto annexed and hereby assigns and transfers the same to His Majesty as such security aforesaid.

The regulations, terms and conditions of pledge set forth in the Schedule "B" hereto, together with all additions to and modifications thereof from time to time made by the Governor in Council shall form part hereof and the undersigned Bank agrees to be bound thereby and from time to time to execute all such further instruments and documents as may be reasonably required by the Minister of Finance for the purpose of giving effect thereto.

Executed in triplicate this
day of _____, 191 .

The

Bank

by.....
*President (or Vice-President or other
authorized Director).*

.....
*General Manager (or other officer
authorized by resolution of the Board).*

P. C. 2276 (d)

SCHEDULE A.—THE FINANCE ACT, 1914.

SCHEDULE giving description and brief particulars of securities pledged and subject to the attached agreement.

Description and Particulars.

The

Bank

by.....
*President (or Vice-President or other
 Director authorized by the Board).*

.....
*General Manager (or other officer
 authorized by the Board).*

.....
*Assistant Receiver General
 of Royal Trust Company.*

by.....
as the case may be.

P. C. 2276 (e)

SCHEDULE B.

REGULATIONS, terms and conditions applicable to all advances to Chartered Banks of Canada under the Finance Act, 1914.

1. Advances shall bear interest from the date on which they are respectively made.

2. Interest shall be computed at the rate of five per cent per annum or such greater rate as may be from time to time fixed by Order in Council.

3. Interest shall be payable quarterly on the last day of the months of February, May, August and November, the first payment to be made on the first of such days which shall happen after the making of each advance.

4. All payments shall be due at the office of the Receiver General of Canada at Ottawa.

5. So long as the Bank is not in default it shall be entitled upon request to receive all interest and dividends which shall be paid upon the pledged securities or the coupons or other interest warrants therefor.

6. The Bank shall at all times maintain such margin in value of pledged securities over and above the advances thereon as may be required by the Minister.

7. As advances are repaid the Minister may direct the redelivery to the Bank of such securities as he may approve.

8. All advances shall be repayable on or before the 1st day of May, 1915, but the time for payment of the principal may be extended from time to time by Order in Council.

9. If the Bank shall make default in payment of the advances when due or meanwhile in the payment of interest, or in the maintenance of margin, or shall suspend payment of its liabilities, the whole amount of the indebtedness and interest shall, without any notice or demand, become immediately payable and the Minister or his appointee may forthwith, or at any time thereafter in his discretion without notice, without demand, without advertisement or any other formality, all of which are hereby waived, sell and dispose of all or any of the

pledged securities by public or private sale or on any exchange in Canada or elsewhere and may buy in at any sale by auction and vary or rescind any contract of sale and may transfer and deliver the securities so sold to the purchasers thereof.

10. The Bank shall take up all maturing securities on or before the maturity thereof either by paying the amount required to obtain the release thereof or by the substitution of other approved securities of a like principal amount, or partly in one mode and partly in the other.

11. No obligation to collect either principal or interest or to enforce or realize upon any of the pledged securities shall rest upon His Majesty, or the Minister or any depositary, and the duty of giving notice of dishonour of or protesting any security shall remain with the Bank. His Majesty or any person on his behalf may, however, exercise without responsibility for loss or otherwise all or any of the rights and remedies of a holder of such securities.

12. All moneys realized from the pledged securities after deducting all expenses, commissions and costs, including Solicitor and Counsel fees in connection therewith, shall be applied on the indebtedness of the Bank to His Majesty, and any surplus shall be paid to the Bank. All accounts certified to be correct by the Department of Finance shall be conclusive.

13. Notwithstanding the pledge of securities His Majesty shall in respect of the indebtedness and interest be entitled to all other rights and remedies against the Bank vested in him by law and shall not be obliged to realize upon the pledged securities or any of them.

14. His Majesty shall not be responsible for the loss of any of the pledged securities either in transmission or by the wrongful act or neglect of any depositary thereof or other person, nor for any other loss howsoever occurring with reference thereto.

15. "Minister" shall mean the Minister or Acting Minister of Finance, or any Deputy or Assistant Deputy Minister or any appointee of the Minister or Acting Minister. "Bank" shall mean the pledging Bank.

16. For the purpose of uniformity it is declared that the Agreement of Pledge and the rights and obligations of His Majesty and the Bank respectively thereunder and under these Regulations shall be interpreted and governed by the Law of the Province of Ontario.

17. These regulations and the terms and conditions affecting the deposit of securities and the agreement of pledge thereof may from time to time be added to, varied or modified by Order in Council and all such conditions, variations and modifications shall apply to all agreements of pledge then existing as well as to those thereafter entered into with the same effect as if embodied therein.

No. 285.

Order in Council providing Rates of Pay and Allowance for the Overseas Force.

P. C. 2264.

CERTIFIED copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 3rd September, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated 27th August, 1914, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, recommending that the following daily rates of pay be authorized for the troops of the Overseas Contingents, these rates being in most cases the same as those now in force for annual training:—

DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

	Pay.	Allowance Field.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Commander, Major-General.....	20 00	4 00
General Staff Officer, 1st grade.....	10 00	3 00
Asst. Adjutant and Quartermaster General.....	9 00	3 00
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade.....	8 00	3 00
Asst. Director of Medical Services.....	8 00	3 00
Deputy Asst. Adjutant and Quartermaster.....	7 00	3 00
Deputy Asst. Adjutant General.....	7 00	3 00
Deputy Asst. Quartermaster General.....	7 00	3 00
Chief Paymaster.....	8 00	3 00
Deputy Asst. Director of Veterinary Services.....	8 00	3 00
General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade.....	5 00	3 00
Deputy Asst. Director of Medical Services.....	5 00	3 00
Deputy Asst. Director of Ordnance Services.....	5 00	3 00
Asst. Provost Marshal.....	5 00	3 00
Divisional Paymaster.....	5 00	3 00
Asst. Divisional Paymaster.....	3 00	3 00
A.D.C. to Commander.....	3 00	3 00
Superintending Clerk.....	2 00	1 00
Other Clerks.....	1 50	0 50
Staff Sergeant and Sergeants.....	pay of rank	0 50
Other non-commissioned officers and men.....	pay of rank	0 25

DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS AND INFANTRY BRIGADE
HEADQUARTERS.

	Pay.	Allowance Field.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Commander.....	9 00	3 00
Brigade Major.....	6 00	3 00
Staff Captains.....	4 00	3 00
Intelligence Staff Officer.....	3 00	3 00
Veterinary Officer.....	pay of rank	3 00
Clerks.....	1 50	0 50
Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.....	pay of rank	0 50
Other Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.....	pay of rank	0 25

REGIMENTAL RATES—ALL ARMS.

	Pay.	Allowance Field.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Colonel.....	6 00	1 50
Lieut.-Colonel.....	5 00	1 25
Majors.....	4 00	1 00
Captains.....	3 00	0 75
Lieutenants.....	2 00	0 60
Adjutants, in addition to pay of rank.....	0 50	
Paymasters.....	3 00	0 75
Quartermasters.....	3 00	0 75
Warrant Officers.....	2 00	0 30
Quartermaster Sergeants.....	1 80	0 20
Orderly Room Clerks.....	1 50	0 20
Pay Sergeants.....	1 50	0 20
Squadron, Battery or Company Sergeant-Major.....	1 60	0 20
Squadron, Battery or Company Quartermaster Sergeant.....	1 50	0 20
Colour-Sergeant or Staff-Sergeant.....	1 60	0 20
Sergeants.....	1 35	0 15
Corporals.....	1 10	0 10
Bombardiers or 2nd Corporals.....	1 05	0 10
Trumpeters, buglers and drummers.....	1 00	0 10
Privates, gunners, drivers, sappers, batmen, cooks, etc.....	1 00	0 10

The Minister further recommends that in addition to the foregoing regimental rates, officers in command of regiments of cavalry or battalions of infantry, brigades of artillery, or other bodies of troops numbering 500 men or over, including Divisional Engineer, shall receive Command Pay at the rate of \$1 a day. This, however, shall not be paid to Divisional or Brigade Commanders or other officers in receipt of a special rate of Staff Pay.

The Minister also recommends that in addition to pay of rank Non-Commissioned Officers and men enlisted and employed as Farriers, Shoeing-smiths, Smiths, Saddlers, Fitters, Wheelers, Motor-Car Drivers, Cooks, Bakers, and Butchers shall, if qualified and recommended by the Officer Commanding the unit to which they belong receive Working Pay at the following scale:—

If recommended by Officer Commanding as 1st Class...	\$1 00 a day.
“ “ 2nd Class..	0 75 “
“ “ 3rd Class..	0 50 “

The number drawing Working Pay must not, however, exceed the number shown on the Establishment for these Services.

Armament Artificers and Armourers, etc., of the Permanent Force, if in receipt of a special rate of pay as such, will not be eligible for this special rate of Working Pay.,

Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Staff or Permanent Force shall not receive a lower rate of pay than they are entitled to in that Force.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 286.

Order in Council providing Separation Allowance.

P. C. 2266.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 4th September, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Memorandum, dated 27th August, 1914, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, reporting that under the regulations now existing the wives and families of Officers and Men of the Permanent Force are entitled to free quarters, fuel, light, and rations in the absence of their husbands on duty, while no such provision exists for the non-permanent units of the Overseas Contingent, and that it is very desirable to treat both classes alike as regards pay and allowances.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that one scale of pay be made applicable to both permanent troops and non-permanent troops and, in view of the fact that wives and families of the permanent troops are entitled to free quarters, etc., in the absence of their husbands on duty, that a money allowance to cover quarters, fuel, light and rations be granted the wives

and families of the non-permanent troops sent abroad at the following scale:—

Rank and file.....	\$ 20	per month.
Sergeants and Staff-Sergeants.....	25	"
Warrant Officers.....	30	"
Lieutenants.....	30	"
Captains.....	40	"
Majors.....	50	"
Colonels or Lieut.-Colonels.....	60	"

Provided, however, that there may be deducted from the above separation allowance any amount which is being received by the beneficiaries in payment in whole or in part of the salary which the husband or father was receiving at the time of his enlistment.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 287.

Order in Council providing pardon for Deserters.

P. C. 2303.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 5th September, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 3rd September, 1914, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, representing that, in view of the present war and the necessities arising therefrom, it is desirable that pardons be granted those men of the Permanent Force who, on 5th August, 1914, were in a state of desertion from that Force, and who, on or before 31st October, 1914, surrender themselves in Canada and re-enlist for service either in the Permanent Force or in the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force.

The Minister recommends that pardons be granted as above set forth, such indulgence, however, not to extend to men who are undergoing imprisonment for other than military offences.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 288.

Order in Council rescinding the Order in Council of 7th August, 1914, suspending the issue of Money Orders.

P. C. 2315.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 5th September, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 4th September, 1914, from the Postmaster General, stating that the Post Office Department is in receipt of a cable from the Post Office Department of Great Britain stating that money orders can be accepted from Canada for all countries for which Great Britain acts as intermediary excepting Luxemburg and Constantinople.

The Minister recommends that the Order in Council passed on the 7th day of August, 1914,* by which money order business was suspended with all European countries be rescinded and that authority be given to resume money order business with the above mentioned countries.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*p. 538.

No. 289.**Order in Council respecting Patents of Invention held by Alien Enemies.**

P. C. 2355.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 11th day of September, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the authority conferred by "The War Measures Act, 1914," is pleased to Order as follows:—

The following Orders and Regulations respecting Patents of Invention are hereby made and established:—

1. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Patents and includes the Deputy Commissioner of Patents.

2. The Commissioner may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit, order the avoidance or suspension, in whole or in part, of any patent or license, the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any State at War with His Majesty, and the Commissioner, before granting any such application, may require to be satisfied on the following heads:—

(a) That the person entitled to the benefit of such patent or license is the subject of a State at War with His Majesty;

(b) That the person applying intends to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the patented article, or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, the patented process within the Dominion of Canada;

(c) That it is in the general interests of the country or of a section of the community, or of a trade, that such article should be manufactured or such process carried on as aforesaid.

The fee payable on such application shall be ten dollars.

The Commissioner may at any time, in his absolute discretion, revoke any avoidance or suspension of any patent or license ordered by him, but if any person during the period of such avoidance or suspension begins to manufacture, use or sell in Canada the invention covered by said patent, such person may continue to manufacture, use or sell such invention in as full and ample a manner as if such revocation had not been made.

Provided always that the Commissioner may at any time, if in his absolute discretion he deem it expedient in the public interest, order the avoidance or suspension in whole or in part of any such patent or license upon such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit.

3. The Commissioner may, at any time during the continuance of these Orders and Regulations, avoid or suspend any proceedings on any application made under the Patent Act by a subject of any State at War with His Majesty.

4. The Commissioner may also, at any time, during the continuance of these Orders and Regulations, extend the time prescribed by the Patent Act or any rules made thereunder, for doing any act or filing any document, upon such terms and subject to such conditions as he may think fit in the following cases, namely:—

(a) Where it is shown to his satisfaction that the applicant, patentee, or proprietor, as the case may be, was prevented from doing the said act, or filing the said document, by reason of active service or enforced absence from this country, or any other circumstances arising from the present state of war, which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, would justify such extension;

(b) Where the doing of any act would, by reason of the circumstances arising from the present state of war, be prejudicial or injurious to the rights or interests of any applicant, patentee or proprietor as aforesaid.

Such extension of any prescribed time, if granted after its expiration, shall have the same effect as if granted prior thereto, provided such expiration occurred on or after the fourth day of August, 1914.

5. The Commissioner may refuse to register the assignment of any patent made by a subject of any State at War with His Majesty and filed in the Patent Office on or after the fourth day of August, 1914, unless satisfied that such assignment was made in good faith and not for the purpose of evading any of the provisions of the foregoing Orders and Regulations.

6. The term "person" used in these Orders and Regulations shall, in addition to the meaning given thereto by par. (20) of Section 34 of "The Interpretation Act," include any government department.

7. These Orders and Regulations shall come into operation as and from the fourth day of August, 1914.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 290.

Order in Council respecting British reservists in the Public Service.

P. C. 2405.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 19th September, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, advise that all British reservists employed in the Civil Service of Canada, who have been or may be called out on Active Service in the present war in Europe, be entitled to receive their regular salaries as members of the Civil Service of Canada, while so on Active Service, subject to such regulations and conditions as to the payment of such salary to the families or dependents of such persons or otherwise as may be prescribed by Order in Council, or by the Head of the Department in each case.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 291.

Order in Council appointing Officers to take attestation of Volunteers.

P. C. 2425.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 22nd September, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that any commissioned officer in the Militia of Canada of the rank of Captain, or superior rank, be authorized to take the attestation of soldiers volunteering for service in the present war.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The London Gazette, 29th September, 1914.

[28918]

No. 292.

Order of the British Board of Trade licensing the payment of fees on Patents of Invention in Enemy Countries and on behalf of enemies in the United Kingdom.

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL.

WHEREAS by Royal Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy, dated the 9th day of September, 1914*, it was, amongst other things, declared as follows:—

“The expression ‘enemy country’ in this Proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and of the Dual

*p. 88.

Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the Colonies and Dependencies thereof.

“The expression ‘enemy’ in this Proclamation means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.”

AND WHEREAS it was also declared by the said Proclamation that from and after the date of the said Proclamation, all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in His Majesty’s Dominions were prohibited from doing certain acts therein more specifically referred to:

AND WHEREAS it was further declared by the said Proclamation as follows:—

“Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our License, or by the license given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, whether such licenses be especially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.”

AND WHEREAS it appears desirable to grant the license hereinafter set out;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Trade, acting on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the power reserved in the said Proclamation, do hereby give and grant license to all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in His Majesty’s Dominions.

To pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal of patents, or for obtaining the registration of Designs or Trade Marks, or the renewal of such registration in an “enemy country.”

And also to pay on behalf of an “enemy” any fees payable on application for or renewal of the grant of a British patent or on application for the registration of British Designs or Trade Marks or the renewal of such registration.

Dated this twenty-third day of September, 1914.

For and on behalf of the Board of Trade,

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,
Secretary to the said Board.

No. 293.

Order in Council authorizing the taking of control of Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

P. C. 2409.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 24th day of September, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council under and in virtue of the provisions of Section 6 of the War Measures' Act, 1914, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following Orders and Regulations respecting the transmission and reception of telegraph and telephone messages.

WHEREAS it is advisable for the security and defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada, that during the existing war the Government of Canada should have control over the transmission and reception of telegraph and telephone messages by any company and by any body corporate or politic operating telegraph or telephone lines within Canada.

THEREFORE the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The word "Minister" wherever used herein shall mean such Minister as may be appointed for the purpose by the Governor in Council.*

The word "Company" wherever used herein shall be interpreted to mean "Company, firm, partnership, person or persons."

The Minister by warrant under his hand may direct and cause so much of the property, offices or works of any Company, body corporate or politic operating telegraph or telephone lines in Canada as are within Canada or any part of such property, offices or works to be taken possession of in the name of and on behalf of His Majesty and to be used for His Majesty's service

*See O. C. pp. 594 and 883.

and subject thereto for such ordinary service as to the Minister may seem fit, and in that event any person or persons authorized by the Minister may enter upon the offices and works of any such Company, body corporate or politic and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

The Minister may when he considers it expedient instead of or in addition to taking possession of the property, offices and works of any such Company, body corporate or politic, direct and authorize such person or persons as he thinks fit to assume control of the transmission of messages by any such Company, body corporate or politic either wholly or partly and in such manner as he may direct and such person or persons may enter upon the premises accordingly; and the Minister may direct any such Company, body corporate or politic to submit to him or to any person authorized by him, all telegrams and messages and to stop or delay the transmission of any telegram or message or to deliver the same to him or his agent; and the Minister may direct any such Company, body corporate or politic to transmit all messages whether by telegraph or telephone that may be passing out of Canada through certain named offices only and may require any person going into possession as aforesaid or any person employed by any such Company, body corporate or politic to subscribe to the Oath hereto annexed; and all persons employed by or connected with any such Company, body corporate or politic or so going into possession of the property, offices and works of any such Company, body corporate or politic, shall obey and conform to all such directions with reference to the transmission and reception of cablegrams as the Minister may prescribe.

Any person contravening or being a director or other officer of a Company or Corporation contravening to the knowledge with the consent of such director or officer, any of the provisions of the foregoing orders and regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000 (Five Thousand Dollars) or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment, and such penalty may be recovered or enforced by summary proceedings and conviction under the provisions of Part 15 of the Criminal Code, and in any such proceeding against any such director or officer the onus of showing that he did not know of or consent to such contravention shall be upon such director or officer.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WAR MEASURES' ACT, 1914.

I, _____ of the

_____ of _____ in the

of

Do SOLEMNLY SWEAR:—

That I will not until relieved of this obligation by notice in writing from the Minister of _____ transmit or permit to be transmitted any message whether by telegraph or telephone passing through the office or exchange in which I am employed and intended for delivery outside of Canada, unless I am satisfied on good and reasonable grounds that said message contains no matter giving information with respect to the sailing of ships or to the movement or disposition of any of the forces, ships or war materials of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies or with respect to the plans of any naval or military operations by any such forces or ships or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with the fortification or defence of any place, if the information is such as is calculated to be or as might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and that I will to the best of my ability learn the subject matter of all messages, intercept any message containing any such information and will immediately make known the terms of such message and all facts that I can ascertain as to the identity of the sender thereof to the

SWORN BEFORE ME at the _____ of _____
 in the _____ of _____
 this _____ day of _____
 , A.D. 1914.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
 Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 294.

Canada Gazette, 3rd October, 1914.

Order in Council respecting Immigration to British Columbia.

P.C. 2455.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of subsection (c) of section thirty-eight of The Immigration Act, 9-10 Edward VII, and in view of the present overcrowded condition of the labour market in the Province of British Columbia, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

From and after 1st October, 1914, and until after the 31st day of March, 1915, the landing at any port of entry in British Columbia hereinafter specified of any immigrant of any of the following classes or occupations, viz.:—

Artizans; labourers, skilled and unskilled, shall be, and the same is hereby prohibited.

The following ports of entry in British Columbia are hereby designated as the ports of entry at which this order shall apply:—

Vancouver,	Gangee Harbour,	Paterson,
Victoria,	Douglas,	Aldergrove,
New Westminster,	Gateway,	Rykerts,
Nanaimo,	Grand Forks,	Rossland,
Prince Rupert,	Huntingdon,	Stewart,
Port Simpson,	Kamloops,	Union Bay,
Anyox,	Keremeos,	Upper Sumas,
Atlin,	Kingsgate,	Waneta,
Chilliwack,	Ladner,	Pacific Highway,

Bridesville,
Chopaka,
Carson,
Cascade,
Comox,
Osoyoos,

Myncaster,
Ladysmith,
Midway,
Steveston,
Chemainus,
Powell River,

White Rock,
Mission Junction,
Port McNichol,
Whales Island,
Newport,
Alberni.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 295.

Order in Council respecting Separation Allowance extending the terms of Order in Council of the 4th September, 1914.*

P. C. 2553.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 10th October, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 7th October, 1914, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, stating:—with reference to the Order in Council of the 4th September, 1914, No. 2266,* respecting Separation Allowance to the wives and families of members of the Overseas Contingent—that many applications for this allowance have been received from widows whose sons, their sole support, have gone to the front.

The Minister is of the opinion that these women should be granted the allowance and he recommends that the expression “families” be considered to include such.

The Minister also recommends that the last paragraph of the Order restricting the allowance be made to apply to those beneficiaries only whose husbands or fathers or sons are in receipt of a salary from the Dominion or any of the Provincial Governments during their service with the Contingent.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*p. 555.

No. 296.**Order in Council authorizing a proclamation respecting Prize Court Rules.**

P. C. 2614.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 17th October, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 16th October, 1914, from the Minister of Justice, submitting,—with reference to a telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General, dated the 3rd October, 1914,*—that an Order of His Majesty the King in Council, dated the 30th of September, 1914, has been made, which Order in Council is as follows:—

WHEREAS by section 3 of the Prize Court Act, 1896, His Majesty in Council is authorized to make rules of court for regulating, subject to the provisions of The Naval Prize Act, 1864, and the said Act, the procedure and practice of Prize Courts, within the meaning of The Naval Prize Act, 1864, and the duties and conduct of the officers thereof and of the practitioners therein, and for regulating the fees to be taken by the officers of the courts, and the costs, charges and expenses to be allowed to the practitioners therein;

AND WHEREAS in pursuance of the Prize Court Act 1894, certain rules were made by His Majesty's Order in Council dated the fifth day of August, 1914;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the said rules should be amended;

AND WHEREAS on account of urgency this order should come into immediate operation;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said Act or otherwise in him vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. That in Order twenty-eight (Detention) of the said rules, rule three shall be omitted and this omission shall be retrospective and shall take effect as if the said rule had never been inserted in the said rules.

*App. p. 38.

2. That in Order twenty-nine (Requisitions by Admiralty) of the said rules the following words shall be omitted:—

In rules one and three the words “on motion.” In rule one, the words “form of notice of motion will be found in Appendix A, number fifty-four.” In rule four, the words “by motion.”

3. That the following rule shall be added to the aforesaid Order twenty-nine, after rule four thereof:—

4. (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in this order, the court shall on request of the proper officer of the Crown accept in lieu of payment into a Court, an undertaking in writing signed by the proper officer of the Crown for payment into Court on behalf of the Crown of the appraised value of the ship, or of the amount fixed under rule four of this order, as the case may be, at such time or times as the court shall declare by order that the same or any part thereof is required for the purpose of payment out of court.

4. (b) Where in any case of requisition (a) under this order it is made to appear to the judge on behalf of the Crown that the Lords of the Admiralty desire to requisition for the ship temporarily, the court may, in lieu of an order of release, make an order for the temporary delivery of the ship to the Lords of the Admiralty, and subject as aforesaid, the provisions of this order shall apply to such a requisition; always provided that, in the event of the return of the ship to the custody of the court, the court may make such order as it thinks fit for the return to the Crown of the money paid into Court, or some or any part thereof, or the release of the undertaking given on behalf of the Crown or the return of the amount undertaken to be paid thereby, as the case may be; and provided also that, where the ship so requisitioned is subject to the provision of order twenty-eight, rule one relating to detention, the amount for which the Crown shall be considered liable in respect of such requisition shall be the amount of the damage, if any, which the ship has suffered during such temporary delivery as aforesaid.

4. That form number fifty-four in Appendix A to the said rules shall be omitted.

5. This order shall take effect provisionally in accordance with provisions of section 2 of the rules publication (of)? Act, 1893, from the date hereof.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

The Minister recommends that a Proclamation should be issued, pursuant to Rule XLVI of the Prize Court Rules, 1914, for the purpose of bringing into operation in Canada from and after the date of such Proclamation the amendments to the Prize Court Rules, 1914, made by the King's Order in Council of the 30th September, 1914.

The Committee advise that a Proclamation* do issue as recommended, accordingly.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*This Proclamation does not appear to have been issued.

No. 297.

**Order in Council respecting pay of the Royal Canadian Regiment
while serving in Bermuda.**

P. C. 2681.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st October, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Report from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, dated 17th October, 1914, representing that by Order in Council of 3rd September, 1914,* the rates of pay approved for the Royal Canadian Regiment sent to Bermuda were the same as those they had been drawing in Canada, except that field allowance was authorized for them while in Bermuda, that is to say, 50 cents a day pay and 10 cents a day field allowance, or 60 cents a day in all, for a recruit while in Bermuda, and if married \$20 a month additional for his wife in Canada.

The Minister recommends that, as many of these recruits were expecting when sent to Bermuda to receive the same pay as those of the Overseas Contingent, viz.:—\$1.10 a day, plus \$20

*p. 552.

Separation Allowance if married, the Royal Canadian Regiment while in Bermuda be considered a part of the Overseas Contingent and granted the higher rates of pay.

The Minister further recommends that the pay and expenses of this Regiment while in Bermuda be made a charge against the War Appropriation instead of the Permanent Force Vote in view of the fact that no provision was made in the Permanent Force Vote for the higher rate of pay which is estimated to cost \$75,000 additional for the six months to March 31, 1914.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 298.

Order in Council extending the free time for unloading hay for export for His Majesty's Forces.

P. C. 2700.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 27th day of October, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the Canadian Car Service Rules, authorized by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, Rule 2, exception (b), 6 days free time is allowed at Montreal and at tide water ports for unloading hay for export;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient and in the public interest that an exception to said Regulations be made in respect to shipments of hay for His Majesty's Forces;

THEREFORE the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of Section 289, Chapter 37, R.S.C., 1906, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The following Regulations are added to those already in force:—

In respect to shipments of hay for His Majesty's Forces.

(a) 10 days' free time is allowed at Montreal and at tide water ports for unloading hay for export, dating from the day after the cars arrive in Montreal or other tide water port on all cars of accepted hay;

(b) That demurrage be charged at the rate of \$1 per day after 10 days; and,

(c) That cars containing rejected hay be allowed only two free days, dating from the day after the cars arrive in Montreal or other tide water port.

The aforesaid Regulations shall be retroactive, to take effect from the date of the declaration of war, viz.:—4th August, 1914.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 299.

The London Gazette, 6th November, 1914.

[28965]

Order of the British Board of Trade licensing the payment of fees
on Patents of Invention in enemy countries and on behalf
of enemies in the United Kingdom.

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL.

WHEREAS by Royal Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy, dated the 9th day of September, 1914, it was, amongst other things, declared as follows:—

“The expression ‘enemy country’ in this Proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the Colonies and Dependencies thereof.

“The expression ‘enemy’ in this Proclamation means any person or body of persons of whatsoever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.”

AND WHEREAS it was also declared by the said Proclamation that from and after the date of the said Proclamation the persons therein referred to were prohibited from doing certain acts therein more specifically mentioned:

AND WHEREAS it was further declared by the said Proclamation as follows:—

“Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our license or by the license given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade whether such licenses be specially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.”

AND WHEREAS in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, the Board of Trade, acting on behalf of His Majesty by license dated the 23rd day of September, 1914, granted license to the persons therein referred to to pay the fees therein more specifically mentioned:

AND WHEREAS by Proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914, the said Proclamation dated the 9th day of September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, was amended as therein more specifically set forth, and the said Proclamation of the 8th day of October, 1914, was to be read as one with the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2:

AND WHEREAS in consequence of the provisions of the said Proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914, it is desirable

to restate and modify the provisions contained in the before-recited license dated the 23rd day of September, 1914.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Trade, acting on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the power reserved in the said Proclamation and all other powers thereunto them enabling, DO HEREBY REVOKE the said license dated the 23rd day of September, 1914,* and DO HEREBY give and grant license to all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom.

To pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant or for obtaining the renewal of patents or for obtaining the registration of Designs or Trade Marks or the renewal of such registration in an "enemy country."

AND also to pay on behalf of an "enemy" any fees payable in the United Kingdom on application for or renewal of the grant of a patent or on application for the registration of Designs or Trade Marks or the renewal of such registration.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1914.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,
Secretary of the said Board.

No. 300.

Order in Council suspending the restrictions imposed by section 544 of The Criminal Code upon the transportation of horses.

P. C. 2779

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Wednesday, the 4th day of November, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is advisable for the rapid and convenient transportation of remounts for the army services that the

*p. 561.

railways of Canada should be relieved of the restrictions imposed by section 544 of the Criminal Code upon the transportation of horses.

THEREFORE His Royal Highness in Council pursuant to the powers vested in him by Section 6, Subsection (d) of The War Measures Act 1914, is pleased to order that the provisions of Section 544 of The Criminal Code in so far as they affect the transportation by rail of remounts for the army services, shall be and the same are hereby suspended until further order.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 301.

Order in Council providing for the internment of alien enemies.

P. C. 2817.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th November, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a report from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, dated 3rd November, 1914, with reference to an Order in Council (P.C. 2721),* dated 28th October, 1914, providing for the registration and internment in certain cases of aliens of enemy nationality.

The Minister states that he considers it desirable for the effective carrying out of such of the provisions of said Order in Council as relate to internment of aliens of enemy nationality as prisoners of war, that an officer be appointed who shall be authorized to take whatever military action may be necessary or expedient to carry out effectively such provisions and who shall be given command of sufficient military forces for that purpose.

* p. 126.

The Minister therefore,, recommends as follows:—

1. That Major-General Sir William Dillon Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., be appointed as such officer, with the title or designation of Officer Commanding Internment Operations, with a salary (exclusive of his present pension) of \$5,000 per annum.

The Department of Militia and Defence shall from time to time, put at the disposal and under command of such officer, such military forces as may be reasonably required at any time or place for the proper carrying out of said operations and the effective internment of all such enemy aliens as aforesaid;

It shall be the duty of such officer:

(a) To make such provision as may be necessary for the maintenance of aliens of enemy nationality interned as prisoners of war, and to require such prisoners to do and perform such work as may be prescribed;

(b) To provide for the proper quartering and rationing of the troops employed and prisoners interned, and for these purposes to lease or otherwise procure such premises or places of detention on such terms and for such periods as may be necessary or advisable;

All contracts entered into and expenditures incurred for the purposes hereinabove set forth shall be subject to the authorization or approval of the Governor in Council.

Such Officer may call upon the Royal North West Mounted Police and Dominion Police for police and secret service aid when required.

2. That in order to meet the expenditure requisite for the services aforesaid a sufficient portion of the war appropriation fund be made available, and that the Minister of Finance be authorized to cause credits to be issued upon application of the Auditor General not only to the Deputy Minister and authorized officers of the Department of Militia and Defence, but also to the said Officer Commanding Internment Operations as occasion may require; and that the said fund or advances made thereout as so authorized shall be chargeable with all necessary expenditures for the transport and maintenance of the said military forces and of the said prisoners, the acquisition and upkeep of all necessary premises and places of detention, and generally all

expenses reasonably incurred in connection with the carrying out of the powers aforesaid.

The Committee concurring in the foregoing submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 302.

Order in Council authorizing further Mobilization of Overseas Forces.

P. C. 2831.

*Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council,
approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the
7th November, 1914.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th November, 1914, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, recommending,—it having been decided to keep continuously under arms in Canada a force of 30,000 men (in addition to those required for garrison duty and protective services),—that the Minister of Militia and Defence be empowered to mobilize now, or as required, or to proceed with the mobilization of—

- (a) The Second Overseas Contingent, total 15,272 men, as detailed in the accompanying statement.
- (b) Seven battalions of Infantry, approximately 7,700 men.
- (c) Four Regiments of Mounted Rifles, approximately 2,400 men.
- (d) The balance of 4,826 required to make up the total of 30,000 men.
- (e) Troops required in Canada to replace the Second or any subsequent Contingent, or any portion thereof, after its embarkation overseas.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

F. K. BENNETTS.

Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

STATEMENT.

SHOWING IN DETAIL THE COMPOSITION OF THE SECOND OVERSEAS CONTINGENT.

Field Units—

Infantry (two brigades, each of 4 battalions).	8,654
Artillery (ten batteries, 58 guns).....	3,379
Engineers (two field companies).....	474
Cyclist Company.....	200
Signal Company.....	171
Divisional train (four companies A.S.C.).....	451
Medical service (three field ambulances).....	726

Line of Communication (A.S.C.) units—

Divisional ammunition park.....	464
Divisional supply column.....	265
Reserve park.....	289
Field bakery.....	92
Field butchery.....	20
Railway supply detachment.....	61
Depot units of supply.....	26

Total..... 15,272

No. 303.**Order in Council providing for assistance to distressed alien enemies.**

P. C. 2966.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 28th November, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 25th November, 1914, from the Minister of Justice, stating that it is credibly represented that there is great distress among the aliens of German and Austro-Hungarian nationality who are subject to be interned as prisoners of war at Montreal and at Port Arthur and Fort William owing to the lack of provisions, clothing, house accommodation and the means of providing themselves with the necessities of life.

The Minister recommends, for the immediate relief of the most urgent and deserving cases of this character, that the sum of \$500 be appropriated from the vote available for war purposes, and placed in the hands of Wm. H. Bradley, Esq., United States Consul General of Montreal, to be applied in his discretion within the City and District of Montreal, and that a like sum be placed in the hands of Brigade Sergeant-Major Leon F. Jackson, to be applied in the District of Fort William and Port Arthur, Sergeant-Major Jackson having been authorized to proceed to the locality immediately in order to conduct the necessary investigation and distribute the relief.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 304.**Order in Council providing for the relief of distressed Canadians abroad.**

P. C. 3050.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 5th December, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 30th November, 1914, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that at the last Session of Parliament the sum of \$1,800 was appropriated for "Relief to Distressed Canadians in countries other than the United States" for the fiscal year 1914-15. Owing, however, to the extraordinary conditions suddenly brought upon the British Isles and the Continent of Europe by the outbreak of war, many persons of Canadian birth travelling in those countries found themselves financially embarrassed on account of the difficulty of procuring further funds from their relatives in Canada due to the temporary disorganization in the international monetary exchange service. Many of these persons naturally looked to the High Commissioner for Canada for assistance, who readily granted sufficient financial help to all bona-fide Canadian applicants to permit of their return to Canada. For the reasons above related, the expenses incurred for this service have been so much heavier than estimated, that the whole appropriation voted for "Relief to Distressed Canadians" for the fiscal year 1914-15 is already exhausted.

That in view of this situation and of the necessity of supplying the High Commissioner with sufficient funds to meet the expenses of a similar nature during the balance of this current fiscal year, the Minister recommends that the sum of \$2,000 be, in the meantime, taken out of the Vote for "Unforeseen Expenses" and placed at the disposal of the Department of the Interior, with the understanding that an item for a similar

amount under the heading of "Relief to Distressed Canadians" will be included in the Department's Supplementary Estimates for 1914-15, at next Session of Parliament.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 305.

**Order in Council respecting the registration of alien enemies near
Sydney, Cape Breton.**

P. C. 3189.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 24th December, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 19th December, 1914, from the Minister of Justice, stating that it has been represented to him that the aliens of enemy nationality within that part of the registration district at Sydney, Cape Breton, which lies to the southward of a line extending from the southern limit of the City of Sydney, east and west, for a distance of twenty miles, are with very few exceptions, locally employed and earning their livelihood, and that their case is adequately provided for under the Proclamation of 15th August, 1914.¹ Moreover that a record has been made of the names and nationality of these aliens by Mr. D. A. Noble, a local police officer, under the instruction of the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police; that Mr. Noble has these aliens under supervision, and that he undertakes to continue this supervision. It is represented, therefore, that it is unnecessary and productive of considerable inconvenience that these aliens of enemy nationality should be subject to the requirements of the Order in Council respecting registration of 28th October, 1914.²

¹ p. 48. ² p. 126.

The Minister, concurring in this view, therefore recommends that the registration district for the City of Sydney,¹ as provided for by the application of the said Order in Council of 28th October, 1914², be reduced and limited to that portion thereof which lies to the northward of the line above described.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

¹ p. 48.

² p. 126.

No. 306.

Order in Council providing assistance for distressed alien enemies.

P. C. 3206.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 24th December, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 22nd December, 1914, from the Minister of Justice, submitting, with reference to the Order of Your Royal Highness in Council of the 28th November, 1914,* which provided *inter alia* that the sum of Five Hundred Dollars be appropriated from the vote available for war purposes and placed in the hands of William H. Bradley, Esquire, United States Consul General at Montreal, to be applied in his discretion within the City and District of Montreal for the relief of distress among aliens of German and Austro-Hungarian nationality, that the additional sum of One Thousand Dollars is urgently required for the like purposes.

The Minister recommends that the additional sum of One Thousand Dollars be appropriated from the vote available for war purposes and placed in the hands of the said William H.

*p. 579.

Bradley, Esquire, United States Consul General at Montreal, to be applied in his discretion for the purposes aforesaid.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 307.

Order in Council authorizing the entry free of duty of presents or relief to German prisoners of war.

P. C. 9.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 6th day of January, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Government of Germany state that packages et cetera sent by enemy countries to combatant and civilian prisoners interned in Germany are admitted free of duty;

THEREFORE His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased, in accordance with Article sixteen* of Regulations annexed to Hague Convention, to order that presents and relief in kind for German prisoners of war interned in Canada, be admitted into Canada free of duty during the war under Regulations by the Minister of Customs.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

* App. p. 256.

No. 308.

Order in Council authorizing the payment of fees for Patents of Invention to enemy countries.

P. C. 17.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th January, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 28th December, 1914, from the Acting Minister of Agriculture, submitting as follows:—

That by Royal Proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette* of date the 12th September, 1914,¹ the payment to or receipt of payment from the enemy was generally prohibited;

That provision was made in the Proclamation for the granting of licenses to do things which the Proclamation prohibited;

That by a further Proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette* of date the 15th October, 1914,² it was provided that the power to grant licenses might be exercised in Canada by the Governor General;

That on the 4th November, 1914,³ the British Board of Trade granted a license published in the *London Gazette* of the 6th November, 1914, for the following purpose:—

“To pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant or for obtaining the renewal of patents or for obtaining the registration of Designs or Trade Marks or the renewal of such registration in an enemy country,” and

“Also to pay on behalf of an ‘enemy’ any fees payable in the United Kingdom on application for or renewal of the grant of a patent or on application for the registration of Designs or Trade Marks or the renewal of such registration.”

¹ p. 88. ² p. 109. ³ 572.

That a Canadian patent agent writes, asking whether he may pay to the Canadian Patent Office a renewal fee on behalf of an alien enemy without violating the terms of the Proclamation published on the 12th September, 1914.

The Minister states that he deems it advisable and in the public interest that licenses be granted for the Dominion of Canada similiar to that granted by the British Board of Trade under date the 4th November, 1914, and published in the *London Gazette* of the 6th November, 1914.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that Your Royal Highness be pleased to exercise the powers granted by the Royal Proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette* of date the 15th October, 1914.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for Your Royal Highness' approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 309.

Order in Council providing pay for Base Paymaster.

P. C. 26.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 9th January, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 5th January, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating, with reference to the Order in Council of the 3rd September, 1914,* fixing rates of pay for the Overseas Contingents, that no provision was made for a Paymaster, Base Depot.

The Minister recommends, as this Officer will be stationed in France and will have supervision over all Paymasters in the

* p. 552.

Field, that provision be now made at rate of \$7 a day, the rate fixed for a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the Overseas Contingent.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU, -
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 310.

Order in Council rescinding the Order in Council of 14th November, 1914, establishing Victoria as a place of registration of alien enemies.

P. C. 38.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 9th January, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council, have had before them a Report, dated 5th January, 1915, from the Minister of Justice, stating that he has ascertained from the report of Major Ridgeway Wilson, Registrar of Alien Enemies at Victoria, British Columbia, who is also immediately in charge of internment operations in the Province of British Columbia, that adequate arrangements for registration and control of aliens of enemy nationality within the province exist independently of the provisions of the Registration Ordinance of 28th October, 1914,* and it appears to the Minister, therefore, that it is unnecessary or inadvisable to proceed further at Victoria, with the registration required by the said Ordinance. The dispensing with the additional registration at Victoria so required will, moreover, lead to the saving of considerable expense and at the same time relieve the Registrar for the discharge of his military duties connected with the internment operations throughout the province.

The Minister recommends, accordingly, that the Order in Council of 14th November, 1914, constituting Victoria as a place of registration and appointing Major Ridgeway Wilson as

* p. 126.

Registrar be rescinded, leaving in operation of course the Order in Council of 15th August, 1914.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 311.

Order in Council providing Camp and Kit Allowance.

P. C. 140.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st January, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 16th January, 1915, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, representing that, a cablegram has been received from General Alderson stating that the kit and Camp allowance paid by the British Government to Officers of the new armies is fifty pounds, and recommending that the grant of \$150 made to Canadian officers for this purpose be increased by \$100.

The Minister submits the same for favourable consideration, but recommends that if this additional allowance is granted the value of any articles of the kit which may have been issued free to Officers be deducted therefrom.

The Minister further recommends that this additional allowance be granted to those Officers only who have been gazetted to a position in one of the Contingents and who have proceeded abroad as a member thereof, and that it be paid by the Chief Paymaster, Canadian Expeditionary Force, London.

The estimated cost is \$175,000.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 312.**Order in Council respecting Montenegrin reservists.**

P. C. 142.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st January, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a report, dated 18th January, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred a telegraphic despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 22nd December, 1914, on the subject of the concentration and despatch from Canada of Montenegrin reservists who desire to join their colours.

The Minister states that the Canadian Government are ready to collect, accommodate, feed and transport in parties to Europe, Montenegrins and Serbians who volunteer for active service, provided their respective Governments or His Majesty's Government will become responsible for the cost of collecting, accommodating, feeding and transporting these men. Mr. Harcourt, in his despatch of the 22nd December, suggests that Your Royal Highness might communicate confidentially with His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington as to the arrangements which should be made in this regard, but the Minister had been informed on the previous day by the British Consul General in New York that Mr. Pupin, the Serbian Consul General, is reported to know nothing as to financial arrangements. In default of some understanding on this head the matter is hanging fire.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for External Affairs, advise that Your Royal Highness may be pleased to apprise His Majesty's Government, by telegraph, of the position in which the question now stands, and to inform His Majesty's Government that the Canadian Government are ready to take immediate action as soon as the requisite assurance has been received.

All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

-3-P.C. 142 (a)

CODE.

Mr. Harcourt to the Governor General.

LONDON, December 22, 1914.

December 22. With reference to my telegram of 5th December would be glad if your Government could also arrange for concentration of and despatch from Canadian ports of Montenegrin reservists in Canada and United States as regards latter you should communicate confidentially with His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington as to the arrangements which should be made.

HARCOURT.

No. 313.

Order in Council requiring soldiers to assign half of their pay to their dependents.

P. C. 148.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 23rd January, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 18th January, 1915, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that many of the soldiers of the First Overseas Contingent, whose dependents are in receipt of Separation Allowance have not assigned any pay to these latter, and that the Committee of the Patriotic Fund complain that the fund is being heavily drawn upon to support these families, and that this drain will be heavier when the additional troops now being raised are sent away.

That at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Patriotic Fund, held in Ottawa, on the 13th November, 1914, a resolution was passed recommending the Government to issue an order requiring all non-commissioned officers and men whose

dependents are in receipt of Separation Allowance, to contribute one-half of their pay to these dependents. Such an order has been issued by the British Government in respect to Army troops.

That this matter having been referred to the Department of Justice, the Honourable the Minister of that Department has caused to be drafted the following:—

“That one-half of the pay earned by non-commissioned officers and men who are members of the Overseas Expeditionary Forces of Canada, and whose dependents are in receipt of separation allowances, shall be paid to such dependents respectively, unless upon the objection of any such non-commissioned officer or man the Government see fit, in view of the special facts or circumstances of any case, to pay the full amount to the non-commissioned officer or man by whom the pay is earned.

The Minister, having regard to the foregoing, recommends that one-half of the pay earned by non-commissioned officers and men, who are members of the Overseas Expeditionary Force of Canada, be paid to dependents under conditions as set forth in the preceding paragraph, the same to have effect from 1st April, 1915.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

OTTAWA, November 18th, 1914.

DEAR GENERAL HUGHES,—

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held in Ottawa on November 11th, 1914, at which the following gentlemen were present:—His Royal Highness the Governor General (in the Chair); Hon. T. C. Casgrain, Hon. A. E. Kemp, Hon. R. Lemieux, Hon. H. L. Mackenzie King, Senator Raoul Dandurand, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Sir Henry Egan, Messrs. H. B. Ames, M.P., J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., J. W. Borden, R. S. Lake, A. M.

Nanton, F. R. Wood, F. Nicholl, G. Burn, H. S. Holt, A. F. Sladen, C.M.G., and J. F. Robertson.

“A resolution was passed requesting the Candian Government to adopt the principle of the Imperial Government, to authorize, in the case of soldiers whose wives or dependent relatives are in receipt of Separation Allowance, that 50 per cent of the soldier's pay be issued at Ottawa to said wife or dependent relatives, and charged up to the soldier's account.” It was thought by the Committee that the strain on the Canadian Patriotic Fund was likely to be very heavy and that soldiers should transfer at least half their pay to their wives.

It is impossible to deal with voluntary transfers, since it offers a premium to the soldier to keep all his money with the knowledge that the Canadian Patriotic Fund will see to it that his wife does not suffer. If, however, a fixed amount is universally exacted the Canadian Patriotic Fund can deduct this amount, feeling certain that it is made up to the women by her husband's transferred pay. The Committee would be pleased to have your consideration of this matter.

I remain,

Yours truly,

HERBERT B. AMES,

Hon. Secy.

Major-General S. HUGHES, M.P.,
Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

P.S.—Although the Hon. T. C. Casgrain and the Hon. A. E. Kemp were both present at this meeting, I should say that both gentlemen wished to go on record as offering no opinion upon this subject.—H. B. A.

No. 314.

Order in Council authorizing the issue of licenses to alien enemies to have possession of firearms in certain cases.

P. C. 171.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 26th January, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council, have had before them a Report, dated 18th January, 1915, from the Minister of Justice, stating that it is represented that farmers and homesteaders living in remote parts of the country or upon the frontiers are frequently in need of fire-arms for protection against coyotes, or other wild animals, or for use in obtaining game upon which they depend to a considerable extent for food. Some of these people are of enemy nationality, and by the Order in Council of 3rd September, 1914,* no exception is made authorizing them to have possession of arms or ammunition for any purpose. This appears to be a hardship, and the Minister considers that consistently with the general purposes of the said order, provision may be made for the granting of licenses in proper cases to law-abiding settlers of enemy nationality to purchase, have in possession and use fire-arms and ammunition for protection and for procuring game.

The Minister recommends, accordingly, that the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police and the officers of the Royal North West Mounted Police be authorized to grant such licenses in cases which upon investigation appear deserving of this exceptional treatment.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*p. 78.

No. 315.

Order in Council respecting the issue of Money Orders.

P. C. 201.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 28th January, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Postmaster General, dated 21st January, 1915, representing that, owing to the high rates of exchange then existing, an Order in Council was passed on the 29th August, 1914,* providing that the conversion of amounts of Money Orders issued in Canada payable in the United Kingdom, British Colonies and "Through" Countries should be at the rate of \$4.92 instead of \$4.87 to the pound and also requiring that no Order for more than \$100 should be sold to any one person in one day payable in those countries.

The Minister recommends, as the rate of exchange is now normal, that the above-mentioned restrictions be removed and that permission be granted for the transaction of Money Order business at the previous rate of \$4.87 to the pound.

The Minister further recommends, as sterling exchange is liable to fluctuate, that he be granted authority to make such changes from time to time as may be deemed necessary to protect the Government from loss.

The Minister states that Money Order business was suspended with France by Order in Council of 7th August, 1914,† but as the rate of exchange is now normal, here commends that Money Order business with France be resumed.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*p. 544.

†p. 538.

No. 316.

Order in Council authorizing the Minister of Justice to act under the Order in Council of 24 September, 1914, respecting telegraphs and telephones.

P. C. 202.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 28th January, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise, with reference to the Order in Council of 24th September, 1914,* conferring powers upon a Minister with respect to telegraphs and telephones in connection with the war, that the Minister of Justice be appointed and designated as the Minister to exercise the powers conferred by the said Order, and that the Deputy Minister of Justice be authorized to exercise the powers of the Minister under the said Order in the absence of the Minister.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 317.

Order in Council respecting the pay of members of the Permanent Militia.

P. C. 149.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th January, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 13th January, 1915, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting that the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Force complain that they are unfairly treated in the matter of pay compared with the

*p. 563.

Non-permanent troops and ask to be allowed to draw the rates paid them.

That the attached table shows the rates paid both divisions and it will be seen that while the rates paid Officers and Warrant Officers are respectively about the same in the two divisions, the rates paid the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Corps are considerably lower than those paid the Non-Permanent troops, and that the Non-Permanent troops draw field allowance while the Permanent troops do not.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that in order to remove this grievance the following additional pay be granted the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent troops, viz.:—

Privates..... 40c. a day.

Non-Commissioned Officers.....20c. a day.

and that it take effect 1st January, 1915, and continue till close of war.

The Minister observes that there are at present, approximately 2,000 permanent troops serving in Canada in the ranks mentioned, of which 600 are Non-Commissioned Officers, and that the estimated cost for the additional pay for the three months to 31st March, 1915, is \$62,000 which the Minister recommends be made a charge against the War appropriation.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DAILY RATES OF PAY, PERMANENT AND NON-PERMANENT FORCE.

RANK.	PERMANENT FORCE.	NON-PERMANENT FORCE.	
	Average daily rate.	Average daily rate.	Field Pay.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Private.....	0 70	1 00	0 10
Corporal.....	1 00	1 10	0 10
Sergeant.....	1 30	1 35	0 15
Staff-Sergeant.....	1 60	1 60	0 20
Quartermaster-Sergeant.....	1 80	1 80	0 20
Warrant Officer.....	2 30	2 00	0 30
Lieutenant.....	3 00	2 00	0 60
Captain.....	3 75	3 00	0 75
Major.....	5 50	4 00	1 00
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	6 00	5 00	1 25
Colonel.....	6 60	6 00	1 50

NOTE.—The above rates include all rates of Pay paid to Permanent Force.

No. 318.

Order in Council authorizing payment of fees to enemy countries necessary for grant or renewal of patents or registration of Trade Marks or Designs and on behalf of enemies in Canada.

P. C. 291.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

MONDAY, the 8th day of February, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council in pursuance of the provisions of an Order in Council of date the 6th day of January, 1915,¹ respecting the granting of licenses in connection with the Royal Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy, published in *The Canada Gazette* on the 12th day of September, 1914,² and the 15th day of October, 1914,³ doth hereby give and grant license to all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the Dominion of Canada:

To pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant or for obtaining the renewal of patents or for obtaining the registration of Designs or Trade Marks or the renewal of such registration in an "enemy country;"

And also to pay on behalf of an "enemy" any fees payable in the Dominion of Canada on application for or renewal of the grant of a patent or on application for the registration of Designs or Trade Marks or the renewal of such registration.

The expression "enemy country" herein means the territories of the German Empire and of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, as well as the Dominions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, other than any territory in the occupation of His Britannic Majesty or His Allies.

¹p. 584.²p. 88.³p. 109.

The expression "enemy" herein means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 319.

Order in Council respecting pay of the Permanent Staff and Force.

P. C. 278.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 9th February, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that the Order in Council of the 17th August, 1914¹—P.C. No. 2164—respecting leave of absence and pay of the Permanent Staff and Permanent Force while serving with the Expeditionary Force, be cancelled in so far as it authorized double rates of pay, and that these Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men be allowed to draw the rates authorized by Order in Council of the 3rd September, 1914²—P.C. No. 2264—or the consolidated rates of pay and allowances they were entitled to as members of the Permanent Staff or Force at the date of joining the Expeditionary Force, whichever they find the more advantageous for them; and, in addition, field allowance at rates authorized for the Expeditionary Force.

¹p. 540.

²p. 552.

The Committee, on the same recommendation, further advise that this Order in Council take effect from the 18th August, 1914.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 320.

Order in Council respecting Members of the Civil Service on Active Service.

P. C. 298.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 10th February, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 5th February, 1915, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that by Order in Council of 11th August, 1914,* it is in effect provided that,

(1) Any person in the Civil Service enrolled in the active militia and who is absent from his civil duties upon military service shall if required by the head of the Department to which he belongs, with the consent of the Minister of Militia, resume his civil duties to the exclusion of the military.

(2) Any person in the Civil Service called out for active service as a member of the militia, or joining the Expeditionary Forces with the consent of the head of the Department to which he belongs, shall be entitled to civil pay in addition to military pay, subject to regulations for payment of the former to the family or dependents of such person.

It is now deemed expedient after further consideration and experience to make additional provisions, and the Minister recommends to provide that:—

*p. 36.

(1) Civil pay or salary accruing from the Government to any officer or employee in the Civil Service of the Government during the period of his absence upon military service shall, if the Minister, or such officer as he may designate for the purpose, so direct, be paid to the dependents of the officer or employee on whose account the pay or salary is payable.

(2) No officer or employee in the Civil Service of the Government who shall hereafter enlist for service with the Expeditionary Forces shall receive any civil salary or pay for the period during which he is on service with the Expeditionary Forces unless he enlisted for such services with the consent of the head of his department.

(3) In the case of any officer or employee in the Civil Service of the Government who has heretofore enlisted for service with the Expeditionary Forces consent of the head of the department to which he belongs to such enlistment shall not be deemed to be a condition to the payment of civil pay or salary during the period of the absence of such officer or employee while serving with the Expeditionary Forces.

(4) Officers and employees whose civil pay or salaries are permitted to be paid during military service shall upon the conclusion of the latter service be restored to their civil positions if they remain qualified to discharge the duties appertaining to those positions.

(5) In any case of doubt as to the amount of civil pay which is subject to the provisions of this order the finding of the head of the Department shall be final and not open to question.

(6) The pay or salaries of substitutes to perform the duties of officers or employees absent upon any military duty shall be chargeable to the War Appropriation.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

F. K. BENNETTS,
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 321.

Despatch covering Memorandum as to transmission of money and letters abroad.

CANADA.

No. 178.

DOWNING STREET,

February 27th, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 928 of the 26th November last, I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness, for the information of your Ministers, copies of a further memorandum issued by the Foreign Office relative to the transmission of money, letters or messages to British subjects in enemy territory.

I have, etc.,

L. HARCOURT.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn,
K.G., K.T., etc., etc.

[4077|15]

The Foreign Office cannot assume any responsibility for the forwarding of money, letters, or messages to individual persons abroad.

Payments of money to British subjects detained in enemy countries and unable to return to His Majesty's Dominions do not constitute an infringement of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, but it may be found necessary to forward such remittances through a neutral country.

It is suggested that persons not having friends or correspondents in neutral countries may find it possible to forward the money through Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, or some similar agency.

Private letters to Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire are now allowed to be forwarded through neutral countries *subject to the usual conditions of the censorship*,

but cannot be sent direct. Letters should not be sent through British or foreign Embassies, Legations, or Consulates in neutral countries. British subjects and others wishing to communicate with friends in enemy countries must forward their letters through an agency in a neutral country selected by themselves.

Such letters must be in open envelopes enclosed in a covering letter, which must be sent through the usual postal channel to the correspondent or agency in the neutral country by which they are to be forwarded. Senders must make their own arrangements as to obtaining the necessary stamps, etc. Attempts to send such letters out of the United Kingdom by any means other than the post render persons concerned in them liable to prosecution under the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Letters should be as brief as possible, and should contain nothing but matter of personal nature. They will be subject both to British and enemy censorship, and may be written either in the English language or in that of the country to which they are to be sent.

The Foreign Office in making the above suggestions cannot guarantee the safe delivery of either money or letters.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 1915.

No. 322.

Order in Council providing for the retention of certain sums from the pay of men discharged from the Overseas Forces.

P. C. 452.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 3rd March, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advice that authority be given that Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces in Canada, and

of the Canadian Militia called out for active service in Canada, who apply for their discharge, or whose parents or wives request that they be discharged, shall have to pay the following amounts before being discharged, viz.:—

(a) If the discharge is asked for within the first three months of their service.....\$15

(b) If after three months, then \$2 per month for the unexpired period of one year's service.

The Minister observes that in this way the public will be reimbursed in a small degree for the cost of equipping and feeding these men.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 323.

Order in Council respecting Canadian Engineers for munition work in the United Kingdom.

P. C. 454.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 3rd March, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 27th February, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred a telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 20th February, 1915, enquiring whether suitable men in engineering trades are available in Canada.

The Minister observes that—while the Government has no precise information as to the character or amount of labour of the class indicated which might be available, nor as to the wages which such workmen would require—there are probably some hundreds of machinists at present unemployed in Canada,

the unemployment being found chiefly in western portions of the Dominion.

The Minister is disposed to concur in the expediency of the Colonial Secretary's suggestion that it might be desirable for the Board of Trade to send out an officer to make enquiries and arrangements in this matter, or, as an alternative course, it might be well that the Canadian officer of the Board of Trade resident in Montreal (Mr. C. Hamilton Wicks) be instructed to make preliminary enquiries on the subject, in which case the Government Departments of Labour and Immigration would be glad to render him all available assistance.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for External Affairs, advise that Your Royal Highness may be pleased to communicate a copy hereof, by telegraph, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CODE.

Mr. Harcourt to the Governor General.

LONDON, February 20th, 1915.

In view of grave shortage of labour in armament works here Board of Trade enquire whether men in engineering trades who might be suitable are available in Canada passages both ways could be probalby provided wages standard rates with abundant overtime despatch follows by mail if desirable Board of Trade will send out officer to make enquireis and arrangements

HARCOURT.

No. 324.

Order in Council making the Order in Council of 10th February, 1915, applicable to Canadian Civil Servants employed in Great Britain.

P. C. 507.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 9th March, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, dated 6th March, 1915, representing that, from information received from the Honourable Sir George H. Perley, the Acting High Commissioner in London, it appears advisable to establish more certainly the conditions respecting salary and otherwise under which the employees of the Canadian Government in Great Britain shall serve in His Majesty's Forces or in the Forces of His Majesty's Allies.

The Prime Minister, therefore, recommends that the above mentioned employees of the Canadian Government desiring, or called upon as reservists, to serve in His Majesty's Forces (whether Canadian or Imperial, and whether naval or military), or in the Forces of His Majesty's Allies, shall be entitled to their civil pay less their military or naval pay but in other respects shall be subject to the terms and conditions provided in the Order in Council of February 10, 1915, (P.C.* 298) and other existing Orders in Council applying to the like cases among the members of the Civil Service in Canada.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*p. 598.

No. 325.

Order in Council defining a "Competent Military Authority" for the purposes of a certain Order in Council.

P. C. 550.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 15th day of March, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under and in virtue of the provisions of Section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, certain orders and regulations have been made by Order in Council, dated 12th September, 1914, (P. C. 2358)* "for the prevention of the giving out of information calculated to be or that might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy and for the prevention of espionage and generally for the security of the forces of His Majesty in Canada and the welfare of the people of Canada";

AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the proper application of such orders and regulations to define an expression therein used, namely, "the competent.....military authority"

THEREFORE the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The officers mentioned below, in addition to the Minister of Militia and Defence, shall be the competent military authority for the purposes intended by the aforesaid Order in Council of 12th September, 1914, viz.:—

- (1) The Chief of the General Staff.
- (2) Divisional and District Commanders each within the limits of his own command.
- (3) Any officer (not below field rank) deputed by any of the foregoing military authorities.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 326.**Order in Council naming "Competent Naval Authorities."**

P. C. 625.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA, THURSDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of the provisions of Section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, certain orders and regulations have been made by Order in Council, dated 12th September, 1914 (P. C. 2358),* "for the prevention of the giving out of information calculated to be or that might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy and for the prevention of espionage and generally for the security of the forces of His Majesty in Canada and the welfare of the people of Canada;"

AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the proper application of such orders and regulations to define an expression therein used, namely, "the competent naval . . . authority;"

THEREFORE the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The following officers shall be competent naval authorities for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the aforesaid Order in Council of 12th September, 1914, viz.:—

Director of the Naval Service;

Commander in Chief, North America and West Indies Station;

Officers in command of shore establishments;

Officers in command of His Majesty's, or His Majesty's Canadian Ships, not below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander;

Such Officers(not below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander,) as any of the foregoing officers may appoint for the purpose.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*p. 93.

No. 327.

**Order in Council respecting the appointment of substitutes for
Members of the Civil Service on Active Service.**

P. C. 665.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th March, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated 19th March, 1915, from the Minister of Justice, submitting—with reference to a report to Your Royal Highness in Council by the Minister of Railways and Canals, dated 13th instant, in which the Minister recommends provisions for the Department of Railways and Canals substantially to the effect of those hereinafter contained—that the said report is referred to him (The Minister of Justice) for consideration and with a view to the extension of these recommendations to all the departments.

The Minister accordingly states that by Order in Council of 10th February, 1915 (P. C. No. 298),* relating to the pay of members of the Civil Service who are permitted to join the Canadian Expeditionary Forces for military duty overseas, it is provided among other things that the pay or salaries of substitutes who perform the duties of officers or employees absent upon any military duty shall be chargeable to the War Appropriation, and it is represented that while it is necessary to obtain substitutes for the performance of these duties, it is found to be very inconvenient, if not impossible, to procure satisfactory service subject to the requirements of the Civil Service Acts in respect of evidence of qualifications and periods of employment.

The Minister, therefore, recommends, in view of the exceptional circumstances of the case, that it be provided, pursuant to the authority of the War Measures Act, 1914, that in the case of officers or employees of the Civil Service absent upon military duty under the authority of the aforesaid Order in Council,

*p. 598.

substitutes for the performance of their duties may, notwithstanding any of the provisions of the Civil Service Acts, be named by the Governor in Council, and employed or retained in the service for such periods as may be requisite, and paid such reasonable remuneration as may be authorized by the Governor in Council, provided that any substitute so named, shall not be retained in such office or employment beyond the time of return to duty of the officer or employee whose duties he is substituted to perform, or after the place of such officer or employee becomes vacant, and that he shall not receive any rate of pay or remuneration in excess of that which such last named officer or clerk is receiving.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 328.

Order in Council respecting General and District Courts-Martial.

P. C. 701.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 31st March, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that authority be given under Section 89 of the Militia Act for the issue of a Warrant to the Acting Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia, or, in his absence, to the senior combatant officer of the Adjutant-General's Branch present at Militia Headquarters, and not being under the rank of Colonel in the Militia, to convene General and District Courts-Martial, and to confirm, remit or mitigate the sentences of any District Court-Martial, and to reserve for His Majesty's consideration the proceedings of any General Court-Martial.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council

No. 329.

Order in Council authorizing the withholding of pay of men of the Overseas Service guilty of misconduct.

P. C. 843.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 24th April, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 19th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that the following cablegram has been received from the General Commanding the First Division Canadian Expeditionary Force:—

“Authority is requested to pay at Imperial rate all men guilty of misconduct till their good conduct has been assured. Total amount withheld from each man to be paid him at termination of engagement.”

The Minister recommends that the above Officer be authorized to withhold from the pay of men guilty of misconduct any portion of their pay he thinks desirable; the same to be repaid the men on the termination of their engagement. This is considered extremely desirable in the interests of discipline.

The Minister further recommends that the same authority be granted the General Officer Commanding the Second Division.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 330.**Order in Council authorizing the emigration of alien enemies
at Vancouver to the United States.**

P. C. 858.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 24th April, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 23rd April, 1915, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that it is represented that there is a considerable number of aliens of Austro-Hungarian or German nationality at Vancouver who have been employed upon construction works which are now completed or suspended, and are seeking employment; that it is not possible, however, for them to obtain employment in the province, and they are therefore anxious to go to the United States.

The Minister further submits that it is said that they may be safely permitted to go as they have no intention to return to Europe, or take any part in hostilities; and it is moreover recommended by the local authorities that these people should be permitted to go to the United States because otherwise their maintenance is likely to be a charge upon the country.

In these circumstances the Minister considers that exceptional provision may be made and recommends that labourers of Austro-Hungarian or German nationality at Vancouver who desire to go to the United States for the purpose of procuring employment, and who undertake not to engage in hostilities or otherwise to assist the enemy may be permitted to go if considered advisable by the District Officer Commanding at Vancouver, or any officer whom he may delegate, the Chief Constable at Vancouver, and the Dominion Immigration Agent at Vancouver, and that exerts may be issued accordingly for those who may be permitted to go signed by the officers above mentioned or any one of them.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

• RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 331.

Order in Council requesting H. M. Ambassador at Washington to thank the Government of the United States for assistance to Canadians abroad.

P. C. 859.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 27th April, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 24th April, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for External Affairs, representing that he has received many evidences of the kindly assistance shown by various representatives of the United States, more particularly in Europe and Asia Minor, to Canadians who found themselves suddenly placed in situations of danger or difficulty by reason of the outbreak of war, assistance which not infrequently proved of the utmost value to those who profited thereby.

The Minister considers that such actions call for some acknowledgement on the part of Your Royal Highness' advisers.

The Minister accordingly recommends that Your Royal Highness may be pleased to request His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to convey to the Government of the United States their deep sense of appreciation of the uniform kindness, courtesy and effective aid, which have been freely extended to distressed Canadians during the past nine months by American diplomatic and consular representatives abroad.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 332.

Order in Council providing remuneration to postmasters and others vending Inland Revenue Stamps.

P. C. 849.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th April, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Inland Revenue, advise, under the provisions of Section 19, Subsection 6 of the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, that authority be granted for the payment of duly appointed postmasters and other persons, apart from salaried Inland Revenue Officials, of remuneration at the rate of one per cent on the total face value of all Inland Revenue stamps sold by them for purposes of the Act.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 333.

Order in Council appointing the War Purchasing Committee.

P. C. 1033.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 8th of May, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 4th May, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, directing attention to the provisions of the War Appropriation Act, 1915, which set out that in addition to the ordinary grants of Parliament a sum not exceeding one

hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) may be paid and applied towards defraying the expenses incurred by and under the authority of the Governor in Council during the year ending March 31, 1916, in the conduct of the military and other operations undertaken by Canada, arising out of the European war now in progress.

In view of the special and extraordinary expenditures entailed by these operations, the Prime Minister submits that it is in the public interest that a Commission be appointed, composed of persons of experience in the conduct of business affairs, who, under the authority of and responsible to the Governor in Council, shall control the making of contracts in connection with such expenditures and perform such other functions as are hereinafter set out.

The Prime Minister, therefore, recommends that a Commission be appointed and that the constitution, powers, duties and regulations under which the Commission shall act shall be as follows:—

1. The Commission shall be known as the War Purchasing Commission and shall consist of the three honorary members appointed by the Governor in Council. There shall be a Secretary to the Commission appointed by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Commission at a salary approved by the Governor in Council.

2. The concurrence of at least two of its members shall be necessary for the execution of any act by the Commission, and the act of two of its members shall be deemed to be the act of the Commission.

3. All purchases of clothing, equipment, arms, guns, ammunition, horses, munitions and materials of war and supplies of every kind, and all contracts for such purposes, and all contracts for transportation, payable out of the funds appropriated by the War Appropriation Act, 1915, or out of the funds appropriated by any other Act for the purpose enumerated in the War Appropriation Act, 1915, shall be made by the Commission or made under its direction and control, and the Commission is hereby empowered on behalf of the Government to make such purchases and to enter into or direct and control the making of such contracts.

4. The Commission shall on behalf of the Government enter into and direct all purchases of supplies and munitions of war

which the Government may undertake for the British or any allied Government, excepting such purchases as fall within the scope of the functions of the Shell Committee.

5. Before any such contract as is mentioned in paragraph 3 hereof is made, authority for expenditures out of money appropriated by the War Appropriation Act, 1915, or any Act, appropriating money for the purposes for which expenditures can be made under that Act, must be given by Order in Council in accordance with the said Act. This authority may be a general authority for making expenditures necessary to effect any of the purposes authorized by the Act or it may be a specific authority approving of the making of certain purchases; and all Orders in Council hereafter passed granting such authority shall be on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, based upon the report, concurred in by the Commission, of the Department concerned.

6. No contract shall be made by the Commission or under its authority except upon requisitions made upon the Commission by the Department concerned. Such requisition shall refer to the Order in Council authorizing the expenditure called for by the requisition and shall state with particularity (a) the articles and materials needed, the quantity and description thereof and the time and place of delivery; (b) the nature of the service to be contracted for. The Commission shall have no authority to change or vary such requisition, but may in respect thereof make through the Prime Minister to the Governor in Council such representations as it sees fit.

7. In respect of all contracts to be made by the Commission or to be entered into on its behalf, the following regulations shall obtain as far as practicable:—

- (a) Tenders shall be called for;
- (b) Purchases shall be made and contracts given at the lowest price offered.

These regulations may be departed from only in cases of urgency due to military considerations of the moment or for other good and sufficient reason, and in any such case the grounds of the departure shall be clearly recorded.

8. If the contract is entered into by the Commission directly or by any one on its behalf other than officers of the Department concerned, the contract and all particulars thereof

shall be communicated forthwith to the Department concerned. It shall be the duty of the officers of the Department concerned, subject to the supervision of the Commission, to see that all contracts made under the authority of paragraph 3 hereof are performed in accordance with the respective terms of such contracts.

9. The Commission may make enquiry as to the quantities of military and naval stores and other munitions and materials of war in the possession of the Government, the respective quantities or number of the like contracted for and not delivered, as well as the probable needs in the immediate future for all such stores, munitions and materials.

10. The Commission may, on the authority of and at a rate of remuneration approved by the Governor in Council, employ such expert assistants as may by the Commission be deemed necessary, in order that complete information in reference to the matters mentioned in paragraph 9 may at all times be available, and such assistants may be employed by the Commission to revise and perfect methods of keeping records in regard thereto for the use of the Commission and the Departments concerned.

11. It shall be the duty of the Departments concerned and of all officers and employees of the Government to afford to the Commission all possible information in regard to any of the matters falling within the scope of the duties and powers of the Commission as herein set out and to co-operate with the Commission in the performance of such duties and the exercise of such powers whenever required by the Commission.

12. All relevant Departmental and other records, documents and papers shall be placed at the disposal of the Commission.

13. The Commission may make report to the Prime Minister from time to time in reference to any matter within the scope of its duties as herein outlined, with any recommendations the Commission may see fit to make; and the Governor in Council and the Prime Minister may require from the Commission a report in regard to any of such matters.

14. The Commission shall keep a systematic record of all its transactions.

15. The Commission shall be furnished with such office accommodation as may be necessary and may employ such number of officers, clerks and servants, at such rates of remuneration

ation, not exceeding amounts named, as the Governor in Council may approve.

16. The members of the Commission shall be entitled to be reimbursed all travelling expenses and to be paid a living allowance of ten dollars per diem while actually engaged in the work of the Commission.

17. All salaries, wages and other expenditures incurred under the authority hereof shall be payable out of moneys appropriated by the War Appropriation Act, 1915, or any Act appropriating moneys for the purposes mentioned in that Act.

18. The following shall be the members of the Commission:—

The Honourable Albert Edward Kemp, of Toronto; George Frederick Galt, Esquire, of Winnipeg; and Hormisdas Laporte, Esquire, of Montreal.

The first named shall be chairman.

19. All purchases of supplies and articles mentioned in the third paragraph hereof made out of the said appropriation before the passing of this Minute and all Contracts therefor shall be examined and reported upon by the said Commission.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 334.

Order in Council appointing a Registrar of Alien Enemies at Montreal.

P. C. 1122.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 18th May, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that Charles G. Ogden.

one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, of the City of Montreal, be appointed Registrar of Alien Enemies at Montreal, at a salary of \$100 per month, in the room and stead of Silas H. Carpenter, who has resigned the said office.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 335.

Despatch respecting the cost of maintenance of H.M.C. Ships
Co-operating with H.M. Ships.

CANADA.

No. 478.

DOWNING STREET,
26th May, 1915.

Admiralty,
18th May.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness for the consideration of your Ministers, copy of a letter from the Admiralty dealing with the question of the incidence of charge for the cost of supplies of certain Naval stores from Imperial stocks to His Majesty's Canadian ships co-operating with His Majesty's ships during the continuance of the war, and for the pay of all ranks and ratings serving in those ships.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness' most obedient
humble servant,

L. HARCOURT.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn,

K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,

G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,

etc., etc., etc.

No. I E. 1894.

ADMIRALTY,

18th May, 1915.

SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies that they have had under consideration the question of the incidence of charge for the cost of supplies of Naval, Naval Ordnance and Torpedo, Victualling and Medical Stores from Imperial stocks to H. M. Canadian Ships co-operating with H. M. Ships during the continuance of the war.

My Lords understand from a perusal of Canadian Sessional papers No. 122 of 1915, dealing with the correspondence between the Auditor General, Canada, and the Militia Department *re* expenditure under War Appropriation Act that the Dominion Government will remain responsible for the usual running expenses of the ships.

A point requiring consideration is in regard to the pay of Officers and men transferred from H. M. Ships "Algerine" and "Shearwater", when those vessels were paid off at Esquimalt on the outbreak of war; also the pay of certain Royal Naval Reserve (Newfoundland) men serving in H.M.C.S. "Niobe". In regard to the latter, the Department of Naval Service, Ottawa, was informed by cable on the 19th September last, that there was no objection to the payment of Canadian rates, provided that the excess over Imperial rates formed a charge against Canadian funds.

Having regard, however, to the information now available, my Lords are of opinion that the pay of all ranks and ratings concerned might reasonably be regarded as part of the ordinary running expenses of the ship. If this view be accepted, then the whole (and not merely the excess) will be defrayed by Canada. This would bring the procedure into line with the arrangements in force as regards the Australian Fleet.

My Lords also consider that the charges in respect of liability for retired pay and pension of all Active Service Naval and Marine Officers and men serving during the war in H. M. Canadian Ships should be included in the usual claims made annually upon Canadian Funds.

Reciprocally, my Lords are willing that the cost of any supplies of stores from Canadian stocks to H. M. Ships should be made the subject of financial adjustment.

In conclusion, I am to request that you will move the Secretary of State to lay the foregoing remarks before the Dominion Government with a view to a definite understanding in these matters being arrived at.

I am, etc.,

W. GRAHAM GREENE.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
S.W.

No. 336.

Order in Council appointing a Commission of Inquiry of War Purchases.

P. C. 1287.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 2nd June, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 21st May, 1915, from the Minister of Justice, recommending that Your Royal Highness cause inquiry to be made pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Chapter 104, concerning the purchase by and on behalf of Your Royal Highness' Government, through whatever agency, the purchase may have been effected, of arms and munitions, implements, materials, horses, supplies and other things for the purposes of the present war, and as to the expenditures and payments made or agreed to be made therefor; and that inasmuch as such inquiry is not regulated by any

special law Your Royal Highness do by a Commission in the case appoint a Commissioner by whom the inquiry shall be conducted, and that the Commissioner so appointed shall be by the Commission authorized to have and exercise all the powers mentioned or described in section 11 of the aforesaid chapter as enacted by chapter 28 of the Act, passed in the second year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Inquiries Act;" and moreover that the Honourable Sir Charles Peers Davidson of Montreal, ex-Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, be named as the said Commissioner, and that he be required to proceed with all reasonable diligence, to make the said inquiry and to report from time to time, as and when any particular branch or subject of the inquiry is concluded, his findings and recommendations, together with the evidence taken for the consideration of Your Royal Highness in Council.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ARTHUR.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:—

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice Canada.	}	WHEREAS in and by an order of Our Governor General in Council bearing date the second day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (<i>a copy of which is hereto annexed</i>) provision has been made for an investi-
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gation by Our Commissioner therein and hereinafter named concerning the purchase by and on behalf of the Government of Canada through whatever agency the purchase may have been effected, of arms and munitions, implements, materials, horses, supplies, and other things for the purposes of the present war, and as to the expenditures and payments made or agreed to be made therefor.

NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canda, We do by these presents nominate, constitute and appoint the Honourable Sir CHARLES PEERS DAVIDSON of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, formerly Chief Justice of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec, to be Our Commissioner to conduct such inquiry.

AND WE in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf do hereby authorize and empower the said Commissioner to engage the services of such accountants, engineers, technical advisers, or other experts, reporters and assistants, as he may deem necessary and advisable, and also the services of Counsel to aid and assist such Commissioner, also to have and exercise the other powers mentioned in chapter 28 of the Acts of 1912 entitled "An Act to amend the Inquiries Act."

TO HAVE, HOLD, EXERCISE AND ENJOY the said Office, place and trust unto the said Sir CHARLES PEERS DAVIDSON, together with the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments unto the said office, place and trust, of right and by law appertaining, during pleasure.

AND WE DO HEREBY require and direct Our said Commissioner to proceed with all reasonable diligence to make such inquiry and to report to His Royal Highness Our Governor General in Council as and when any particular branch or subject of such inquiry is concluded, his findings and recommendations, together with the evidence taken before him.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor, Field Marshal His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom); Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke

of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this second day of June, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND.

P. PELLETIER,
Acting Under-Secretary of State

No. 337.

Order in Council respecting Naval Service Separation Allowance for motherless child.

P.C. 58-1470.

CERTIFIED EXTRACT from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held on the 22nd June, 1915, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, on the 24th June, 1915.

NAVAL SERVICE.

The Board had under consideration a memorandum from the Minister of the Naval Service reporting that by Admiralty Weekly Order No. 408 of 19th March, 1915, the separation

allowance of 3/- per week for a motherless child, which was authorized by Admiralty Weekly Order No. 405 of 25th September, 1914, has been increased to 5/- per week, the said increase coming into effect as from the 1st March, 1915.

The provisions of Admiralty Weekly Order No. 405 of 25th September, 1914, having been adopted (under authority of an Order in Council of 28th November, 1914), for Imperial Service, Active Service and Reserve Ratings serving in H.M.C. Navy, and for Royal Canadian Naval permanent ratings, the Minister recommends that this amendment thereto be also adopted in His Majesty's Canadian Navy as from 1st March, 1915, for the ratings specified above, the sum of (25) twenty-five cents being taken as equivalent to one shilling.

The Board concur in the above recommendation, and submit the same for favourable consideration.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 338.

**Order in Council authorizing the apprehension and internment
of alien enemies in certain cases.**

P. C. 1501.

**CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy
Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor
General on the 26th June, 1915.**

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 24th June, 1915, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that conditions have arisen owing to the presence in the country of a great number of foreigners, many of whom are of enemy nationality, and others of the nationalities of His

Majesty's allies, in which it is, in the opinion of the Minister, advisable that further provision should be made for the preservation of the peace, for the safety of works and property of public utility, and for the protection of the inhabitants and of the foreigners themselves who are residing in the country.

The Minister further submits that at the beginning of the war it was announced by the Proclamation of Your Royal Highness of 15th August, 1914,* that all persons in Canada of German or Austro-Hungarian nationality, so long as they quietly pursue their ordinary avocations should be allowed to continue to enjoy the protection of the law and be accorded the respect and consideration due to peaceful and law-abiding citizens; and that they should not be arrested, detained or interfered with, unless upon reasonable ground to believe that they are engaged in espionage, or engaging or attempting to engage in acts of a hostile nature, or are giving or attempting to give information to the enemy, or unless they otherwise contravene any law, order-in-council or proclamation. It happens that many aliens of enemy nationality residing temporarily in Canada have retained or found employment in connection with various works, industries, trades or pursuits which are being carried on, and they are, and of course ought to be protected in such employment according to the policy of the said proclamation, so far as may be compatible with the public interest.

The Minister has ascertained, however, that owing to the fact that in some cases these aliens of enemy nationality are in common employment with others, many of whom belong to the nationalities of the allied powers, or because of competition for their places by such friendly aliens, and in view of the hostility or animosity which has been aroused and excited by the war and the operations of the enemy, there is serious danger of rioting, destruction of valuable works and property and breaches of the peace involving the loss of life or personal injuries; and, while in the view of the Minister the dangers thus apprehended should, so far as may be practicable or expedient, be prevented by strict administration of existing legal means, he considers nevertheless that cases have arisen, or may arise, where in the general public interest, as well as in the interest of those concerned who are of enemy nationality, provision should be made, as

*p. 48.

a measure of expediency, for separating and detaining at the public charge those aliens of enemy nationality whose presence in any works, employment or community is a cause of such apprehended peril.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized, whenever the advisability of such a course shall be established to his satisfaction, to direct the apprehension and internment of aliens of enemy nationality who may be found employed or seeking employment or competing for employment in any community, such aliens of enemy nationality when so interned to be kept and maintained in all respects as prisoners of war, but subject to be released at any time as may be directed by the Minister, whenever it appears that they may be permitted to be discharged with due regard to the public safety.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 339.

Order in Council authorizing the Prime Minister to confer with
His Majesty's Government.

P. C. 1514.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 28th June, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 25th June, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, observing that during the past ten months matters of unusual urgency and importance have continually engaged the attention of the Government in connection with

the conduct of the War, and that in many cases such questions have involved lengthy correspondence with His Majesty's Government and with the Acting High Commissioner for Canada with a view to the most effective co-operation between the two Governments in such matters.

The Prime Minister further observes that it appears both desirable and important that certain of the matters aforesaid should be the subject of personal conference and discussion with His Majesty's Government and it is understood that this is the view entertained by that Government.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, therefore advise that he be authorized to visit London for the purpose aforesaid, and generally for the purpose of conferring with His Majesty's Government and of discussing with them matters of common interest, and particularly those of special interest to the Dominion of Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 340.

Order in Council regulating the opening of tenders within the scope of the War Purchasing Commission.

P. C. 1512.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Wednesday, the 30th day of June, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following regulations governing the opening of tenders received by any Department and coming within the

scope of the War Purchasing Commission under the provisions of the War Appropriation Act of 1915, and the same are hereby made and established, accordingly, viz.:—

Tenders coming within the scope of the War Purchasing Commission, under the provisions of the War Appropriation Act of 1915, received by any Department of the Government Service, shall be opened only in the presence of an official or representative of the War Purchasing Commission.

Such tenders when opened shall be initialed by the official of the Department in which the tender is received and by the official or representative of the War Purchasing Commission, present when the tenders are opened, and a memorandum, in duplicate, of such tenders shall be prepared and initialed by the said representatives of the Department and of the War Purchasing Commission.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 341.

Order in Council Appointing a “Hospital Commission”.

P.C. 1540.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, on the 30th, June 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 28th June, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, stating that during the progress of the war, sick and wounded in increasing numbers will return to Canada, and to meet situations which must necessarily arise, he submits the following recommendations:—

1. That a Commission, hereafter to be termed the “Hospital Commission”, be appointed to deal with the provision of

hospital accommodation and convalescent homes in Canada, for officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who return invalided from the Front.

2. That the following be invited to serve on the Hospital Commission:

President.

The Honourable J. A. Lougheed, P.C., K.C.

Members.

Colonel Sir H. M. Pellatt, Kt., C.V.O.

Hon. Colonel Sir Rodolphe Forget, Kt., M.P.

Smeaton White, Esq., of Montreal, Que.

John S. McLennan, Esq., of Sydney, N.S.

Lt.-Col. Thomas Walker, M.D., of St. John, N.B.

Frederick W. Avery, Esq., of Ottawa, Ontario.

Colonel C. W. Rowley, of Winnipeg.

J. H. S. Matson, Esq., of Victoria, B.C.

Clarence Smith, Esq., Montreal.

The Director General of Medical Services, Canadian Militia.

3. That the president and members (the Director General Medical Services excepted) be paid \$10.00 a day travelling expenses.

4. That the Hospital Commission be empowered to appoint a Secretary and obtain clerical assistance as may be needed; provided that the pay and allowances of appointees be submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council.

5. That it be empowered to select medical and nursing staffs, and to appoint such other personnel as may be needed for the management of hospitals and homes; provided that a general schedule of pay and allowances be submitted for approval by the Governor in Council.

6. That it be empowered to call in the aid of any Department of the Federal Administration; in particular to use the

machinery of the Militia Department; to draw on that Department for supplies, stores and equipment, and to utilize the services of Divisional and District Staffs.

7. That it be empowered to incur, control and authorize expenditure connected with the treatment and care of the sick and wounded, as well as with the organization, administration and maintenance of hospitals and homes.

8. That expenditure so incurred or authorized by the Hospital Commission be made a charge against the War Appropriation Vote or, when that vote ceases to be operative, against some other special fund set aside by Parliament.

9. That the Hospital Commission, through its President, have direct access to the Governor in Council.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 342.

Order in Council providing reward for informers under The Special War Revenue Act, 1915.

P. C. 1574.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 8th July, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Inland Revenue, advise, under the provisions of subsection 5, section 20, of The Special War

Revenue Act, 1915, that authority be granted for payment to the informer, in each case, of one-half the penalty collected and paid, under part 3 of the said Act.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 343.

Order in Council respecting the issue of Money Orders.

P. C. 1589.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General, on the 8th July, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Postmaster General, dated 26th June, 1915, representing that, owing to the disturbed financial conditions that prevailed following the outbreak of the War, an Order in Council was passed on the 7th August, 1914,* suspending the exchange of Money Orders between Canada and Italy (and other European countries).

The Minister submits that conditions are now changed and both Italy and Canada desire to recommence the business.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that Money Order exchange with Italy be resumed on and from the 1st day of July, 1915.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*p. 538.

No. 344.

Order in Council respecting further Mobilization of the Overseas Forces.

P. C. 1593.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council on the 8th July, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Minister of Militia and Defence, dated 1st July, 1915, representing that by an Order in Council (P.C. 2067)* dated 6th August, 1914, Your Royal Highness, in view of the state of war existing between the United Kingdom and the Dominion, Colonies and the Dependencies of the British Empire, on the one side, and Germany, on the other side, creating a menace to the well being and integrity of the Empire, declared it to be desirable to mobilize Militia Units of such effective strength, as might from time to time be determined by Your Royal Highness in Council, such units to be composed of Officers and men who are willing to volunteer for Overseas Service under the British Crown.

The Minister states that by virtue of that authority some 30,000 Officers and men, forming what is known as the First Contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, were raised, equipped and despatched to the United Kingdom.

The Minister further represents that another Order in Council (P.C. 2831),† dated 7th November, 1914, authorized the Second Overseas Contingent and other troops for service in Canada, aggregating another 30,000 men, and that also by the said last mentioned Order the Minister of Militia and Defence was authorized to mobilize Troops required in Canada to replace the second or any subsequent Contingent, or any portion thereof after its embarkation Overseas.

The Minister submits that it is desirable to limit in definite terms the numbers thus raised, and to be raised under the provisions of the first hereinbefore mentioned Order in Council.

*p. 535.

†p. 577.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to raise, equip and send Overseas for the purposes aforesaid, Officers and men not exceeding One Hundred and Fifty Thousand, including those who have already been raised and equipped under authority of the said Orders in Council, and including also those who have been, or may hereafter be raised for garrisons and guard duties in Canada.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 345.

The London Gazette, 13th July, 1915.

[29228]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 589 of the year 1915.

NORTH SEA, RIVER THAMES AND ENGLISH
CHANNEL.

PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 546 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

All Orders in this Notice are now in force, and have been made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

* p. 491

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

II. Trinity House Pilot Stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

(a) **THE DOWNS**, where ships proceeding north can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth, and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover harbours. The Pilot Steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles southeast of Deal Pier.

(b) **GREAT YARMOUTH**, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the Corton Light-vessel and the South Scroby buoy.

(c) **THE SUNK LIGHT-VESSEL**, where ships crossing the North Sea between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 40'$ and $51^{\circ} 54'$ North Latitude, but no others, can obtain pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

(d) **PILOTS** can also be obtained at London and Harwich for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches). Note.—The pilots referred to in this Notice are the pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

III. RIVER THAMES.—All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light-buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels between Chapman Lighthouse on the west, and the Sunk-head Light-buoy or a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingles buoys, on the east, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

2. No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, are allowed in the Estuary of the Thames east of a line drawn between the Grain spit and West Shoebury buoys.

The Estuary of the Thames mentioned in the preceding paragraph is to be considered to include the north coast of Kent from North Foreland to Sheerness, and the coast of Essex from Shoeburyness to the Naze.

Pulling boats are not allowed in the waters prohibited above without a license, which must be obtained by the person to whom the boat belongs from the Chief of the local Police. A separate license is required for each boat.

3. Yachts and pleasure craft in the River Thames are prohibited from using the area enclosed by a line drawn north and south through the Ovens buoy to a line joining Holehaven point and the Blyth middle buoy.

4. In the rivers Colne, Blackwater, Crouch and Roach, the cruising of yachts and pleasure craft, under sail, steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, and under oars, is permitted subject to the following restrictions:—

(a) All pleasure craft of any description are prohibited from being under way between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

(b) Pleasure craft using the areas mentioned in paragraphs (f) and (g) below, in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a license from the local Police.

(c) The name must be marked legibly on every yacht. All open, half decked and other craft, must have the number and distinguishing letter of the license clearly painted on each side of the bow.

(d) The license must be carried in the craft, and is to be available for inspection.

(e) Boats licensed for hire may be taken out by British subjects other than those in whose names the licenses are made out, provided that they be returned to the licensees by 8 p. m. on the day of hire. The license for the boat must be carried by the person hiring it.

(f) In the rivers Colne and Blackwater and in the Estuaries of these rivers, cruising is permitted in the area to the west of lines drawn from Colne point to N.W. Knoll-buoy and Sales point, to N.W. Knoll-buoy and up these rivers.

(g) In the rivers Crouch and Roach, cruising is permitted in the Crouch river west of a line drawn north and south (True) through Burnham Coastguard station. No pleasure craft are permitted below this line.

Cruising is permitted in the Roach river down to its confluence with the Crouch.

(h) Local craft used for business purposes are subject to the foregoing regulations, but may in certain instances be allowed in prohibited areas, if permission in writing has been previously obtained from the Naval or Military Authorities.

(i) Fishing vessels are governed by the terms of the Notices issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(j) Any infringement of the above regulations will be dealt with under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

IV. RIVER MEDWAY.—No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, or pleasure pulling boats, are allowed in the Medway to the eastward of Rochester Bridge.

NOTE.

This Notice is a re-publication of Notice No. 546 of 1915 with the addition of certain regulations respecting the rivers Thames, Colne, Blackwater, Crouch and Roach, mentioned in Subsection 4 of Section III.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographic Department,

Hydrographer.

Admiralty, London, 9th July, 1915.

No. 346.

*Supplement to the London Gazette, 13th of July, 1915 13th
July 1915.*

[29229]

By THE KING.

A Proclamation under the Munitions of War Act, 1915.*

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS, in Section 3 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, it is enacted:—

“The differences to which this Part of this Act applies are differences as to rates of wages, hours of work, or otherwise as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment on the manufacture or repair of arms, ammunition, ships, vehicles, aircraft, or any other articles required for use in war, or of the metals, machines, or tools required for that manufacture or repair (in this Act referred to as munitions work); and also any differences as to rates of wages, hours of work, or otherwise as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment on any other work of any description, if this Part of this Act is applied to such a difference by His Majesty by Proclamation on the ground that in the opinion of His Majesty the existence or continuance of the difference is directly or indirectly prejudicial to the manufacture, transport, or supply of Munitions of War.

“This Part of this Act may be so applied to such a difference at any time, whether a lock-out or strike is in existence in connexion with the difference to which it is applied or not:

“Provided that if in the case of any industry the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that effective means exist to secure the settlement without stoppage of any difference arising on work other than on munitions work, no Proclamation shall be made under this Section with respect to any such difference.”

AND, WHEREAS, a difference within the meaning of this Section exists between employers and persons employed in the Coal Mining Industry of South Wales as to rates of wages, hours of work or otherwise as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment in connexion with the terms of a proposed agreement between the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners Association and the South Wales Miners' Federation, for the settlement of differences of the nature aforesaid;

*App. p. 313.

AND, WHEREAS, The Minister of Munitions is not satisfied that effective means exist to secure the settlement of the said difference without stoppage, being a difference arising on work other than munitions work:

AND, WHEREAS, in Our opinion the existence or continuance of the said difference is directly and indirectly prejudicial to the manufacture, transport, and supply of Munitions of War:

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, are pleased to proclaim, direct and ordain, that Part I of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, shall apply to the said difference.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 347.

The London Gazette, 16th of July, 1915.

[29232]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 609 of the year 1915.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, NORTH SEA AND RIVER THAMES AND
MEDWAY.

PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 589 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

All orders in this Notice are now in force, and have been made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from,

*p. 632.

and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

II. Trinity House Pilot Stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:

(a) THE DOWNS, where ships proceeding north can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth, and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover harbours. The pilot steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles south-east of Deal pier.

(b) GREAT YARMOUTH, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the Corton Light-vessel and the South Scroby buoy.

(c) THE SUNK LIGHT-VESSEL, where ships crossing the North Sea between the parallels $51^{\circ} 40'$ and $51^{\circ} 54'$ North latitude, but no others, can obtain pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

(d) PILOTS can also be obtained at London and Harwich for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames

and approaches). Note.—The pilots referred to in this Notice are the pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

III. RIVER THAMES AND MEDWAY.—All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light-buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels between Chapman Lighthouse on the west, and the Sunk Head Light-buoy or a line joining the positions of the South Land Sand and East Shingles buoys, on the east, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

2. (a) No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, are allowed:—

(i) In the Estuary of the Thames east of a line drawn between the Grain spit and West Shoebury Buoys.

(ii) In the area enclosed by a line drawn north and south through the Ovens Buoy to a line joining Holehaven Point and the Blyth Middle Buoy.

(iii) In the River Medway east of Rochester Bridge.

(b) The Estuary of the Thames mentioned above in par.

(a) (i) is to be considered to include the North Coast of Kent from North Foreland to Sheerness, and the Coast of Essex from Shoeburyness to the Naze.

(c) All pleasure craft of any description are prohibited from being under weigh between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

(d) Pleasure craft using the waters to the west of the line mentioned in par. (a) (i), in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a license from the Local Police.

(e) If more than one craft is used, a separate license is required for each.

(f) The name must be marked legibly on every yacht. All open, half-decked and other craft must have the number and distinguishing letter of the license clearly painted on each side of the bow.

(g) The license must be carried in the craft, and is to be available for inspection.

(h) Boats licensed for hire may be taken out by British subjects other than those in whose names the licenses are made out, provided that they be returned to the licensees by 8 p.m. on the day of hire. The license for the boat must be carried by the person hiring it.

(i) Pulling boats are allowed within the area prohibited by par. (a) (i) provided:—

(i) A license is obtained in accordance with pars. (d) and (e).

(ii) A separate license is obtained for each boat.

(iii) Pars. (c), (g) and (h) are complied with.

(iv) No such boats proceed further than one mile from the shore.

(j) No pleasure pulling boats are allowed in the Medway to the eastward of Rochester Bridge, nor are any allowed in the area mentioned in par. (a) (ii).

(k) Fishing vessels are governed by the terms of the Notices issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

3. In the rivers Colne, Blackwater, Crouch and Roach, the cruising of yachts and pleasure craft under sail, steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, and under oars, is permitted subject to the restrictions mentioned in paragraphs (c), (e), (f), (g), (h) and (k) of the foregoing sub-section of this Notice, and also the following restrictions:—

(a) Pleasure craft using the areas mentioned in paragraphs (b) and (c) below, in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a license from the local Police.

(b) In the rivers Colne and Blackwater, and in the estuaries of these rivers, cruising is permitted in the area to the west of lines drawn from Colne point to N.W. Knoll-buoy and Sales point, to N.W. Knoll-buoy and up these rivers.

(c) In the rivers Crouch and Roach, cruising is permitted in the Crouch river west of a line drawn north and south (True) through Burnham Coastguard station. No pleasure craft are permitted below this line.

Cruising is permitted in the Roach river down to its confluence with the Crouch.

(d) Local craft used for business purposes are subject to the foregoing regulations, but may in certain instances be allowed in prohibited areas, if permission in writing has been previously obtained from the Naval or Military Authorities.

NOTE.

This Notice is a re-publication of Notice No. 589 of 1915, with the addition of the regulations mentioned in sub-section 2 of Section III.

Authority: The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 14th July, 1915.

No. 348.

The London Gazette, 20th July, 1915.

[29236]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 613 of the year 1915.

SCOTLAND, WEST COAST.

FIRTH OF CLYDE—TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 460 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

Position.—Dunoon Bank, lat. $55^{\circ} 56\frac{3}{4}'$ N., long. $4^{\circ} 54\frac{1}{4}'$ W.

With reference to the former Notice quoted above, Notice is hereby given that the two Light-buoys on Dunoon bank, mentioned therein, have been replaced by moored Trawlers; and Mariners are warned that the following regulations with

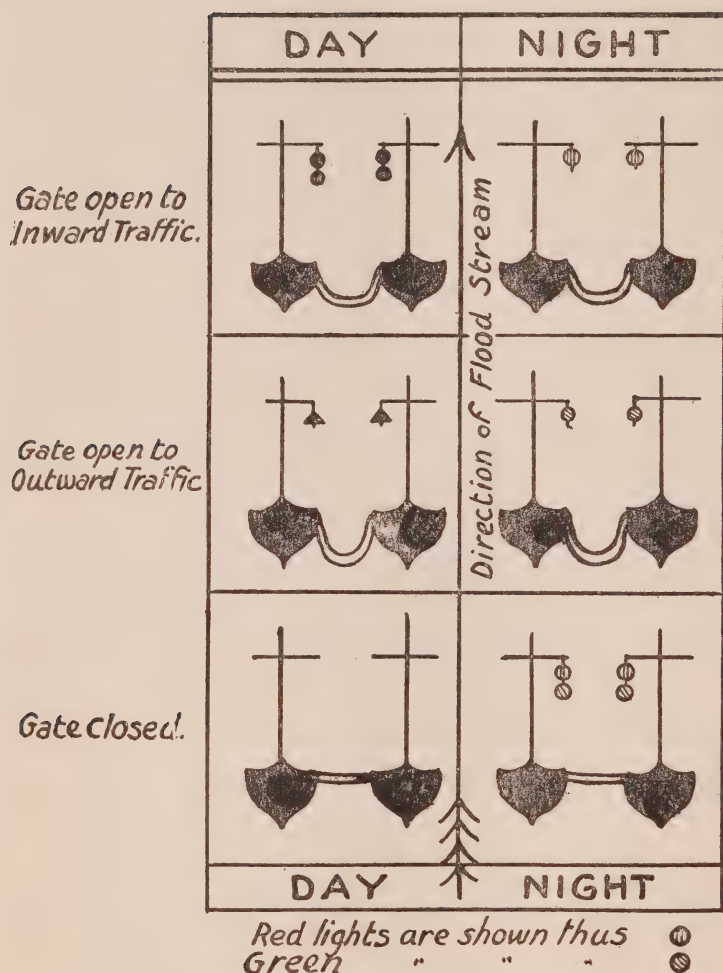
* p. 411.

regard to traffic, made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, are now in force:—

Vessels entering or leaving the Clyde must pass between the two Trawlers situated as undermentioned, which mark the

CLYDE.

*Signals displayed by
Gate Ships*



gateway in the obstruction that now exists between Cloch point and Dunoon.

(a) Eastern Trawler:

Position.—On east side of Dunoon bank, at a distance of 8 cables and 66 yards, 281° (N. 61° W. Mag.), from Cloch Light-house.

(b) Western Trawler:

Position.—On west side of Dunoon bank, at a distance of one cable, 272° (N. 70° W. Mag.), from the eastern Trawler.

The above-mentioned gate Trawlers will display signals, as shown on the accompanying diagram, to indicate whether the gate is open to inward or outward bound traffic or whether the gate is closed.

No vessels are to approach to within a distance of half a mile of the gateway until the special signals are hoisted indicating that the passage is open for them; neither are inward-bound vessels to approach within this distance when the signals are displayed for outward-bound vessels, and vice versa.

Speed must not exceed 10 knots, and vessels are cautioned to keep a mid-channel course when passing through the gateway.

Outward-bound vessels are to approach the gateway on a 196° (S. 34° W. Mag.) course, leaving the black and white chequered Light-buoy with occulting red light, situated three-quarters of a mile 27° (N. 45° E. Mag.) from the gateway, on their port hand.

Similarly, inward-bound vessels must steer to the eastward for the Examination anchorage and Kempock point, as soon as they have passed clear of the gateway.

Variation.— 18° W.

Charts temporarily affected.—No. 2131, Arran island to Gare loch, No. 2159, Firth of Clyde and Loch Fyne.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London, 15th July, 1915.

No. 349.

Order in Council respecting the maintenance of His Majesty's Canadian Ships co-operating with His Majesty's Ships.

P. C. 1657.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 16th July, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 8th July, 1915, from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred a despatch, dated 26th May, 1915,* from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the cost of certain Naval stores supplied to His Majesty's Canadian ships co-operating with His Majesty's ships during the continuance of the war, and for the pay of all ranks and ratings serving in those ships.

The Minister represents that the Canadian Government is willing to pay the full expenses of His Majesty's Canadian ships *Niobe* and *Rainbow*, and therefore, is prepared to meet the total amount of pay to the officers and men employed on these vessels, and, further, that the charges for liabilities of retired pay and pensions of all Active Service, Naval and Marine Officers and men serving during the war in His Majesty's Canadian ships may be included in the usual claims made annually upon Canadian funds in the manner, and according to the agreements already in force with regard to active service personnel loaned to the Canadian Government.

The Minister observes that it is presumed that these payments will cover any liability with regard to pensions for wounds, widow's pensions, etc., so far as either Active Service or Newfoundland Naval Reserve personnel are concerned, and for any special post bellum gratuities which the Imperial Government may decide to pay to Imperial Active Service or Reserve personnel.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, advise that Your Royal

* p. 617.

Highness may be pleased to forward a copy of this Minute, if approved, to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the information of the Lords of the Admiralty.

All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 350

Canada Gazette, 28th August, 1915.

The London Gazette, 23rd July, 1915.

Italian Decree respecting the blockade of the Adriatic.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
20th July, 1915.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome the following translation of a Royal Decree, dated 4th July, and published in the *Italian Official Gazette* of the 8th:—

ARTICLE 1.—The blockade declared by the Royal Government on the 26th and 30th May, 1915, is extended to the whole zone of the Adriatic Sea to the north of the Otranto-Aspri-Ruga (Strade Bianchi) line.

Consequently the navigation of the Adriatic Sea to the north of this line by merchant ships of any nationality is forbidden.

ARTICLE 2.—The Minister of Marine, or the authorities delegated by him, may nevertheless grant, after necessary enquiries, special safe-conducts to merchant ships desirous of proceeding to ports belonging to or occupied by Italy or Montenegro.

Vessels desirous of entering the Adriatic must proceed to Gallipoli (Apulia) where the safe-conducts of entry must be obtained.

For leaving the Adriatic, vessels after having received permission at the port of departure must proceed to Bari, where they will be furnished with the safe-conducts of departure.

Vessels provided with safe-conducts must cross the blockade line Otranto-Aspri-Ruga (Strade Bianchi) during daytime only. They must stop on that line at a distance not greater than 5 miles from the Italian shore to be visited by the men-of-war destined for that purpose.

ARTICLE 3.—The rules laid down in our decree of 13th June, 1915, n° 899, as well as any special regulations which the naval authorities may think fit to enforce on vessels entering or leaving the Adriatic, must be observed by all merchant vessels of whatever nationality navigating in the Adriatic in the circumstances provided for in Article 2.

ARTICLE 4.—Vessels contravening the rules laid down in the preceding articles will be considered guilty of violation of the blockade, and are liable to capture and confiscation, together with their cargoes, according to the regulations in force.

ARTICLE 5.—The present decree will come into force on 6th July, 1915.

No. 351.

Canada Gazette, 18th September, 1915.

Order in Council approving of pensions to members of Naval Service.

P. C. 1712.

CERTIFIED COPY of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st July, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service, advise that the

following rates of pensions be approved, in order to provide adequate pensionary assistance to officers and men of the Royal Canadian Naval Permanent Forces, Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, called out for active service, and for the officers and men who have entered the Royal Canadian Navy for temporary service during a period of war, and who are wounded or disabled on active service, during drill or training, or on other naval duty, or are invalided through a disability contracted in, or due to, the service, provided, the wound, injury or disability was not due to his own fault or negligence:—

PROPOSED SCHEME OF PENSIONS for Wounds, Injuries or Disabilities, and for Payment to Widows, etc.

Rank or rating held at time of injury or illness.	1st Degree.	2nd Degree.	3rd Degree.	4th Degree.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
All ratings up to and including leading ratings.....	264	192	132	75
Petty Officers 2nd Class, Petty Officers 1st Class and Petty Officers and equivalent ratings.....	336	252	168	100
Chief Petty Officers and equivalent ratings.....	372	282	186	108
Naval Cadets, Midshipmen.....	432	324	216	132
Warrant Officers.....	480	360	240	144
Sub-Lieutenants and equivalent ranks.....	480	360	240	144
Lieutenants and equivalent ranks.....	720	540	360	216
Lieutenant Commanders and equivalent ranks.....	960	720	480	288
Commanders and equivalent ranks.....	1,200	900	600	360
Captains and equivalent ranks.....	1,440	1,080	720	456
Flag Officers.....	Spe	cially	consid	ered.

(a) The first degree shall be applicable to those only who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as the result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action or in the presence of the enemy.

NOTE.—“In action” shall be defined as follows:—“In fight with the enemy, with pirates or smugglers, or in encounters with ships of friends by mistake, or in quelling disturbances ashore or afloat.

(b) The second degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service during

drill or training or on other duty; or are rendered materially incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action or in the presence of the enemy.

(c) The third degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered materially incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service during drill or training or on other duty; or rendered in a small degree incapable as a result of injuries or wounds received, or illness contracted in action, or in the presence of the enemy.

(d) The fourth degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered in a small degree incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training or on other duty.

(e) Notwithstanding the foregoing regulations, no pension awarded for wounds, injuries or disabilities shall exceed the combined substantive and non-substantive pay of which the pensioned person was in receipt at the time of receiving the wound or injury, or contracting the disability, on account of which he is granted the pension.

(f) Where, however, the wound or injury is great enough to require the constant services of an attendant, such as the loss of both arms or both legs or the loss of sight of both eyes, or where the use of both legs and arms has been permanently lost, the rates shown in columns 1st Degree and 2nd Degree may be increased one-third.

(g) In addition to the above rates, a married officer, warrant officer, or man, totally incapacitated, may draw for his wife half the rate provided in clause (N) for the widow, and the full rate for the children of an officer, etc., of his rank or rating, subject to the limitations respecting the age of children. After the death of the officer or rating the widow may then draw the full rates provided in clause (N) for widows and children.

(h) The widowed mother of a totally disabled officer, warrant officer or man, may be granted a pension at half the rates fixed in clause (N) for a widow, provided the officer, warrant officer or man is her sole support and unmarried. In the event

of the officer's, warrant officer's or man's decease, she may draw the full rate referred to.

(j) When the ultimate extent of a wound or injury or disability is doubtful, temporary pensions only will be awarded, the continuance and amount of the pension being dependent on subsequent medical surveys.

(k) The pension granted shall be in accordance with the rank or rating held at the time the wound or injury was received, or the disability contracted. Subsequent promotion or advancement, unless ante-dated to the date of receiving the wound or injury, or contracting the disability, shall not increase the pension.

(l) Pensions for wounds or injuries may be held while the officer or man is still serving and may also be held in conjunction with any other pension to which he is entitled.

(m) Claims for pensions authorized under these regulations must be made within five years of the date of receiving the wound or injury or contracting the disability for which it is granted.

PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS, ETC.

(n) Pensions may be paid to the widows and children of officers and men who have been killed in action or who have died from injuries received or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training or on other duty, at the following rates, provided the officer's or man's death was not due to his own fault or negligence, and was clearly due to the carrying out of his duties:—

Rank or rating held by husband, son or father at time of death.	
All ratings up to and including leading ratings.....	\$22 a month for widow and \$5 a month for each child.
Petty Officers, 2nd Class, Petty Officers, 1st Class and Petty Officers and equivalent ratings.....	\$28 a month for widow and \$5 a month for each child.
Chief Petty Officers and equivalent ratings.....	\$30 a month for widow and \$5 a month for each child.
Warrant Officers.....	\$32 a month for widow and \$5 a month for each child.
Sub-Lieutenants and equivalent ranks.....	\$37 a month for widow and \$6 a month for each child.
Lieutenants and equivalent ranks.....	\$45 a month for widow and \$7 a month for each child.
Lieutenant Commanders and equivalent ranks.....	\$50 a month for widow and \$8 a month for each child.
Commanders and equivalent ranks.....	\$60 a month for widow and \$10 a month for each child.
Captains and equivalent ranks.....	\$75 a month for widow and \$10 a month for each child.
Flag Officers.....	\$100 a month for widow and \$10 a month for each child.

(a) A widowed mother whose only son was her sole support and unmarried, shall be eligible for pension as a widow without children and subject to the same conditions, as hereinafter set forth.

(b) In the case of orphans, the rates shown above for children may be doubled, and the pension paid to legally appointed guardians.

Pensions to widows and children shall take effect from the day following that on which the death of the husband, etc., occurred, and a gratuity, equivalent to two months' pension, shall be paid the first month, in addition to the pension.

The pension of a widow, a widowed mother, or child may be withheld or discontinued should such widow, etc., be or subsequently prove, unworthy of it, or should she be or become wealthy.

The decision of the Minister as to whether a pension should be so withheld or discontinued shall be final.

The pension to a widow or a widowed mother shall cease upon her re-marriage but she will be eligible for a gratuity of two years' pension payable to her immediately after her marriage

Neither gratuity not pension shall be paid on account of a child (or orphan) over fifteen years of age, if a boy, or over seventeen years of age, if a girl, unless owing to mental or physical infirmity, the child (or orphan) is incapable of earning a livelihood, in which case the pension may be continued till the child (or orphan) is twenty-one years of age, but no pension will be paid a child or orphan after marriage.

Individual cases for which the Regulations do not provide or sufficiently provide, may be specially considered by the Governor in Council.

Pensions may be paid monthly in advance.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 352.

Order in Council appointing a committee to obtain information respecting German-owned piers, etc., in Canada.

P. C. 1711.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 23rd July, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Joint Report, dated 13th July, 1915, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence and the Minister of the Naval Service, submitting that,—with a view to ascertaining what action should be taken in connection with wharves, piers, stores, etc., owned or occupied in Canada by certain German Steam Ship Companies, approval has already been given to the appointment of a Special Committee on which the Naval Service and Militia Departments are both to be represented. (P. C. 1200, dated 27th May, 1915.)

The Ministers, therefore, recommend that the said Committee be constituted as shown below (Chairman and Members having already signified their willingness to serve as such) and

be directed to proceed forthwith with the collection of information of the kind required:

Chairman:

The Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Members:

The Chief of the General Staff, Canadian Militia.

The Chief Commissioner of the Dominion Police.

The Chief of the Staff, Royal Canadian Navy.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 353

Canada Gazette, 14th August, 1915.

Despatch respecting the application of the Order in Council of 11th March, 1915.

CANADA,
No. 698.

DOWNING STREET,
27th July, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to my predecessor's despatch No. 240 of the 16th March, I have the honour to request Your Royal Highness to inform Your Ministers that in the application of Article 4 of the Order in Council of the 11th of March* for restricting further the commerce of Germany, the word "enemy" in the expression "goods which are of enemy origin or are enemy property" should be interpreted as including Turkey and Austria as well as Germany.

I have, etc.,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn,

K.G., etc., etc., etc.

*p. 280.

No. 354

Canada Gazette, 28th August, 1915.

*Second Supplement of the London Gazette, 27th July, 1915—
28th July, 1915.*

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

PROHIBITING under section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," and section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," and section one of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," and section one of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS, by section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man may be prohibited by Proclamation;

AND, WHEREAS, by section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with our forces;

AND, WHEREAS, by section one of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,"¹ it is enacted that section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall have

1. App. p. 182.

effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description;

AND, WHEREAS, it is further enacted by section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8, as so amended, of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

AND, WHEREAS, by section one of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,"² it is enacted that section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description;

AND, WHEREAS, it is further enacted by section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

AND, WHEREAS, a Proclamation dated the 3rd February, 1915,³ and various Orders dated respectively the 2nd⁴ and the 18th March,⁵ the 15th,⁶ the 21st⁷ and the 26th April,⁸ the 6th⁹ and the 20th May,¹⁰ the 2nd,¹¹ the 24th June,¹² and the 8th¹³ and the 19th¹⁴ July, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers;

AND, WHEREAS, it is expedient that the said Proclamation and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions, and that such Proclamation and Orders should be revoked;

² App. p. 191. ³ p. 240. ⁴ p. 263. ⁵ p. 290. ⁶ p. 340. ⁷ p. 345.

⁸ p. 351. ⁹ p. 380. ¹⁰ d. 403. ¹¹ p. 421. ¹² p. 466. ¹³ p. 507. ¹⁴ p. 515.

AND, WHEREAS, We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated,—

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the above-mentioned Proclamation and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked.

And We have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, further to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

(A) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations:—

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, and balloons, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, including:—non-inflammable “celluloid” sheet (or similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water); aeroplane dope; high tensile steel tubes; aeroplane instruments (aneroids, barographs, revolution indicators); aeroplane turn-buckles; steel stampings; aeroplane engines and parts;

Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war;

Cannon and other ordnance and machine guns, and parts thereof;

Capsicum and eleo-resin of capsicum;

Carbons, suitable for searchlights;

Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance, and for machine guns and parts thereof;

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;

Celluloid;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dyestuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and tanning extracts, namely:—

Aceto-celluloses;

Acetone;

Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin);

Alcohol, methylic;

Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;

Amyl acetate;

Anthracene oil and green oil;

Antipyrine (phenazone);

Anti-tetanus-serum;
Belladonna, its alkaloids and preparations, including belladonna plaster;
Benzol;
Caffeine and its salts;
Calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates;
Cantharides and its preparations;
Carbolic acid;
Carbon disulphide;
Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid;
Chlorates, perchlorates, and nitrates, all metallic;
Coal tar distillation products, being the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol;
Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt;
Collodion;
Cresol, and all preparations of cresol (including cresylic acid) and nitrocresol (except saponified cresol);
Cyanamide;
Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium;
Dimethylaniline;
Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products;
Emetin and its salts;
Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot;
Eucaine hydrochlor;
Fusel oil (amyl alcohol);
Gentain and its preparations;
Glycerine, crude and refined;
Henbane and its preparations;
Hydroquinone;
Indigo, natural;
Ipecacuanha root;
Manganese, peroxide of;
Methylaniline;
Neo-slavarsan;
Nitric acid;
Nitrotoluol;
Novocain;
Opium and its preparations and alkaloids;
Paraffin, liquid medicinal;
Paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene;
Paraldehyde;
"Peptone Witte";
Phenacetin;
Picric acid and its components;

Potash, caustic;
 Potassium cyanide;
 Potassium permanganate;
 Protargol, not including silver proteinate;
 Pyridine;
 Saccharin (including "saxin");
 Salicylic acid, methyl salicylate, sodium salicylate, and
 theobromine-sodium salicylate;
 Salol;
 Salvarsan;
 Santonin and its preparations;
 Sulphonal;
 Sulphur, and spent oxide of sulphur;
 Sulphur dioxide, liquefied;
 Sulphuric acid;
 Tanning, extracts for use in, the following:—
 Chestnut extract;
 Oakwood extract;
 Thorium, oxide and salts of;
 Thymol and its preparations;
 Toluol and mixtures containing toluol;
 Trephenyl phosphate;
 Trional;
 Valonia;
 Coal tar, crude;
 Compasses, other than ships' compasses;
 Cotton fabric, suitable for aircraft;
 Cotton waste of all descriptions;
 Explosives of all kinds;
 Field glasses and telescopes;
 Firearms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts;
 Flax fabric, suitable for aircraft;
 Flax, raw;
 Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—
 Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon
 beans;
 Brewers' and distillers' grains;
 Brewers' dried yeast;
 Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—
 Cocoanut and poonac cake;
 Compound cakes and meal;
 Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated,
 and cottonseed meal;
 Gluten meal or gluten feed;
 Linseed cake and meal;
 Maize germ meal;
 Maize meal and flour;

Hay;
Lentils;
Maize;
Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings;
Offals of corn and grain, including:—
 Bran and pollard;
 Mill dust and screenings of all kinds;
 Rice meal (or bran) and dust;
 Sharps and middlings;
Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;
Straw;

Glass for optical instruments;

Gold beaters' skin;

Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:—

 Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine;
 Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine;
 Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine;
 Lasting tacks or rivets, including iron shoe rivets, for use by hand or machine;
 Steel bills, for use by hand or machine;
 Heel tips;
 Heel tip nails;
 Hobnails of all descriptions;
 Protector studs;
 Screwing wire;

Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery;

Heliographs;

Hemp, other than manila hemp;

Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calfskins;

Hosiery needles;

Iron pyrites;

Jute piece goods, and bags and sacks made of jute;

Jute yarns;

Khaki woollen cloth;

Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing;

Magnetos;

Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;

Oats;

Periscopes;

Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;

Range-finders and parts thereof;

Sheepgut;

Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges;

Silk noils;

Silk, Shantung, in the piece;
 Spirits, methylated;
 Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof;
 Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being firearms) and
 parts thereof;
 Tarpaulins and wagon covers;
 Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal;
 Wood, namely:—
 Ash;
 Ash three-ply wood;
 Spruce;
 Walnut wood;
 Zinc (including zinc ashes, zinc rods, zinc sheets, spelter and
 spelter dross).

(B) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Accoutrements, namely, web equipment, leather belts, leather bandoliers, leather pouches, other leather articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes;

Alunite;

Blankets, coloured, exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight, containing wool;

Bone ash;

Boots, heavy, for men;

Camp equipment, articles of, including tents and their component parts, wooden huts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns, and horse rugs;

Carts, two-wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts;

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, namely:—

Acetanilide;

Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids;

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, other than ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;

Ammonia, liquefied;

Ammonia liquor;

Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;

Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;

Bromine and alkaline Bromides;

Calcium carbide;

Carbon tetrachloride;

Chloride of tin;

Chlorine (including liquefied chlorine);

- Coca and its preparations and alkaloids;
- Copper iodide;
- Copper, suboxide of;
- Copper sulphate;
- Cresol (saponified);
- Formic aldehyde;
- Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations;
- Hydrobromic acid;
- Hydrochloric acid;
- Magnesium chloride and sulphate;
- Mercury, salts and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury);
- Oxalic acid;
- Oxides and salts (other than chlorates, perchlorates, and nitrates) of the following metals:—
 - Aluminum;
 - Cobalt;
 - Nickel;
 - Tungsten;
- Phosphorus and its compounds;
- Potash salts (except potassium chloride, cyanide, nitrate (saltpetre), perchlorate, and permanganate;
- Prussiate of soda;
- Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate);
- Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and alkaline tartrates;
- Urea and its compounds;
- Zinc chloride and sulphate;
- Coalsacks;
- Deerskins, dressed and undressed;
- Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein;
- Electros for printing purposes, composed of lead, antimony and copper;
- Ferro alloys, including:—
 - Ferro-chrome;
 - Ferro-manganese;
 - Ferro-molybdenum;
 - Ferro-nickel;
 - Ferro-titanium;
 - Ferro-tungsten;
 - Ferro-vanadium;
 - Spiegeleisen;
- Ferro-silicon;
- Forges, portable;
- Goatskins, dressed and undressed;
- Graphite, including foundry (moulding) plumbago and plumbago for lubricating;

Guanos;

Hemp, the following manufactures of:—

Cloth;

Cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of manila hemp or reaper or binder twine;

Horseshoes;

Jute, raw and carded;

Lubricants;

Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans;

Metals and ores, namely:—

Aluminium, manufactures of aluminium, and alloys of aluminium;

Antimony and alloys of antimony, including anti-friction metal;

Bauxite;

Chrome ore;

Cobalt;

Copper unwrought or part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper, phosphor bronze, and solder containing copper), copper and brass circles, slabs, bars, ingots, scrap, rods, and plates, and also wrought copper of the following descriptions:—Copper and brass pipes, sheets, solid drawn tubes, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, perforated brass sheets, perforated brass linings and copper foil;

Lead, pig, sheet or pipe (including solder containing lead);

Lead ore;

Manganese and manganese ore;

Mercury;

Molybdenum and molybdenite;

Nickel and nickel ore;

Scheelite;

Selenium;

Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel;

Tin and tin ore;

Tungsten;

Vanadium;

Wolframite;

Wulfenite;

Zinc ore;

Mica (including mica splittings) and mica-nite;

Mineral jellies;

Mines and parts thereof;

Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil);

Oil fuel, shale;

Oils and fats, all animal and vegetable, including fatty acids, but not including essential oils;

Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixtures or compounds of any of the foregoing;

Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, namely:—

Castor beans;

Cocoanuts;

Copra;

Cotton seed;

Ground nuts, earth nuts, or peanuts (Arachides).

Hempseed;

Linseed;

Palm nuts and palm kernels;

Poppy seeds;

Rape or colza seed;

Sesame seed;

Soya beans;

Sunflower seed;

Paraffin wax, wax candles, and waxed paper;

Petroleum, fuel oil (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil);

Petroleum, gas oil;

Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit);

Phosphate rock, viz.:—

Apatites;

Phosphates of lime and alumina;

Pigskins, dressed or undressed;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Animals, living, for food;

Barley, barley meal, and pearled and pot barley;

Butter;

Cheese;

Eggs in shells;

Lard and imitation lard;

Malt;

Margarine;

Milk, condensed, sweetened or not;

Oatmeal and rolled oats;

Peas, except tinned and bottled peas and peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles;

Sugar, refined and candy;

Sugar, unrefined;

Rope (steel wire) and hawsers;

Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber, and also including balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc) and goods made wholly or partly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;

Search-lights;

Sheepskins, tanned;

Sheepskins, whether woolled or not;

Signalling lamps of all kinds capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code, and component parts of such lamps;

Submarine sound signalling apparatus;

Surgical bandages and dressings (including butter-cloth);

Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning) except chestnut extract, oakwood extract, and valonia;

Telephone sets and parts thereof, field service telegraph and telephone cable;

Torpedo nets;

Torpedo tubes;

Torpedoes and parts thereof;

Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;

Turpentine (oil and spirit);

Uniform clothing and military equipment;

Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds; floating docks and their component parts;

Wagons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over and their component parts;

Wax, mineral and vegetable, except Carnauba wax;

Wire, barbed, and galvanized wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same (but not including galvanized wire netting);

Wire, steel, of all kinds;

Wood tar, and wood tar oil;

Wool, raw (sheep's and lamb's);

Wool tops;

Wool noils;

Wool waste;

Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not;

Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern;

Woollen and worsted yarns;

Woollen jerseys; cardigan jackets, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.

(C) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Anchors and chain cables;

Armour plates, armour quality castings and similar protective material;

Asbestos;

Bags and sacks of all kinds (except bags and sacks made of jute and paper bags);

Bicycles, and their component parts;

Binder twine;

Bladders, casings, and sausage skins;

Camphor;

Carnauba wax;

Chemicals, drugs, etc.:—

Arsenic and its compounds;

Bichromate of soda;

Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate);

Iodine and its preparations and compounds;

Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations;

Tin, compounds of, other than chloride of tin and tin ore;

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments;

Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles;

Cotton, raw;

Cotton yarn and thread;

Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes;

Flaxen canvas, namely:—

Hammock canvas;

Kitbag canvas;

Merchant Navy canvas;

Royal Navy canvas;

Tent canvas;

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—

Buckwheat;

Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—

Biscuit meal;

Calf meal;

Fish meal and concentrated fish;

Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;

Hempseed cake and meal;

Husk meal;
 Locust bean meal;
 Meat meal;
 Palmnut cake and meal;
 Poppysseed cake and meal;
 Rapeseed or colzaseed cake and meal;
 Sesame seed cake and meal;
 Soya bean cake and meal;
 Sunflower seed cake and meal;
 Chick peas, pigeon peas, gram or dhol;

Dari;

Millet;
 Molasses for cattle feeding;

Grindstones, carborundum wheels, and emery wheels;
 Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds,
 except such as contain caoutchouc;

Hair, animal, of all kinds; and tops, noils and yarns of
 animal hair;

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the
 manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair
 of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, namely, plant
 for cordite and ammunition factories, viz.:—

Cordite presses;
 Dies for cartridge cases;
 Gauges for shells or cartridges;
 Incorporators;
 Lapping machines;
 Rifling machines;
 Wire-winding machines;

Intrenching tools and intrenching implements, namely, pick-
 axes and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise;
 spades and shovels of all descriptions; helves and handles for
 pick-axes, grubbers, spades and shovels; and machinery for
 trenching and ditching;

Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick
 lac, and other forms of lac, but not including lac dye;

Lignum vitæ;

Linen close canvas;

Linen duck cloth;

Machinery, metal-working;

Mahogany;

Mess tins, and water bottles for military use;

Metals and ores, namely:—

Copper ore;

Iron ore;

Iron, hæmatite pig;

Monazite sand;

Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories;

Packings, engine and boiler (including slagwool);

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Cassava powder and tapioca;

Cocoa powder;

Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine;

Mandioca or tapioca flour;

Onions;

Potatoes;

Rice and rice flour;

Rye, rye flour and meal;

Sago and sago meal and flour;

Soups, compressed and dessicated;

Tinned and potted meats and extract of meat;

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock;

Rattans;

Seeds, clover and grass;

Shipbuilding materials, namely:—

Boiler tubes;

Condenser tubes;

Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;

Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding;

Marine engines, and parts thereof;

Ships' auxiliary machinery;

Sounding machines and gear;

Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones, material for; Terneplates;

Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing;

(D) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates and Allied Countries:—

Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 355

*Second Supplement of the London Gazette, 30th July, 1915.—
28th July, 1915.*

[29244]

**Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Defence of the
Realm (Consolidation) Order, 1914, giving the Minister of
Munitions concurrent powers under
certain regulations.**

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 28TH
DAY OF JULY, 1915.

PRESENT

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council,¹ dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914) under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,² for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm:

AND, WHEREAS, the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,³ the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915,⁴ and the Munitions of War Act, 1915:⁵

AND, WHEREAS, the said Regulations have been amended by Orders in Council, dated the twenty-third day of March,⁶ the thirteenth day of April,⁷ the twenty-ninth day of April,⁸ the second day of June⁹, the tenth day of June¹⁰, and the sixth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifteen:¹¹

AND, WHEREAS, by the Ministry of Munitions Order, 1915,⁶ for the purpose of giving the Ministry of Munitions concurrent powers under certain regulations contained in the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, it was provided that such of those Regulations as were mentioned in the Schedule to

¹ App. p. 284. ² App. p. 191. ³ App. p. 205. ⁴ App. p. 209. ⁵ App. p. 313. ⁶ App. p. 303.
⁷ p. 33C ⁸ p. 369. ⁹ p. 419. ¹⁰ p. 431. ¹¹ p. 505.

that Order should be read as if in addition to the Government Department or authority specified therein the Minister of Munitions were also specified:

AND, WHEREAS, it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:

1. After Regulation 8B the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

“8c. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions to authorize or require any contractor holding a contract with the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions or any sub-contractor, to use any registered design for the purposes of such contract, and thereupon the contractor or sub-contractor shall be entitled for the purposes aforesaid to use the registered design and to apply the same to any article in any class of goods in which the design is registered without the consent of the registered proprietor, and the consideration to be paid for the use of the registered design shall, in default of agreement between the proprietor of the design and the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions, as the case may be, be determined, at the option of the Treasury, either in the manner in which other claims for compensation under these regulations are determined, or in the manner in which the consideration for the use of a patent is determined under section twenty-nine of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907.”

2. After Regulation 18 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“18A. Where a person without lawful authority or excuse has been in communication with or has attempted to communicate with a spy, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations unless he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the person with whom he so communicated or attempted to communicate was a spy.

For the purposes of this regulation—

- (a) a person shall, unless he proves the contrary, be deemed to be in communication with a spy if the name or address or any other information regarding a spy is found in his possession, or is supplied by him to any

other person, in such circumstances as to give reasonable ground for suspecting that he is in communication with the spy;

- (b) the expression "spy" includes any person who has committed or attempted to commit an offence under Regulation 18 and who is reasonably suspected of having done so with the intention of assisting the enemy, and any person out of the United Kingdom who is or is reasonably suspected of being a person to whom information has been communicated or attempted to be communicated in contravention of that Regulation;
- (c) any address whether within or without the United Kingdom reasonably suspected of being an address used for the receipt of communications intended for the enemy shall be deemed to be the address of a spy, and communications addressed to that address to be communications with a spy."

3. In Regulation 39A, after the words "belonging to or chartered or requisitioned by the Admiralty" there shall be inserted the words "or any ship or vessel chartered, hired or requisitioned by the Army Council," and for the word "ship" whenever it occurs there shall be substituted the words "ship or vessel."

4. The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 41:—

- "41. If,
- (a) any unauthorized person uses or wears any naval, military, police, or other official uniform, decoration, medal, or any badge supplied or authorized by the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions or by the police or other official authority, or any uniform, decoration, medal, or badge, so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive; or
 - (b) any person falsely represents himself to be a person who is or has been entitled to use or wear any such uniform, decoration, medal, or badge as aforesaid, or
 - (c) any person without lawful authority or excuse supplies any such uniform, decoration, medal, or badge, as aforesaid to any person not authorized to use or wear the same;

such person shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations."

5. The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 45:—

"45 If any person—

- (a) forges, alters, or tampers with any naval, military, police, or official pass, permit, certificate, license, or other document, or any passport, or without lawful authority uses or has in his possession any such forged, altered, or irregular pass, permit, certificate, license, or other document or passport; or
- (b) personates, or falsely represents himself to be or not to be, a person to whom such a pass, permit, certificate, license, or other document or passport has been duly issued; or
- (c) destroys, makes away with, by wilful neglect loses, or allows any other person to have possession of, any pass, permit, certificate, license, or passport, issued for his use alone; or
- (d) without lawful authority applies to any vessel, building, structure, premises, vehicle or other article, any lights, letters, colours, or other marks, for the time being used to indicate that the vessel, building, structure, premises, vehicle or article, to which they are applied are used for naval or military purposes, or any lights, letters, colours, or marks, so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive; or removes, defaces, alters or adds to any such lights, letters, colours, or marks which have been lawfully so applied; or
- (e) without lawful authority or excuse, applies to any war material any mark for the time being duly authorized to be used to indicate that the material to which it is applied is of a particular quality or quantity, or has been tested or submitted or selected for test by or on behalf of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, or any mark so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or removes, defaces, alters, or adds to any such mark which has been lawfully so applied; or

- (f) without lawful authority or excuse, applies to any paper any die, seal, or other mark for the time being used to indicate that the paper to which it is applied is used for naval or military purposes, or any die, seal, or mark, so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or uses any paper to which any such die, seal, or other mark has been lawfully so applied; he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations."

6. After Regulation 51 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"51A. If a justice of the peace is satisfied by information in writing upon oath laid before him by a competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorized by him, or by an officer of police of a rank not below that of inspector, that any document containing any information, report or statement, the publication whereof would be an offence against Regulation 18, or Regulation 27, is about to be issued for publication or dispersion from, or that copies thereof are upon any premises, or that preparations are being made on any such premises for the publication of any such information, report, or statement, the justice may issue a warrant authorizing a constable to enter, at any time, and if need be by force, and search the premises and to seize any such document, and any written or printed copies thereof, and any type or other appliance which has been or is being used or is intended to be used or is in a condition adapted for use in the production of such copies and bring them before a court of summary jurisdiction.

The court before which they are brought may issue a summons calling upon the owner to show cause why the articles so seized should not be destroyed, and if he does not appear in obedience to the summons, or if upon appearance he does not satisfy the court that the articles in question are not of such a character or so adapted as in this regulation hereinbefore mentioned, the court may order them to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and in any other case shall order them to be restored after the expiration of seven clear days to the owner.

For the purposes of this regulation a summons shall be deemed to be duly served if addressed to the owner of the articles without further name or description, and left at or sent by registered post to the premises on which the articles were seized.

If any person feels aggrieved by an order made in pursuance of this regulation he may appeal to quarter sessions, or in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts, or in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.

If in the course of any proceedings under this regulation application is made by or on behalf of the informant that in the public interest all or any portion of the public should be excluded during any part of the hearing, the court may make an order to that effect.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland 'the sheriff' shall be substituted for 'a justice of the peace' and 'the justice' 'order' shall be substituted for 'summons,' and any such order may be applied for at the instance of the procurator fiscal, who shall arrange for the service thereof."

7. In Regulation 58A after the words "paragraphs (6) to (10)" there shall be inserted "and (12)."

8. After Regulation 58B the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"58C. Every document purporting to be an order or other instrument issued by a competent naval or military authority and to be signed by such an authority shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be such an order or instrument without further proof unless the contrary is shown."

9. For the purpose of giving effect to the Ministry of Munitions Order, 1915, so far as it relates to the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following amendments of those Regulations shall be made:—

In Regulations 7, 8, and 8A, and in the regulation which by the said Order in Council of the 23rd March, 1915, was directed to be inserted after Regulation 2, and which shall be numbered 2A, after the words "or Army Council" and in Regulation 10 after the words "competent naval or military authority," wherever those words respectively occur, there shall be inserted the words "or the Minister of Munitions"; and at the end of Regulation 56 there shall be inserted the following new paragraph:—

"(14) So far as respects offences under these Regulations in which the Minister of Munitions has concurrent powers, this

Regulation shall be read as if in addition to the competent naval or military authority the Minister of Munitions were also specified."

10. Whereby this or any other Order in Council for the time being in force, whether made before or after the making of this Order, any regulations or words are directed to be added to or omitted from the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, or to be substituted for any other regulations or words in those regulations, then copies of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office, after such direction takes effect may be printed with the regulations or words added or omitted or substituted for other regulations or words as such direction requires, and with the regulations and paragraphs thereof numbered in accordance with such direction; and the said Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, shall be construed as if they had, at the time at which such direction takes effect, been made with such addition, omission or substitution.

A reference in any Order in Council or other document to the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, or any of them shall unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to those regulations as amended by an Order in Council for the time being in force.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 356

*Second Supplement to the London Gazette of 27th July, 1915.—
28th July, 1915.*

[29244]

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF UNSET
DIAMONDS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS, by section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms,

ammunition, gunpowder or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

AND, WHEREAS, it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of unset diamonds should be prohibited except as hereinafter provided:

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the fourth day of August, 1915, subject as hereinafter provided, all unset diamonds shall be prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom:

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to unset diamonds imported under the license of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State and in accordance with the provisions of such license.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Diamonds (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 357

The London Gazette, 30th July, 1915.

[29247]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 651 of the year 1915.

SCOTLAND, WEST COAST.

FIRTH OF CLYDE—TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 613 of 1915; *hereby cancelled.

Position.—Dunoon bank, lat. $55^{\circ} 56\frac{3}{4}'$ N., long. $4^{\circ} 54\frac{1}{4}'$ W.

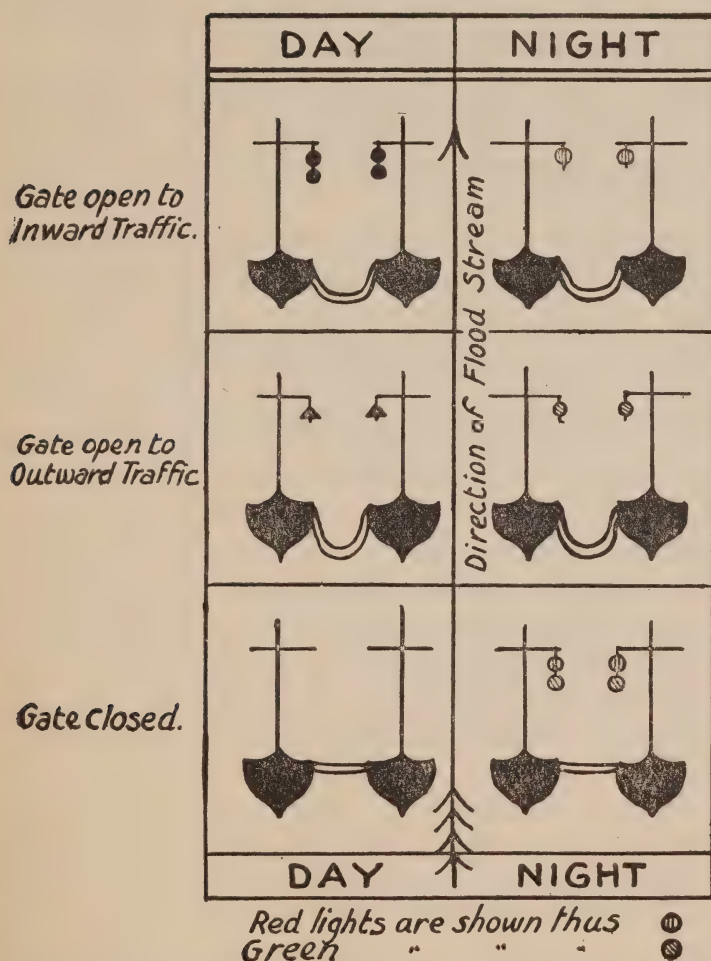
*p. 641.

Mariners are hereby warned that the following regulations with regard to traffic have been made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and are now in force:—

Vessels entering or leaving the Clyde must pass between two Trawlers situated as undermentioned, which mark the gate—

CLYDE.

Signals displayed by Gate Ships



way in the obstruction that now exists between Cloch point and Dunoon.

(a) Eastern Trawler:—

Position.—On east side of Dunoon bank, at a distance of 8 cables and 66 yards, 281° (N. 61° W. Mag.), from Cloch Light-house.

Description.—The hull of this vessel is painted red.

Fog-signal.—The vessel will sound on her steam whistle four blasts every two minutes, thus (— — — —), alternately with the fog-signal sounded by Western Trawler.

(b) Western Trawler:—

Position.—On west side of Dunoon bank, at a distance of one cable, 272° (N. 70° W. Mag.), from the Eastern Trawler.

Description.—The hull of this vessel is painted green.

Fog-signal.—The vessel will sound on her steam whistle three long blasts every two minutes, alternately with the fog-signal sounded by the Eastern Trawler.

The above-mentioned gate Trawlers will display signals, as shown on the accompanying diagram to indicate whether the gate is open to inward or outward bound traffic or whether the gate is closed.

A Trawler with hull painted black is moored a short distance to the northward of the gate Trawlers, and on the western side of the passage.

No vessels are to approach to within a distance of half a mile of the gateway until the special signals are hoisted indicating that the passage is open for them; neither are inward-bound vessels to approach within this distance when the signals are displayed for outward-bound vessels, and vice-versa.

Speed must not exceed 10 knots, and vessels are cautioned to keep a mid-channel course when passing through the gateway.

Outward-bound vessels are to approach the gateway on a 196° (S. 34° W. Mag.) course, leaving the black and white chequered Light-buoy with occulting red light, situated three-quarters of a mile 27° (N. 45° E. Mag.) from the gateway, on their port hand.

Similarly, inward-bound vessels must steer to the eastward for the Examination anchorage and Kempock point, as soon as they have passed clear of the gateway.

Variation.—18° W.

Note.—This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 613 of 1915, with additional information. It will be noted that fog-signals are now sounded by the gate Trawlers.

Charts temporarily affected.—No. 2131, Arran island to Gare loch; No. 2159, Firth of Clyde and Loch Fyne.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,

Admiralty, London, 28th July, 1915.

No. 652 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND, SOUTHEAST COAST.

NORTH FORELAND TO BEACHYHEAD.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING
YACHTS AND PLEASURE BOATS.

Former Notice.—No. 507* of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following orders have been made, as to cruising of Yachts and Pleasure Boats between the undermentioned areas, and are now in force.

I.—NORTH FORELAND TO SOUTH FORELAND.

1. All Yachts and Pleasure Boats are to keep within a distance of half a mile from the shore, except when in the waters between Ramsgate and Deal, when they are to keep inside a line joining North Foreland and Old Stairs Bay.

2. Yachts and Boats plying for hire must be duly licensed, and are not to leave the shore without a competent boatman in charge. In places where licenses are not granted by the Local Authorities a permit must be obtained from the Senior Naval Officer, Ramsgate (see paragraph 3).

3. Private Yachts and Boats are not allowed to cruise in these waters without a permit from the Senior Naval Officer, Ramsgate. (When applying for a permit state name and address of owner, and name and description of craft).

4. No Yachts or Pleasure Boats are to cruise at night—i.e., between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

5. Yachts and Pleasure Boats are strictly forbidden to go alongside or communicate with any Vessel in the Downs.

*p. 447.

6. Yachts and Pleasure Boats embarking or disembarking passengers at Ramsgate Harbour are to use the steps at inner end of West pier, and are to keep to the Westward of a line joining outer extremity of East Pier and West gate of basin.

When H. M. Vessels are entering or leaving Harbour, Yachts and Pleasure Boats are to keep clear of the entrance.

7. Infringements of the above regulations are punishable offences under the Defence of the Realm Act.

II.—SOUTH FORELAND TO BEACHY HEAD.

1. All Yachts and Pleasure Boats plying for hire between Beachy Head and St. Margaret's Bay are only allowed to do so by day. They must be supplied with a permit signed by the Chief of the Local Police and they are to keep within a distance of one mile from the shore. They are to be at their moorings at night—i.e., between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

2. Yachts and Pleasure Boats are not allowed to leave shore without a competent boatman in charge and are forbidden to go alongside or communicate with any vessel lying off shore.

3. Dover Harbour being a fortified area is subject to special regulations.

4. Yachts and Pleasure Boats are forbidden to enter or leave Folkestone Harbour. Boats plying for hire from Folkestone beach may do so subject to paragraphs 1 and 2, but must keep west of the entrance of Folkestone Harbour.

5. Infringements of the above regulations are punishable offences under the Defence of the Realm Act.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London, 28th July, 1915.

No. 358

*Fourth Supplement to the London Gazette, 27th July, 1915—
30th July, 1915.*

[29246]

**Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the Export of Certain
Commodities, amending proclamation
of 28th July, 1915.**

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE
30TH DAY OF JULY, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,² that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915,³ and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

¹ App. p. 182.

² App. p. 191.

³ p. 653.

AND, WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, should be amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the exportation of “copper and brass solid drawn tubes,” which is at present prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be prohibited to all destinations.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—

Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes.

(3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Charcoal and peat.

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—

Green forage;

Lupin seeds.

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Bacon, ham and pork;

Cocoa, raw, of all kinds and all preparations of cocoa, including cocoa husks, cocoa shells, and chocolate;

Coffee;

Vegetables, fresh, except peas.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 359

Supplement to the London Gazette, 30th July, 1915—3rd August, 1915.

[29248]

**Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the Export of Certain
Commodities and further amending Proclamation
of 28th July, 1915.**

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE
3RD DAY OF AUGUST, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,² that any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915,³ and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND, WHEREAS, by an Order of Council, dated the 30th day of July, 1915,⁴ the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:—

¹ App. 182.

² App. 191.

³ p. 653.

⁴ p. 679.

AND, WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by the Order of Council, dated the 30th day of July, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendment in the same:—

That on and after the 13th day of August, 1915, the exportation of “Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke,” which is at present permitted to British Possessions and Protectorates and Allied Countries, should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

WHEREOF the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 360

The London Gazette, 6th August, 1915.

[29254]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 667 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND, SOUTH COAST.

Former Notice.—No. 550 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following orders with regard to the undermentioned areas have been made, and are now in force:—

*p. 496.

(1) Beachy head to St. Albans head—Restrictions regarding Trading, Fishing and Pleasure craft.

1. *Area A.*—Enclosed by a line from Beachy head to Owers Light-vessel to Boulder Bank Buoy, thence northwest (true) to the Portsmouth Defence area.

Area B.—Enclosed by a line from Culver cliff to a point 3 miles east (true) of Culver cliff, thence within the 3-mile limit to a point 3 miles south (true) of Freshwater Gate, thence to Freshwater Gate.

Area C.—Enclosed by a line joining Christchurch head to St. Albans head.

2. The term craft as used herein includes ships, barges, boats and vessels of all descriptions, and the orders apply to all fishing and pleasure craft.

3. No craft are to go out in specified areas between sunset and sunrise,

4. All craft from places within these areas are to be on shore or back in their harbour half an hour after sunset.

5. No craft are to put to sea during fog or thick weather, and any caught at sea by fog, etc., are to return to shore or harbour at once, if possible.

6. Craft unable to return to harbour owing to failing wind or fog, etc., are to anchor and show the regulation anchor lights at night. No bright lights are permitted.

7. Fishing is permitted by all bona fide fishermen in sailing craft, provided they are in possession of a permit which can be obtained from their District Fishery officers. When applying for these permits, they are to state the port from which they intend to work, and this will be entered on the permit.

8. All fishing craft mentioned in paragraph 7 above must carry either their permit number or their registered number painted on each bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height.

9. Fishing is absolutely prohibited for all steam fishing vessels.

10. Craft found after dark in the areas detailed in paragraph 1 above are liable to be fired upon.

11. No craft are to proceed to sea with any petrol, motor oil, heavy oil, etc., on board with the exception that:—

(i) Traders and all other craft may carry oil, petrol, motor spirit, etc., in bulk, barrels, or as stores for the equip-

ment or navigation of the vessel, provided that the goods are properly pre-entered and that clearance is obtained from the Customs Officials in accordance with the Customs War Powers Act, 1915, paragraphs 1 to 3.

- (ii) Sailing vessels may not have on board a quantity of petrol, motor spirit, benzine, paraffin, petroleum, or similar substances, exceeding 2 gallons.

12. Owners of motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions, are to supply to the Coastguard Officer of the District lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and they are to obtain from him permits for them. Without such permits these craft are not to be used. The number of the permit is to be painted on either bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height.

13. Motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions are not to proceed outside of their ports, creeks or rivers, during the hours of official day, unless in possession of a permit which may be obtained from a Customs Official on personal application, or (in places where there is no Customs Official) from the Coastguard Officer of that district.

14. The areas within which pleasure craft with permits may move during daylight are as follows, and they are forbidden to move in any other areas:—

Newhaven: Within one mile of occulting light at entrance.

Brighton and Hove: Within one mile of fixed light on western pier.

New Shoreham: Within one mile of high occulting light.

Worthing: Within one mile of fixed light on pier.

Littlehampton: Within one mile of fixed red light at entrance.

Bognor: Within one mile of green fishing light.

Sandown bay: Inside the line joining Culver cliff and Dunnose head.

Ventnor: Within one mile of Ventnor pier.

Christchurch: Inside the entrance to Christchurch harbour.

Christchurch head to Sandbanks: Within 400 yards of low water mark.

Poole harbour: Within the line joining North and South Havens.

Studland bay: From opposite Studland village to the Old Breakwater within 400 yards of low water mark.

Swanage bay: To the west of the line joining Ballard and Peverill points.

15. No excursion traffic is allowed except with the written permission of the Commander-in-Chief, to be obtained for the season in regard to standing excursions, and on each occasion for special excursions.

16. Nothing in these orders shall affect the standing orders relating to the Defence Areas at Newhaven, Portsmouth and Poole.

(2) Portland harbour approach.—Restriction of Navigation; Target practice temporarily discontinued.

(a) Restriction of Navigation:—

Caution.—(i) No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland Bill with St. Albans head, by day or night, unless proceeding into Weymouth anchorage.

(ii) No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland Bill with Hopes Nose between sunset and sunrise.

No vessels or boats of any description are to put to sea in this prohibited area during fog, and any caught at sea by fog are to return to shore or harbour at once.

Vessels or boats found in this area after dark are liable to be fired upon.

(b) Target practice temporarily discontinued:—

Details.—Target practice from ships lying in Portland harbour, referred to in the former Notice quoted above, will be discontinued until further notice.

NOTE.—This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 550 of 1915, with the exception that Target practice, as mentioned in section (2) (b), has been temporarily discontinued.

Charts which were temporarily affected:—

No. 2615, Portland to Christchurch (2) (b).

No. 2450, Portland to Owers (2) (b).

No. 2255, Weymouth and Portland (2) (b).

No. 2675b, English channel, middle sheet (2) (b).

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 3rd August, 1915.

No. 361.

Canada Gazette, 4th September, 1915.

*Third Supplement to The London Gazette, 3rd August, 1915—
5th August, 1915.*

Notice of Award of Distinguished Conduct Medal.

WAR OFFICE,
5th August, 1915.

HIS Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Expeditionary Forces in France and Flanders:—

C. 42059, Corporal (now Lieutenant) Baker, R. F., 3rd Brigade Canadian Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry and ability on the 22nd-23rd April, 1915, when after having had the teams of three ammunition wagons killed, he collected details and kept up the supply of ammunition by hand, under a very heavy shell and rifle fire.

51068, Private Bushby, E. J., Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry on the 8th May, 1915, at Hooze, when he assisted wounded men from a trench then in the hands of the enemy, and attempted to rescue a man who was partially buried in the trench, although while so doing he had to keep at bay two Germans, who were trying to bayonet him. Previously he had made two journeys to the reserves to bring up ammunition under heavy fire.

C. 40330, Sergeant-Major Donaldson, J. W. A., 1st Brigade, Canadian Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry on the 22nd April, 1915, at St. Julien, and on the following days near Ypres,

when being in charge of the ammunition supply of the battery, he kept up the supply under a continuous and heavy shell fire, and gave a fine example of courage and devotion to duty.

1593, Private Inkster, G., Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 8th May, 1915, at Hooze. Private Inkster stationed himself at the end of a communication trench and shot several of the enemy attempting to come down it. He was alone at the time. He also carried several important messages under a very heavy fire and was always willing to undertake any dangerous work.

C. 40665, Gunner James, A. W., 3rd Brigade, Canadian Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry and ability at Potyje, when he repaired telephone wires under a heavy shell and rifle fire, and continued to do so after he had been wounded. He showed a fine example of devotion to duty.

1199, Sergeant Jordon, W., Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry on the 8th May, 1915, at Hooze Chateau, when left in a trench with one man only, he successfully held it, accounting for a large number of the enemy. He showed a splendid example of courage and devotion.

*C. 41434, Quartermaster-Sergeant Milburn, A. R., 2nd Brigade Canadian Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry on the 24th April, 1915, at Wieltje, in bringing up ammunition under heavy shell fire. He also saved a wagon of ammunition under heavy fire after the drivers and horses had been killed.

C. 41055, Corporal Olsen, O. C., 2nd Brigade, Canadian Artillery, for great gallantry and resource from the 22nd April to 4th May, 1915, in repairing telephone wires under heavy shell fire. Also for acting as scout and obtaining valuable information on the 2nd May, 1915, when all the wires had been cut.

C. 40870, Corporal Ritchie, A. B., 1st Brigade, Canadian Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 22nd and 23rd April, 1915, at Ypres. During a retirement he went back under heavy shell fire to free men and horses from a disabled wagon. Later on he carried a wounded man out of the firing line under a heavy fire.

640, Sergeant Scott, L., Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry and resource on the 8th May, 1915, at Hooze. All the officers having been killed, or wounded, he collected a party of men and succeeded in holding a trench in spite of a very heavy attack.

1298, Corporal Stevens, B., Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry on the 8th May, 1915,

*Omitted in Canada Gazette.

at Hooge Chateau. After his trench had been abandoned Corporal Stevens, with splendid courage and coolness, remained alone and continued to work his machine gun until it was put out of action. He then brought the damaged gun back under very heavy fire.

*C. 40085, Gunner Wilkinson, H. E., 1st Brigade Canadian Artillery, for gallant conduct and devotion to duty, particularly on the 8th and 9th May, 1915, near Ypres. Acting as a telephonist he kept up communication with Brigade and Infantry headquarters under a very heavy shell and rifle fire, and showed great courage and resource.

*Omitted in *Canada Gazette*.

No. 362.

Canada Gazette, 4th September, 1915.

Despatch covering an Order in Council of His Majesty the King amending The Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, published in the Second Supplement of the London Gazette of 27 July, 1915—28 July, 1915.

CANADA,
No. 729.

DOWNING STREET,
5th August, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 337 of the 16th April last, I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness for the information of Your Ministers, copies of the second Supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 27th July, which contains (pages 7435-6) an Order of His Majesty in Council further amending the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient,
humble servant,

(Sd.) A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and

of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.,

etc., etc., etc.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
28TH DAY OF JULY, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, *(hereinafter referred to as the Principal Order), His Majesty has been pleased to impose restrictions upon aliens, and to make various provisions for carrying those restrictions into effect;

AND WHEREAS, it is expedient to amend the Principal Order in manner hereinafter appearing,—

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Provisions with Respect to Landing of Alien Seamen.

1.—(1) An alien, being the master or a member of the crew of a vessel arriving at any port to which this article is applied by order of the Secretary of State, shall not land at that port unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality or identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates.

(2) Where an alien is under the provisions of this article prohibited from landing at any port, an aliens officer at that port may nevertheless grant him temporary permission to land for such purposes and subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State may from time to time prescribe, either generally or as respects any particular port or vessel.

(3) This article shall have effect as if it were contained in Part I of the Principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

*App, p. 324.

Registration of Alien Seamen.

2.—(1) Where a vessel remains for twenty-four hours or more at any port to which this article is applied by the order of the Secretary of State, an alien, being the master or a member of the crew of the vessel, shall for the purposes of article nineteen of the Principal Order be deemed to be residing in the area in which the port is situate, and shall accordingly comply with the requirements of that article as to registration; and where the alien is a member of the crew, the master of the vessel shall, as soon as may be, give notice of his presence on board the vessel to the registration officer.

(2) This article shall have effect as if it were included in Part II of the Principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

Order to be additional to other Restrictions to Aliens.

3. The provisions of this Order shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other provisions imposing duties or restrictions on aliens or conferring powers on aliens officers.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as the "Aliens Restriction (Seamen) Order, 1915."

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 363.

Order in Council respecting the employment in the Civil Service of former female employees whose husbands are on Active Service.

P.C. 1874.

CERTIFIED COPY OF A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL ON THE 7TH AUGUST, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that any

female employee of the Dominion Government who within three months prior to the outbreak of the war resigned her position to be married, and whose husband at any time hereafter during the present War joins the Canadian Expeditionary Forces for military duty Overseas, may be employed in any capacity similar to that of her previous employment during the period of her husband's military service as aforesaid, at such salary, not exceeding that formerly paid to her, as may be fixed by the Governor General in Council.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 364.

The London Gazette, 10th August, 1915.

[29258]

British Owned Cargo on Austrian Vessels Detained in Italy.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
August 9, 1915.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome is informed by the Italian Government that in order to obtain release of British-owned goods on Austrian vessels detained in Italy the interested parties should present their applications for release of such goods direct to the Italian Minister of Marine, together with all documents available in support of their claim to ownership. The Minister of Marine will then determine which goods can be released without further formalities, and which it will be necessary to submit to the decision of the Italian Prize Court.

No. 365.

The London Gazette, of 10th August, 1915.

[29258]

Naval General Service Medal.

The KING has been pleased to sanction the establishment of a Medal to be known as the Naval General Service Medal to be awarded for service in minor naval warlike operations, whether in the nature of belligerency or police, which may be considered of sufficient importance to justify the award of a medal in cases where no other medal would be appropriate.

The Medal will have a distinctive riband, white with crimson borders and two crimson stripes, and a clasp with appropriate wording.

His Majesty has further been pleased to approve the award of the Naval General Service Medal with Clasp inscribed "Persian Gulf 1909-1914" to the Officers and men of H.M. Ships who were employed in the operations for the suppression of the arms traffic in the Arabian Sea or Persian Gulf N. of Latitude 22° N. and W. of Longitude 64° E. between the 19th October, 1909, and 1st August, 1914.

No. 366.

*Second Supplement to the London Gazette, 10th August, 1915—
12th August, 1915.*

[29260]

**Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the Export of Certain
Commodities, and further amending Proclamation
of 28th July, 1915.**

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE
12TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and

¹App. p. 182.

Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS, it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS, by a Proclamation dated the 28th day of July, 1915,² and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS, by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 30th day of July, 1915,³ and the 3rd day of August, 1915,⁴ the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

THAT the Proclamation dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council dated respectively the 30th day of July, 1915, and the 3rd day of August, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the heading “Hosiery Needles” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and that the exportation of “Hosiery Needles” should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

(2) That the heading “Mercury” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and that the exportation of “Mercury” should be prohibited to all destinations.

¹App. p. 191. ²App. p. 653. ³p. 679. ⁴p. 681.

(3) That the heading “Mercury, salts and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury)” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading “Mercury, compounds and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury.)”

(4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Caustic Soda;
Sodium.

(5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Acetic Acid;
Antimony, compounds of, except sulphides and oxides of antimony (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates);
Copper, compounds of, except copper nitrate (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations), and copper iodide, copper sulphate, and suboxide of copper (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates);
Sodium cyanide;
Sodium sulphide.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 367.

The London Gazette 17th August, 1915.

[29266]

Order of His Majesty in Council declaring the Province of Ontario a Separate British Possession for the purposes of the Medical Act, 1886, and declaring the second part of that Act to apply to that Province.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 12TH
DAY OF AUGUST, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.

Lord Stamfordham.

Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson.

WHEREAS, by the Medical Act, 1886, it is provided (amongst other things) that His Majesty may, from time to time, by Order in Council, declare that the Second Part of the said Act shall be deemed, on and after a day to be named in such Order, to apply to any British Possession which, in the opinion of His Majesty, affords to the Registered Medical Practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in the said British Possession as to His Majesty may seem just; and that from and after the day named in such Order in Council such British Possession shall be deemed to be a British Possession to which the said Act applies, within the meaning of the said Second Part thereof, but that until such Order in Council has been made in respect of any British Possession the said Second Part of the said Act shall not be deemed to apply to any such Possession:

AND, WHEREAS, by the Medical Act (1886) Amendment Act, 1905, it is provided that for the purposes of the Medical Act, 1886, where any part of a British Possession is under a Central and also under a Local Legislature, His Majesty may, if He thinks fit, by Order in Council, declare that the part which is under the Local Legislature shall be deemed a separate British Possession:

AND, WHEREAS, the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, is under a Central and also under a Local Legislature:

AND WHEREAS, the said Province of Ontario affords, in His Majesty's opinion, to the Registered Medical Practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in the said Province as to His Majesty seem just:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty doth hereby by and with the advice of His Privy Council, order and declare that the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, shall be deemed a separate British Possession, and that the Second Part of the Medical Act, 1886, shall be deemed, as from the date of this Order, to apply to the said Province of Ontario.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 368.

Order in Council respecting the transportation of the Overseas Forces.

P. C. 1887.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council on the 12th August, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 9th August, 1915, from the Acting Prime Minister, submitting herewith a memorandum signed by General Gwatkin and Commander Stephens, which summarizes the result of a conference between Officers of the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of the Naval Service held with a view of adopting measures which would avoid any possible complication in respect to the transport of troops, stores and munitions of war between Canada and Great Britain and France.

In accordance with the unanimous agreement arrived at by the Officers of both these Departments, the Acting Prime Minister recommends that in the matter of overseas transport of troops, war munitions and stores, the following plan of action be observed:—

(a) The Militia Department is to be entirely responsible for the embarkation of troops and horses and all stores accompanying them;

(b) The Naval Department shall issue all orders to the masters of ships;

(c) The Naval Department shall be the medium of communication with the Admiralty;

(d) The Militia Department shall be relieved of all the responsibility for the protection of transport at sea.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1887.

MEMORANDUM—OVERSEAS TRANSPORT.

1. An interdepartmental conference was held at Ottawa on the 5th August, 1915, for the purpose of considering how the present system of providing and regulating oversea transport might be improved.

2. The Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P., acting Prime Minister, presided; and there were also present:—

Department of Militia and Defence.

The Hon. J. A. Lougheed, K.C., acting Minister;

The Deputy Minister;

The Chief of the General Staff;

The Quartermaster General;

The Director of Supplies and Transport.

Department of the Naval Service.

The Deputy Minister;

The Chief of Staff.

3. It was agreed that relations should be re-adjusted between the Department of the Naval Service and the Department of Militia and Defence, for otherwise it would be impossible to avoid the mischievous results of dual control and divided responsibility; and that, in connection with oversea transport, there were duties, hitherto performed by the Militia Department, which should be assumed forthwith by the Department of the Naval Service.

4. The following proposals were strongly advocated:

(a) The Naval Department should be entirely responsible for vessels which have been chartered, or in which passages have been engaged, by the Admiralty or the Militia Department, on behalf of the Canadian Government, for the transport of troops, horses or stores.

(b) The shipment of all warlike stores should be in the hands of the Naval Department.

5. It was agreed unanimously, that—

(a) The Militia Department should be entirely responsible for the embarkation of troops and horses and of stores accompanying them.

(b) The Naval Department should issue all orders to the masters of ships.

(c) The Naval Department should be the medium of communication with the Admiralty.

(d) The Militia Department should be relieved of all responsibility for the protection of transports at sea.

W. GWATKIN, M.G.
C.G.S.

R. M. STEPHENS, Cr.
C. of S.

OTTAWA, 5th August, 1915.

No. 369.

Order in Council respecting the transportation of Explosives.

P. C. 1896.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Thursday, the 12th day of August, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas the Minister of Railways and Canals represents that the Department of Militia and Defence have requested that authority be obtained to permit railways in Canada to carry explosives in their express cars;

And Whereas they explain that this is urgently necessary in the case of the Canadian Explosives, Limited, who have to send samples of cordite from Beloeil, P.Q., and Nobel, Ont., to Quebec, to be tested by their Inspectors before use in War Office contracts.

Therefore His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased—pursuant to the authority of Section 6 of “The War Measures Act”—to make the following regulations in respect of the carriage of explosives:—

All railways in Canada are authorized and required upon the requisition of the Minister, or the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, to transport and carry explosives, not exceeding forty pounds in weight, for the Government of Canada on their express cars upon any train, subject to the general rules of Order No. 11 of the Regulations of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada for the transportation of explosives.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 370.

The London Gazette, 17th August, 1915.

[29266]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 691 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND EAST COAST.

River Tyne Boom Defence.—Entrance Signals and Traffic Regulations.

Former Notice.—No. 408* of 1915; hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned regulations have been made, in regard to the Boom Defence of the River Tyne, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and will remain in force until further Notice:—

The following signals will be displayed to indicate that the Boom is open to Traffic:—

By Day.....2 Black Balls, vertical.

By Night.....2 White Lights, vertical.

The above signals will be hoisted on board H. M. S. “Satellite” and at the following Distant Signal Stations:—

- (a) For Incoming Traffic.—At the Lighthouse on the end of the North Arm of the Breakwater.
- (b) For Outgoing Traffic.—At Ballast Hill. Shipping at Dunstan and Tyne Docks should ascertain by telephone from H.M.S. “Satellite” whether they can proceed down river. A telephone for this purpose is kept at the Staith Master’s Office, Dunstan, and at the Dock Master’s Office, Tyne Docks.

The absence of these signals will denote that the Boom is closed to traffic.

Vessels entering or leaving the Tyne, after passing the Pier Heads when bound inwards, and after passing Hay Hole Point when bound outwards, are to so regulate their speed that until the line of the Boom is passed they shall not come within a distance of 200 yards from their stem to the stern of the next vessel ahead proceeding in the same direction. Whilst navigating between Hay Hole Point and the Pier Heads no vessel

*p. 395.

should attempt to overhaul and pass ahead of another vessel proceeding in the same direction.

When crossing the line of the Boom all vessels are to preserve a mid-channel course as far as is consistent with safe navigation. Vessels of 25 feet draught and above are to stop their engines when crossing the line of the Boom at or about the time of low water.

Incoming and outgoing vessels must not cross the line of the Boom at the same time. Vessels proceeding against the tidal stream must so regulate their speed that any vessels proceeding with the tide shall first pass the obstruction.

With the above exceptions, the Rules and Regulations for the Navigation of the Tyne are to be adhered to.

Note.—This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 408 of 1915, with the exception that Ballast Hill is now the only Distant Signal Station for outgoing traffic.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London, 13th August, 1915.

No. 371.

Canada Gazette, 18th September, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 96 of 1915.

(*Atlantic No. 47.*)

SCOTLAND.

(345) WEST COAST—FIRTH OF CLYDE—TRAFFIC
REGULATIONS.

Former notice.—No. 68 (239) of 1915.

Position.—Dunoon bank, Lat. $55^{\circ} 56\frac{3}{4}'$ N., Long. $4^{\circ} 54\frac{1}{4}'$ W.

With reference to the former notice quoted above, notice is hereby given that the two light-buoys on Dunoon bank,

mentioned therein, have been replaced by moored trawlers; and Mariners are warned that the following regulations with regard to traffic, made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, are now in force:—

Vessels entering or leaving the Clyde must pass between the two trawlers situated as undermentioned, which mark the gateway in the obstruction that now exists between Cloch point and Dunoon.

(a) Eastern Trawler:

Position.—On east side of Dunoon bank, at a distance of 8 cables and 66 yards, 281° (N. 61° W. Mag.) from Cloch lighthouse.

Description.—The hull of this vessel is painted red.

Fog Signal.—The vessel will sound on her steam whistle four blasts every two minutes, thus (long blast, short blast, long blast, short blast), alternately with the fog signal sounded by western Trawler.

(b) Western Trawler:

Position.—On west side of Dunoon bank, a distance of one cable, 272° (N. 70° W. Mag.) from the eastern trawler.

Description.—The hull of this vessel is painted green.

Fog Signal.—The vessel will sound on her steam whistle three long blasts every two minutes, alternately with the fog signal sounded by the eastern Trawler.

The above-mentioned gate Trawlers will display signals as follows, to indicate whether the gate is open to inward or outward bound traffic or whether the gate is closed.

Day Signals.—Two vertical balls on the inboard yardarms indicate gate open to inward traffic. A cone on the end of the inboard yardarms indicates gate open to outward traffic. No signals on yardarms indicates gate closed.

Night Signals.—A red light on the end of the inboard yardarms indicates gate open to inward traffic. A green light on the end of the inboard yardarms indicates gate open to outward traffic. A red light above a green light on the end of the inboard yardarms indicates gate closed.

A trawler with hull painted black is moored a short distance to the northward of the gate trawlers, and on the western side of the passage.

No vessels are to approach to within a distance of half a mile of the gateway until the special signals are hoisted indicating that the passage is open for them; neither are inward-bound vessels to approach within this distance when the signals are displayed for outward-bound vessels, and vice versa.

Speed must not exceed 10 knots, and vessels are cautioned to keep a mid-channel course when passing through the gateway.

Outward-bound vessels are to approach the gateway on a 196° (S. 34° W. Mag.) course, leaving the black and white chequered light-buoy with occultating red light, situated three-quarters of a mile 27° (N. 45° E. Mag.) from the gateway, on their port hand.

Similarly, inward-bound vessels must steer to the eastward for the Examination anchorage and Kempock point, as soon as they have passed clear of the gateway.

Variation in 1915: 18° W.

Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 651 of 1915.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 2131 and 2159.

Departmental File: No. 19407.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, August 14, 1915.

No. 372.

Canada Gazette, 4th September, 1915.

Order in Council respecting Chinese Immigration.

P.C. 1915.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, there are in British Columbia a considerable number of persons of Chinese origin without employment, who, in view of war conditions, do not feel justified in returning to their native land on account of the possibility of being unable to return within the statutory limited period of twelve month, but, who, if leave of absence period were extended, might return to China, on extended visit, thus relieving the present unemployment conditions,—

THEREFORE, His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, by reason of the war and for the welfare of Canada, is pleased to make the following order, under section 6 of The War Measures Act of 1914, and the same is hereby made accordingly—

“Chinese who register out between 1st August, 1915, and 31st December, 1915, may prolong their return to Canada without in any way affecting their right to free re-entry until six months after a proclamation has been published in the *Canada Gazette* declaring that war no longer exists.”

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 373.

Canada Gazette, 28th August, 1915.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

18th August, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, the *People's Post*, a monthly paper published at Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A., is from this date refused the privilege of the mails of Canada and is prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such paper, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such paper shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

No. 374.

Canada Gazette, 28th August, 1915.

The London Gazette, 21st August, 1915.

By THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION ADDING TO THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE
TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS, on the twenty-third day of December, 1914,* We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further notice; and

*p. 217.

WHEREAS, on the eleventh day of March and on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1915, We did, by Our Royal Proclamations of those dates, make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

WHEREAS, it is expedient to make certain further additions to the said lists,—

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamations aforementioned:—

Raw cotton, cotton linters, cotton waste and cotton yarns.

And We do hereby further declare that this Our Royal Proclamation shall take effect from the date of its publication in the *London Gazette*.

Given at Our Court at the Royal Pavilion, Aldershot Camp,
this Twentieth day of August in the year of Our
Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in
the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 375.

Canada Gazette, 25th September, 1915.

*Third Supplement to The London Gazette of the 20th August,
1915—23rd August, 1915.*

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,
24th August, 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to award the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in recognition of their most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in the field:—

Lieutenant Frederick William Campbell, 1st Canadian Battalion.

For most conspicuous bravery on 15th June, 1915, during the action at Givenchy.

Lieutenant Campbell took two machine guns over the parapet, arrived at the German first line with one gun, and maintained his position there, under very heavy rifle, machine gun, and bomb fire, notwithstanding the fact that almost the whole of his detachment had then been killed or wounded. When our supply of bombs had been exhausted, this officer advanced his gun still further to an exposed position and, by firing about 1,000 rounds, succeeded in holding back the enemy's counter attack. This very gallant officer was subsequently wounded and has since died.

No. 376.

Canada Gazette, 25th September, 1915.

The London Gazette, 27th August, 1915.

Honours.

**CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHT-
HOOD.**

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
ST. JAMES' PALACE, S.W.,
24th August, 1915.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officer during the War.

To be an additional Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order:—

Major-General The Honourable Samuel Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada.

No. 377.

Canada Gazette, 25th September, 1915.

*Second Supplement to The London Gazette, 24th August, 1915—
25th August, 1915.*

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,

25th August, 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned Officers to be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of their gallantry and distinguished services in the field:—

Captain Stanley John Anderson, 5th Canadian Infantry Battalion. For conspicuous gallantry at Festubert on 20th May, 1915, when he refused to go to the ambulance after being wounded until his tour of duty was completed. Captain Anderson was again wounded in the head on 24th May, but remained the whole day and night gallantly leading his men to the attacks.

Captain Frank Morison, 16th Canadian Infantry Battalion. For conspicuous gallantry and ability on 20th May, 1915, when he commanded the leading company in the attack on the orchard at La Quinque Rue. Captain Morison captured the enemy's position, which was of primary importance, under heavy shrapnel, rifle and machine gun fire.

Captain John Foster Paton Nash, 5th Canadian Infantry Battalion. For conspicuous gallantry throughout the action at Festubert, 22-24th May, 1915. He repaired the telephone wires personally under very heavy fire. Captain Nash was again brought to notice for excellent work performed under fire at Fleurbaix and at Gravelstafen.

Captain Stanley Alwyn Smith, No. 3 Field Ambulance, Canadian Army Medical Corps. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Festubert on the

night of 20 May, 1915. Captain Smith, with a party of eight men, went out voluntarily to remove the wounded from an orchard whilst under heavy fire, and eventually succeeded in bringing all into safety. Four of the eight men of the rescue party were wounded, and two of these have since died.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undermentioned Officers in recognition of their gallantry and distinguished services in the field:—

Lieutenant Charles Stuart Craig, 4th Battery, 1st Canadian Field Artillery. For conspicuous gallantry, resource and ability on many occasions, especially on 15th June, 1915, at Givenchy, when he used an 18-pounder gun in the trenches with great effect, destroying 40 yards of the enemy's parapet, two of their machine guns, and a stretch of 75 yards of the wire entanglements. Lieutenant Craig was seriously wounded on this date after he had completed his task, and was twice wounded on previous occasions.

Lieutenant Donald John MacDonald, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians). For conspicuous gallantry and ability near Festubert on 24th May, 1915. Although wounded in three places he continued to lead his men with great dash in the advance to the attack on the enemy's position, and succeeded in entering their redoubt accompanied by two men.

Lieutenant William Disraeli Sprinks (Brigade Grenadier Officer), 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade. For conspicuous gallantry and ability at Festubert on the 21st-22nd May, 1915, in organizing and directing the grenade company in the attack carried out by the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade. Lieutenant Sprinks maintained the position gained by continuous bombing for twenty hours, during the whole time being subjected to very severe shelling, machine gun and rifle fire.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has been graciously pleased to confer, with the approval of His Majesty the KING, the undermentioned rewards for gallantry and distinguished service in the field:—

The Order of St. Stanislas, 3rd Class, with Swords.

Major Daniel Mawat Ormond, 10th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

The Order of St. Anne, 4th Class, inscribed "For Valour in War."

Lieutenant Victor Alexander McLean, 16th Canadian Infantry Battalion (Canadian Scottish).

Cross of the Order of St. George, 3rd Class.

51068 Private John Bushby, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

8631 Sergeant Edward Gardner, 2nd Canadian Infantry Battalion.

5679 Corporal Heron Hudson, 1st Divisional Signal Company, Canadian Contingent.

Cross of the Order of St. George, 4th Class.

7117 Private William Edward Barras, 1st Canadian Infantry Battalion.

29900 Quartermaster-Sergeant George Russell Birch, 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade.

32713 Sergeant Tyler Morris Brown, No. 1 Canadian Field Ambulance.

C. 41034 Bombardier (now Lieutenant) Charles Colton Cotton, 5th Battery, 2nd Canadian Artillery Brigade.

11317 Acting Sergeant Thomas Elliott, 4th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

9062 Lance-Corporal William Kenneth Graveley, 3rd Canadian Infantry Battalion.

- 22900 Lance-Corporal Joseph Stanley Marchant, 2nd Canadian Infantry Battalion.
- 5601 Company Sergeant-Major Herbert Tru May, Canadian Divisional Signal Company.
- 5154 Lance-Corporal Harold Perley McIntyre, 1st Field Company Canadian Engineers.
- 729 Private Ernest Nuttall, 8th Canadian Infantry Battalion.
- 16241 Sergeant Herbert Henry Weeks, 7th Canadian Infantry Battalion
- 25669 Sergeant Richard Worrall, 14th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

Medal of St. George, 1st Class.

- 24583 Corporal James J. Campbell, 13th Canadian Infantry Battalion.
- Sergeant-Major (now Lieutenant) Robert Goodwin Good, 10th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

Medal of St. George, 2nd Class.

- C. 42244 Sergeant William Barnacal, 11th Battery, 3rd Canadian Artillery Brigade.
- 13821 Sergeant Joseph Johnston, 5th Canadian Infantry Battalion.
- C. 42001 Battery Sergeant-Major Herbert George Kerry, 4th Battery, 1st Canadian Artillery Brigade.
- 24789 Corporal Robert Key, 13th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

Medal of St. George, 3rd Class.

- 26284 Private Armand Barette, 14th Canadian Infantry Battalion.
- 45049 2nd Corporal Wilfrid John Borrie, 3rd Field Company, Canadian Engineers.
- 19103 Private Daniel James Broomfield, 4th Canadian Infantry Battalion.
- 21584 Corporal William M. Crawford, 5th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

22046 Private Arthur W. Dunham, Canadian Divisional Cyclist Company.

9101 Private Andrew Percy, 3rd Canadian Infantry Battalion.

33191 Private Frank Turner, No. 2 Canadian Field Ambulance.

Medal of St. George, 4th Class.

1944 Private George Taylor Aitken, Canadian Divisional Cavalry Squadron.

30183 Driver George Barton, No. 2 Company, Canadian Divisional Train.

16425 Private John Farmer, 7th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

6245, Private Hugh Wislland McCrimmon, 1st Canadian Infantry Battalion.

24291 Corporal Frank Joseph Reid, 13th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

10865 Private Arthur Sheppard, 4th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

5753 Private Hugh Ronald Stewart, 1st Canadian Divisional Signal Company.

1616 Lance-Corporal James Thornton, 8th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

33470 Private Charles Bernard Tomkins, No. 3 Canadian Field Ambulance.

There are no restrictions as to the occasions on which these decorations may be worn. No individual applications for permission to wear them need therefore be submitted.

No. 378.

The London Gazette, 31st August, 1915.

[29280]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 758 of the year 1915.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, NORTH SEA AND RIVERS
THAMES AND MEDWAY.

PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 609 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

All Orders in this Notice are now in force, and have been made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

*p. 637.

4. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

II. Trinity House Pilot Stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

(a) The Downs, where ships proceeding north can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth, and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover Harbours. The pilot steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles southeast of Deal Pier.

(b) Great Yarmouth, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the Corton Light-vessel and the South Scroby buoy.

(c) The Sunk Light-vessel, where ships crossing the North Sea between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 40'$ and $51^{\circ} 54'$ North Latitude, but *no others*, can obtain pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

(d) Pilots can also be obtained at London and Harwich for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches).

NOTE.—The pilots referred to in this Notice are the pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

III. Rivers Thames and Medway.—All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light-buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels between Chapman Lighthouse on the west and the Sunk Head Light-buoy or a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingles buoys, on the east, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

2. (a) No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, are allowed:—

(i) In the Estuary of the Thames east of a line drawn between the Grain spit and West Shoebury Buoys.

(ii) In the area enclosed by a line drawn north and south through the Ovens Buoy to a line joining Holehaven Point and the Blyth Middle Buoy.

(iii) In the River Medway east of Rochester Bridge.

(b) The Estuary of the Thames mentioned above in par. (a) (i) is to be considered to include the North Coast of Kent from North Foreland to Sheerness, and the Coast of Essex from Shoeburyness to the Naze.

(c) All pleasure craft of any description are prohibited from being under way between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

(d) Pleasure craft using the waters to the west of the line mentioned in par. (a) (i), in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a licence from the local Police.

(e) If more than one craft is used, a separate licence is required for each.

(f) The name must be marked legibly on every yacht. All open, half-decked and other craft must have the number and distinguishing letter of the licence clearly painted on each side of the bow.

(g) The license must be carried in the craft, and is to be available for inspection.

(h) Boats licenced for hire may be taken out by British subjects other than those in whose names the licences are made out, provided that they be returned to the licencees by 8 p.m. on the day of hire, The licence for the boat must be carried by the person hiring it.

(i) Pulling boats are allowed within the area prohibited by par. (a) (i) provided:—

(i) A licence is obtained in accordance with pars. (d) and (e).

(ii) A separate licence is obtained for each boat.

(iii) Pars. (c), (g), and (h) are complied with.

(iv) No such boats proceed further than one mile from the shore, and in the area between Margate Coast Guard Station and North Foreland keep within half a mile from the shore.

(j) Pulling boats are forbidden to go alongside or communicate with any vessel lying off the shore.

(k) No pleasure pulling boats are allowed in the Medway to the eastward of Rochester Bridge, nor are any allowed in the area mentioned in par. (a) (ii).

(1) Fishing vessels are governed by the terms of the Notices issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

3. In the rivers Colne, Blackwater, Crouch and Roach, the cruising of yachts and pleasure craft under sail, steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, and under oars, is permitted subject to the restrictions mentioned in paragraphs (c), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (1) of the foregoing subsection of this Notice, and also the following restrictions:—

(a) Pleasure craft using the areas mentioned in paragraphs (b) and (c) below, in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a licence from the local Police.

(b) In the rivers Colne and Blackwater, and in the estuaries of these rivers, cruising is permitted in the area to the west of lines drawn from Colne point to N.W. Knoll-buoy and Sales point, to N.W. Knoll-buoy and up these rivers.

(c) In the river Crouch, cruising is permitted west of a line drawn north and south (True) through Burnham Coastguard station. No craft of any description is permitted east of this line.

Cruising is permitted in the Roach river down to its confluence with the Crouch.

(d) Local craft used for business purposes are subject to the foregoing regulations, but may in certain instances be allowed in prohibited areas, if permission in writing has been previously obtained from the Naval or Military Authorities.

NOTE.

This Notice is a re-publication of Notice No. 609 of 1915, with additions and amendments to the regulations mentioned in sub-sections 2 and 3 of Section III.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, *Hydrographer.*
London, 28th August, 1915.

No. 379.

Order in Council respecting the objection of the German Government to the compulsory labour of interned Germans.

P. C. 2039.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 28th August, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 25th August, 1915, from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred a despatch of the 12th July, 1915, to Your Royal Highness transmitting copy of a despatch from the American Ambassador at Berlin, enclosing copy of a *Note Verbale* from the German Government objecting to the compulsory labour to which it is alleged that certain German civilian prisoners of war in Canada have been subjected, particularly the civilian prisoners interned at the prisoners' camp at Kapuskasing.

The Minister reports that upon reference to Major General Sir William Otter, K.C.B., the officer commanding internment operations, it is learned that the prisoners engaged in clearing land on the Transcontinental farms east and west of Cochrane, which would include the camp at Kapuskasing and the territory in the northern parts of Ontario and Quebec, to which reference is particularly made by the German *Note Verbale*, are not compelled to work; that they do so of their own free will; that they are clothed and fed at the Government expense and receive twenty-five cents a day in accordance with regulations. Moreover, none of these prisoners are German, being Austrians (with a few Turks). Major General Otter further reports that there are only about one hundred German civilians interned in Canada, and that of these only ten are employed (in the capacity of cooks) and that they render these services voluntarily, subject to the provisions above mentioned.

The Minister considers it pertinent to observe further that this Government upon the understanding that it is incompatible with modern international practice to make prisoners of the

persons or confiscate the property of enemy subjects in the country at the outbreak of war, or saving the right of expulsion, to refuse them the right of continued residence during good behaviour, propounded their general policy by the Proclamation of fifteenth August, 1914, which provides in Clause I:—

“That all persons in Canada of German or Austro-Hungarian nationality, so long as they quietly pursue their ordinary avocations be allowed to continue to enjoy the protection of the law and be accorded the respect and consideration due to peaceful and law-abiding citizens; and that they be not arrested, detained or interfered with unless there is reasonable ground to believe that they are engaged in espionage, or engaging or attempting to engage in acts of a hostile nature, or are giving or attempting to give information to the enemy, or unless they otherwise contravene any law, order in council or proclamation.”

The policy so enunciated has been generally followed, but it transpired that there was in the country a considerable number of aliens of enemy nationality, of the labouring class, who were by reasons of the war or for other reasons unemployed, and these at the approach of winter began to congregate in large numbers at certain centres where it was found to be necessary to afford them relief against cold and starvation. A system of registration for these localities was therefore devised and sanctioned by Order in Council of 28th October, 1914, upon the recital that:—

“The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 28th October, 1914, from the Minister of Justice, stating that it is expedient and necessary to take measures to prevent espionage and also to prevent alien enemies in Canada who are likely to render effective military assistance to the enemy from returning to the enemy's service, and to provide for the proper supervision and control of such aliens as may be so prevented from leaving Canada, and the detention under proper conditions and maintenance where required of such of said aliens as it may be found necessary to intern as prisoners of war, and that it is likewise desirable considering the lack of opportunity for employment that aliens of enemy nationality who are not likely to add to the strength of the enemy's forces and who desire and have the means to leave the country be permitted to do so.”

The Order in Council provides for the designating of localities for registration, appointment of Registrars and the issuing of exeats in proper cases. Clause 7 of the Order provides:—

“If it appears to the registrar that any alien of enemy nationality who is not permitted to leave Canada may consistently with the public safety be suffered to remain at large, such alien of enemy nationality shall be required to declare whether or not he desires and has the means to remain in Canada conformably to the laws and customs of the country, subject to obligation to report monthly to the Chief of Police of the city where or in the neighbourhood of which he is registered. If yea, such alien of enemy nationality may be permitted his liberty, subject to the conditions aforesaid and the provisions of this ordinance. If nay, he shall be interned as a prisoner of war. The registrar shall report to the Chief of Police the names and addresses of those who elect to remain at liberty. Any alien of enemy nationality, who in the judgment of the registrar, cannot consistently with the public safety be allowed at large shall be interned as a prisoner of war.”

The Registrar was authorized to issue exeats to aliens of enemy nationality, if satisfied upon examination and registry that they would not materially assist by active service, information or otherwise, the forces of the enemy. It was anticipated, however, that there would be a very considerable number who would be unable, or could not be permitted to leave the country, who could nevertheless consistently with the public safety be suffered to remain at large except for the circumstances that they were without any means of maintenance. It was, therefore, directed that those who had not the means or intent to remain in Canada conformably to the laws and customs of the country, and subject to the obligation of reporting monthly in their registration district, might be interned. It is true that the Order in Council provides for their internment as prisoners of war, but the intention of this was that as no provision had been made for the maintenance of these people by the country of their allegiance, and as they would, therefore, have to be supported by the authorities of Canada, the status of prisoners of war, and the regulations governing their custody and maintenance, might be accorded and applied to these unfortunate aliens of enemy nationality who necessarily became a public charge.

It may be observed that it is provided by article 6 of the annex to the Hague Convention, number 4, concerning the laws and customs of war on land, that:—

“The state may employ the labour of prisoners of war, other than officers, according to their rank and capacity. The work shall not be excessive and shall have no connection with the operations of the war.

Prisoners may be authorized to work for the public service, for private persons, or on their own account.

Work done for the State is paid for at rates proportional to the work of a similar kind executed by soldiers of the national army, or, if there are no such rates in force, at rates proportional to the work executed.

When the work is for other branches of the public service or for private persons the conditions are settled in agreement with the military authorities.

The wages of the prisoners shall go towards improving their position, and the balance shall be paid them on their release, deductions on account of the cost of maintenance excepted.”

The Minister is informed that these stipulations have been observed in so far as the labour of any prisoners interned pursuant to the Order has been made available, but the labour as it is which they have performed, is of very little value to the State, and has been provided rather for the purpose of affording some occupation for people who must necessarily in the interest of humanity be maintained at the public expense, and to facilitate their custody, rather than because the results of their labour constitute an asset of any material public advantage.

The Minister further points out that it is in accordance with our domestic system to employ at such labour as they are qualified to perform, persons whether native or foreign who are cast upon the charity of the State, and he apprehends that neither the state of war nor any rule sanctioned by international convention or practice requires that destitute people of any nationality when seeking relief from the State should be immune from a similar requirement. The provision, so far as it goes, that they should be accorded treatment of prisoners of war, obviously works to the advantage of these distressed people rather than as a hardship.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, advise that Your Royal Highness may be pleased to forward copies hereof to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies and also to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 380.

Canada Gazette, 25th September, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.

(375) DOVER STRAIT—THE RIDGE (LE COLBART)—LIGHT-VESSEL ESTABLISHED.

Position.—Off the southwest extremity of the Ridge (Le Colbart) Lat. $50^{\circ} 47' 30''$ N., Long. $1^{\circ} 16' 00''$ E.

Characteristics of Light-vessel:

(a) Light:

Character—A flashing white light every thirty seconds.

(b) Fog-signal:

Description—A horn, worked by hand, giving two blasts in quick succession every two minutes.

(c) Vessel:

Description—The vessel carries a globe as a daymark.

N. to M. No. 104 (375) 31-8-15

Authority.—British Admiralty N. to M. No. 696 of 1915.

Admiralty Charts: Nos. 1895, 2612, 2451, 2675c, 1598 and 2339.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 31st August, 1915.

No. 381.

The London Gazette, 31st August, 1915.

[29280]

Prize Claims Committee.

WHEREAS a Committee has been instituted to receive and consider claims made by British, Allied or neutral Third Parties against ships or cargoes which have been condemned or detained by orders of Prize Courts, and to recommend to what extent, in what manner, and on what terms, such claims should be met or provided for.

This is to give notice to all British, Allied or neutral persons having any such claims against cargoes which have been or may be condemned or ordered to be detained by a Prize Court in the United Kingdom, Egypt, India, or in any of the Colonies and Protectorates, that any such claims should be sent, with all necessary particulars, to the Secretary of the Committee, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., within three months of this date if the cargo has already been condemned or detained by an Order of a Prize Court. If the cargo has not yet been dealt with by a Prize Court such application must be made within three months of the date of any order for condemnation or detention.

Dated 31st day of August, 1915.

No. 382.

The London Gazette, 7th September, 1915.

[29287]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 777 of the year 1915.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, NORTH SEA AND RIVERS THAMES AND
MEDWAY.

PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 758 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

All Orders in this Notice are now in force, and have been made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

*p. 713.

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from and whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilotage Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

II. Trinity House Pilot Stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

- (a) THE DOWNS where ships proceeding north can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth, and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover Harbours. The pilot steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles south-east of Deal Pier.
- (b) GREAT YARMOUTH, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the Corton Light-vessel and the South Scroby buoy.

- (c) THE SUNK LIGHT-VESSEL, where ships crossing the North Sea between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 40'$ and $51^{\circ} 54'$

North Latitude, but no others, can obtain pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

- (d) Pilots can also be obtained at London and Harwich for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches).

NOTE.—The pilots referred to in this Notice are the pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

III. RIVERS THAMES AND MEDWAY.—All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light-buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels between Chapman Lighthouse on the west, and the Sunk Head Light buoy or a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingles buoys, on the east, between the hours of 9 p.m. and 2.30 a.m.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 9 p.m. and 2.30 a.m.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

2. Coasting vessels are not to be under way nor exhibit any lights in the East Swin or Wallet between sunset and sunrise.

3. (a) No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, are allowed:—

(i) In the Estuary of the Thames east of a line drawn between the Grain spit and West Shoebury Buoys.

(ii) In the area enclosed by a line drawn north and south through the Ovens Buoy to a line joining Holehaven Point and the Blyth Middle Buoy.

(iii) In the River Medway east of Rochester Bridge.

(b) The Estuary of the Thames mentioned above in par. (a)

(i) is to be considered to include the North Coast of Kent from North Foreland to Sheerness, and the Coast of Essex from Shoeburyness to the Naze.

(c) All pleasure craft of any description are prohibited from being under weigh between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

(d) Pleasure craft using the waters to the west of the line mentioned in par. (a)—

(i) in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a licence from the local Police.

(e) If more than one craft is used, a separate licence is required for each.

(f) The name must be marked legibly on every yacht. All open, half-decked and other craft must have the number and distinguishing letter of the licence clearly painted on each side of the bow.

(g) The license must be carried in the craft, and is to be available for inspection.

(h) Boats licensed for hire may be taken out by British subjects other than those in whose names the licences are made out, provided that they be returned to the licensees by 8 p.m. on the day of hire. The licence for the boat must be carried by the person hiring it.

(i) Pulling boats are allowed within the area prohibited by par. (a) (i) provided:—

(i) A licence is obtained in accordance with pars. (d) and (e).

(ii) A separate licence is obtained for each boat.

(iii) Pars. (c), (g) and (h) are complied with.

(iv) No such boats proceed further than one mile from the shore, and in the area between Margate Coast Guard station and North Foreland keep within half a mile from the shore.

(j) Pulling boats are forbidden to go alongside or communicate with any vessel lying off the shore.

(k) No pleasure pulling boats are allowed in the Medway to the eastward of Rochester Bridge, nor are any allowed in the area mentioned in par. (a) (ii).

(l) Fishing vessels are governed by the terms of the Notices issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

4. In the rivers Colne, Blackwater, Crouch and Roach, the cruising of yachts and pleasure craft under sail steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, and under oars, is permitted subject to the restrictions mentioned in paragraphs (c), (e), (f), (g), (h) and (l) of the foregoing sub-section of this Notice, and also the following restrictions:—

(a) Pleasure craft using the areas mentioned in paragraphs (b) and (c) below, in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a licence from the local Police.

(b) In the rivers Colne and Blackwater, and in the estuaries of these rivers, cruising is permitted in the area to the west of lines drawn from Colne point to N.W. Knoll-buoy and Sales point, to N.W. Knoll-buoy and up these rivers.

(c) In the river Crouch, cruising is permitted west of a line drawn north and south (True) through Burnham Coast-guard station. No craft of any description is permitted east of this line.

Cruising is permitted in the Roach river down to its confluence with the Crouch.

(d) Local craft used for business purposes are subject to the foregoing regulations, but may in certain instances be allowed in prohibited areas, if permission in writing has been previously obtained from the Naval or Military Authorities.

NOTE.—This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 758 of 1915, with amendments to sub-section 1 of Section III, and the addition of sub-section 2 to Section III.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 3rd September, 1915.

No. 383

Canada Gazette, 2nd October, 1915.

*Third Supplement of The London Gazette, 3rd September, 1915—
6th September, 1915.*

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,
6th September, 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of the undermentioned Officer to be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of his gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

Major James Arthur Hesketh, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 1st August, 1915, near Messines, when a magazine in a farm containing much small arm ammunition and many bombs and grenades was set on fire by the enemy's shells. One box of ammunition began to burn, and the cartridges were exploding in all directions, when Major Hesketh left his dug-out, entered the farm still under heavy shell fire and removed all the ammunition.

The risk was very great, and but for his gallant action the reserve ammunition would have been destroyed.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medals to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the expeditionary forces in France and Flanders, The Dardanelles, East and West Africa.

33303 Private Cameron, H. T., No. 3 Field Ambulance, 1st Canadian Division.

For great bravery and devotion to duty on night of 20th-21st May, 1915, at Festubert. He was the first to volunteer to assist in collecting the wounded at the orchard captured from the enemy, and which was still under a very heavy fire. The task was one of great difficulty and danger, and of the party of eight men who undertook it, four were severely wounded.

1517 Squadron Sergeant-Major Collins, G. S., Lord Strathcona's Horse.

For conspicuous gallantry on the 1st August, 1915, near Messines. A building in occupation of our troops and containing a large supply of ammunition, was set on fire by an enemy shell. Several of the bombs and hand grenades caught fire and one of the ammunition boxes began to burn, the cartridges exploding in all directions. Sergeant-Major Collins, together with an Officer of his regiment, in spite of continuous shell fire directed upon the building, entered it with the greatest

coolness and bravery, and assisted to put out the fire, and remove the ammunition and bombs outside the building.

6920 Private Gledhill, E., 1st Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous bravery on the 15th June, 1915, at Givenchy. Finding himself alone in a captured German trench and attacked by a bombing party, he continued firing until his rifle was destroyed by a bomb. In withdrawing he found a man with both legs broken. He bound up his legs and carried him into safety through a very heavy rifle and machine gun fire. His display of bravery and devotion to duty were most marked.

10538 Lance-Sergeant Hart, W. E., 4th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry, ability and devotion to duty on the 23rd April, 1915, at Langemarle, when he carried many messages for the Commanding Officer under a very heavy rifle, machine gun and shell fire. From the 28th to the 31st May, at Festubert, he repaired, on no less than eleven occasions in broad daylight, under a heavy shell fire and while being constantly sniped at, breaks in the telephone wires. He was also every night engaged on this hazardous work. At Givenchy his cool bravery and excellent work, in the face of severe and constant fire, was mainly instrumental in keeping communication intact.

601 Colour-Sergeant Hay, J., 8th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry on the 23rd May, 1915, at Festubert. After all the Company Officers had been killed or wounded, Colour-Sergeant Hay took command of the Company, which was occupying a trench separate from the Battalion, and by his coolness and gallant behaviour under fire set a fine example to all ranks, and greatly assisted to keep them steady throughout the day.

12605 Private Hester, E. H., 5th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry and resource on the night of the 20th May, 1915, at Festubert, in the neighbourhood of "K 4." As a bomb thrower he did exceptionally

good work, showing the greatest bravery and skill. This was repeated on the following night when attacking with the 10th Canadian Battalion, and again all day on the 22nd May in assisting to hold a post and to repulse a German attack about noon. Private Hester was continuously on duty throughout this period and showed the greatest powers of endurance and devotion to duty. On the 24th May he again did splendid work with the van of the attacking party, entering the bomb proof of the enemy and cutting all the wires connecting their mines, thus undoubtedly saving great loss of life. His daring skill and initiative throughout the operations were most marked.

63983 Corporal Hobday, S. G., 3rd Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry of the 15th June, 1915, at Givenchy. After two men had been killed and one wounded in their efforts to dig out of a trench an officer and six men, who had been buried by the bursting of a high explosive shell, Corporal Hobday took up the work under a heavy fire and succeeded in extricating the entire party, who must otherwise have perished. On the following day he participated in the attack on the German trenches, being one of the first in the advance. In the subsequent retirement he rendered assistance to four men who were badly wounded and who were brought in later. On all occasions throughout the operations his coolness and great bravery have proved a splendid example and given encouragement to all ranks.

19589 Lance-Corporal King, H. W., 10th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry on the night of the 22nd-23rd April, 1915, at Ypres, when he followed the Battalion during the charge of the woods with his telephone, until his wires had been cut several times. He then reported to the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Headquarters and acted under their orders, and on the following night he brought a telephone to the captured German trench. Lance-Corporal King also displayed great bravery on the 20th May at Festubert, when, the line from the 6th City of London Battalion to the fire

trenches of his Battalion having been destroyed, he laid, in broad daylight, and under an exceptionally heavy fire, a new line, so that communication was not lost for more than a short time

860 Sergeant Macdonald, J., Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

For conspicuous gallantry near Hooze Chateau on 8th May, 1915. When a front line of trench had been obliterated by shell fire, he dug out, under very heavy shell fire, two wounded men who had been buried. On the same day he carried a badly wounded man on his back, and at the same time assisted another wounded man into safety, under both shell and rifle fire.

12877 Private McKie, J. W., 5th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry and resource on the 24th May, 1915, at Festubert, when he accompanied the men over the parapet in the charge of "K 5", and immediately began attending the wounded and rendering the first aid under very heavy fire. He continued doing so all day, located the wounded in the open during daylight, and, when darkness came on, assisted to remove them to a place of safety. His bravery and devotion to duty were very marked.

9389 Sergeant Mote, G. A., 3rd Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry on the 24th May, 1915, at Festubert. In company with another Non-Commissioned Officer, Sergeant Mote volunteered to attempt the rescue of an officer of his battalion, who after being seriously wounded had been left in a place of cover within a few yards of the German trenches. They proceeded by different routes under a very heavy shell fire, Sergeant Mote reaching the spot indicated only to find that the officer was not there. The other Non-Commissioned Officer lost his life in gallantly making the attempt to rescue this officer.

6409 Acting Company Sergeant-Major Owen, C., 1st Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability on the 15th June, 1915, at Givenchy. When all the Officers of his Company had been killed or wounded, he took the

command and displayed great courage and powers of leadership, and rendered valuable service at a critical period. After the withdrawal of our front line, he returned through a heavy rifle and machine gun fire and rescued a wounded officer, whom he carried into safety.

19617 Corporal Palmer, J. E., 10th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability on the 22nd May, 1915, at Festubert, when he took his machine gun to an advanced position, covering the attack of the "K 5", and completely checking the enemy's counter-attack by breaking up their bombing parties, and cutting a rope attached to a bag of bombs which the enemy were endeavouring to drag across from one trench to another. His devotion to duty and courage were most conspicuous.

6861 Private Vincent, H., 1st Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty on the 15th June, 1915, at Givenchy. In a position where a machine gun tripod could not be used, Private Vincent held the gun on his back under a heavy fire while an Officer fired over 1,000 rounds. Afterwards he dragged the heated gun through a fire swept zone and saved it from capture.

No. 384.

Canada Gazette, 25th September, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

ENGLAND.

(388) EAST COAST—SUNDERLAND HARBOUR—EXAMINATION ANCHORAGE.

Position.—Roker pier Lighthouse, lat. $54^{\circ} 55\frac{1}{4}'$ N., long. $1^{\circ} 21'$ W.

Details.—The Examination anchorage is formed by a square, the sides of which are 5 cables in length, as follows:—

Limits:

- (a) ON THE SOUTH.—By a line drawn in a 74° (East Mag.) direction for a distance of 5 cables from a point situated 2 cables 220 feet, 14° (N. 30° E. Mag.), from Roker pier Lighthouse.
- (b) ON THE EAST.—By a line drawn in a 344° (North Mag.) direction for a distance of 5 cables, from the eastern extremity of limit (a).
- (c) ON THE NORTH.—By a line drawn parallel to limit (a) for a distance of 5 cables, from the northern extremity of limit (b).
- (d) ON THE WEST.—By a line joining the western extremities of limits (a) and (c).

N. to M. 107 (388—) 8-9-15.

Variation in 1915: 16° W.

Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 699 of 1915.

Admiralty Charts: Nos. 1627, 3104, and 1192.

Publication: North Sea Pilot, Part 3, 1914, page 87.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 8th September, 1915.

No. 385.

Canada Gazette, 23rd October, 1915.

The London Gazette, 10th September, 1915.

Honours.

WAR OFFICE,
10th September, 1915.

The President of the French Republic has conferred, with the approval of His Majesty the King, the decoration of the Legion of Honour on the undermentioned Officers, in recognition of their distinguished service during the campaign:—

CROIX DE COMMANDEUR.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Arthur William Currie,
C.B., Canadian Forces.

CROIX D'OFFICIER.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Henry Mitchell, Canadian Forces.

No. 386.

Canada Gazette, 18th September, 1915.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

11th September, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, the following newspapers:

"The Gaelic American," a weekly paper published at 165-167 William St., New York, U.S.A., and "The Irish World" a weekly paper published at 27-29 Barclay St., New York City, U.S.A., are from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada and are prohibited from circulation in Canada in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such papers, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such papers shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

No. 387.

Canada Gazette, 23rd October, 1915.

*Fourth Supplement to The London Gazette, 10th September, 1915.
14th September, 1915.*

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION RELATING TO TRADING WITH
THE ENEMY.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS, doubts have arisen as respects the position under the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy of incorporated companies or bodies of persons which, though not incorporated in any enemy country or in territory in hostile occupation, carry on business in any such country or territory;

AND, WHEREAS, it is expedient that the position of those companies or bodies for the purposes of those Proclamations should be defined,—

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

For the purposes of the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy, the expression “enemy,” notwithstanding anything in the said Proclamations, is hereby declared to include, and to have included, any incorporated company or body of persons (wherever incorporated) carrying on business in an enemy country or in any territory for the time being in hostile occupation.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fourteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 388.

Canada Gazette, 23rd October, 1915.

*Supplement to The London Gazette, 14th September, 1915.—
15th September, 1915.*

[29296]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,

15th September, 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undermentioned Officers, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

Captain Hugh Wilderspin Niven, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

For conspicuous gallantry and coolness during a very heavy bombardment on 8th May, 1915, at Bellegarde lake, east of Ypres, when his battalion suffered very heavy casualties. All the senior officers being disabled, he found himself in charge, and continued to command the battalion with great ability till 15th May. He had previously been brought to notice for consistent good work as Transport Officer, and as Adjutant has done good service, and was once wounded.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer, for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Expeditionary Forces in France and Flanders, and at the Dardanelles.

Regimental No. 221. Corporal J. S. Pym, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

For conspicuous gallantry at Festubert on 26th May, 1915. He went out 100 yards to a wounded man between 6 and 7 a.m., and having reached him, called for assistance. A sergeant went to his aid, but was shot through the thigh and unable to move. Corporal Pym returned to the trench about 5 p.m., and with the assistance of two men went out again and brought the wounded man into safety. The shrapnel and rifle fire was continuous.

No. 389.

*Fourth Supplement to the London Gazette 14th September,
1915—17th September, 1915.*

[29299]

**Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the Exportation of
Certain Commodities and further amending the
Proclamation of 28th July, 1915.**

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE
16TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,² that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915,³ and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND, WHEREAS, by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 30th day of July, 1915,⁴ the 3rd day of August, 1915,⁵ and the 12th day of August, 1915,⁶ the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars.

¹App. p. 182. ²App. p. 191. ³p. 653. ⁴p. 679. ⁵p. 681. ⁶p. 692.

AND, WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 30th day of July, 1915, the 3rd day of August, 1915, and the 12th day of August, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the heading “Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading “Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable or which may become suitable for use in war.”

(2) That the heading “Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading “Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes, including Brazilian carbon.”

(3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—

Iron ore, Cumberland hæmatite.

(4) That the exportation of the following goods, which is at present prohibited to all destinations, should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon beans
Compound cakes and meal;

Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and
cottonseed meal;

Lentils;

Linseed cake and meal;

Maize;

Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings;

Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;

Rice meal (or bran) and dust.

(5) That the heading “Bone ash” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be

deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Bones for manure, dissolved bones, bone flour, bone meal and bone ash."

(6) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Chlorides of sulphur;

Fustic (chips and extract) and logwood (chips and extract, including hæmatine crystals and other logwood preparations);

Whale meal.

(7) That the exportation of the following goods, which is at present prohibited to all destinations, should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Brewers' and distillers' grains;

Brewers' dried yeast;

Coconut and poonac cake;

Gluten meal or gluten feed;

Maize meal and flour;

Mill dust and screenings of all kinds.

(8) That the heading "Maize germ meal" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Maize germs and maize germ meal."

(9) That the exportation of salts of aluminium (other than alunite and nitrate of aluminium), which is at present prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe, and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

(10) That the heading "Molasses for cattle feeding" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.

(11) That the heading "Iron ore" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading:—

"Iron ore (except Cumberland hæmatite iron ore, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations)."

(12) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Calcium sulphide;
China clay (including China stone and potters' clay);
Gas carbon;
Kapok hempen fibre;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man namely:—

Bean flour and meal;
Biscuits, bread and cakes, all kinds of;
Corn flour;
Corn grits;
Hominy;
Lentil flour and meal;
Macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli;
Meat of all kinds (except poultry and game), not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations);
Pea flour and meal;
Prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals;
Semolina.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 390.**Order in Council respecting the Registration of Alien Enemies at
Edmonton.**

P. C. 2116.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Deputy Governor General on the 16th September, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 25th August, 1915, from the Minister of Justice, stating—with reference to the Order in Council of 26th June, 1915*—that the Registry Officers of Aliens of Enemy Nationality for the District of Port Arthur and Fort William and for the District of Edmonton, have since been closed.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the requirements of clause 11 of the regulations of 28th October, 1914,† respecting the production of Registrar's certificates by applicants for naturalization shall be dispensed with as to Aliens of Enemy Nationality within the aforesaid registration districts.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 391.**Order in Council respecting the Promotion of Officers of the Overseas Forces.**

P. C. 2138.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Deputy Governor General on the 16th September, 1915.

*p. 484. †p. 126.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 1st September, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred a despatch (No. 613) dated 2nd July, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of certain recommendations for the promotion of officers in various Departments of the Canadian Contingent.

The Minister recommends, with the concurrence of the Minister of Militia and Defence, that approval be given to the promotions recommended by the Director of Medical Services, Canadian Contingents.

The name of Lieutenant B. McG. Caldwell, although it appears in the Army List, is unknown at Militia Headquarters and, pending further inquiries, the Minister recommends that his promotion be deferred.

The Minister further recommends, with the concurrence of the Minister of Militia and Defence, that promotions of officers be made without reference to the Canadian Government, upon the recommendation of—

(a) The General Officer Commanding Canadian Expeditionary Force, in the case of units serving on the Continent of Europe.

(b) The General Officer Commanding Canadians, Shorncliffe, in the case of units serving in the United Kingdom.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for External Affairs, advise that Your Royal Highness may be pleased to forward a copy of this Minute if approved, to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the information of His Majesty's Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 392.

Canada Gazette, 25th September, 1915.

Naval Service Pay for Coding Duties.

P.C. 93—2151.

CERTIFIED EXTRACT from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held on the 9th September, 1915, approved by His Excellency the Deputy Governor General in Council on the 17th September, 1915.

The Board had under consideration a memorandum from the Minister of the Naval Service, reporting that the Admiralty have authorized the payment of an allowance to officers and men employed on coding and decoding duties in H.M. ships; that the Technical Officers of the Department recommend that officers and men employed on this duty in H.M.C. Ships may be paid a similar allowance under the following regulations:—

During the war, men, other than signal and telegraph ratings, who are employed under coding and decoding duties, may be paid 5 cents a day for this duty, not more than six such men being allowed this pay in any class of vessel, excluding torpedo craft and submarines; this allowance to be retro-active to the date of the commencement of hostilities.

The officer employed as head of the coding staff in ships commanded by a captain, or for whom a captain is allowed by the scheme of complement, may be paid 25 cents a day, as from the 14th April, 1915, for each day employed on this duty. This allowance is not payable to secretaries, secretaries' clerks, or officers specially appointed for coding duties.

The Minister, concurring in the recommendation of his Technical Officers, requests that authority may be granted for the institution of this allowance under the regulations enumerated above, in the Royal Canadian Navy.

The Board concurring in the above, submit the same for favourable consideration of Council.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 393.

Canada Gazette, 25th September, 1915.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

17th September, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, the following publication:—

“The International,” a monthly paper edited by George Sylvester Viereck and published by The International Monthly, Inc., 1123 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., is from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada and is prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such paper, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such paper shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

No. 394.

Canada Gazette, 30th October, 1915.

The London Gazette, 21st September, 1915.

Decorations.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

18th September, 1915.

With reference to the notification which appeared in the *London Gazette* of 22nd May, 1914,* it is hereby announced that

*App. p. 522.

the King has been pleased to approve of the following amendments of the Regulations governing the acceptance and wearing of foreign decorations by His Majesty's subjects:—

(a) *Regulations applicable to Persons in the Service of the Crown.*

The following paragraph has been added to Rule 3:—

“In the case of decorations awarded in recognition of services under the Red Cross, permission will only be granted where such services have been rendered in a war in which the Empire has itself been engaged, and by persons serving under one of the officially recognized British voluntary aid societies or under similar societies of Allied States duly recognized by the Governments of those States.”

Rule 11 now reads as follows:—

“The King's unrestricted permission to accept and wear a Foreign Medal will only be given in the case of a Foreign Medal conferred by the Head or Government of a Foreign State for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land.

“In the case of Medals for Red Cross services, permission will only be granted subject to the fulfilment of the conditions laid down in Rule 3 above.”

(b) *Regulations applicable to Persons not in the Service of the Crown.*

The following paragraph has been added to Rule 3:—

“Red Cross services will only be regarded as “valuable” for the purposes of these Regulations when they have been rendered in a war in which the Empire has itself been engaged, and by persons serving under one of the officially recognized British voluntary aid societies or under similar societies of Allied States duly recognized by the Governments of those States.”

Rule 12 now reads as follows:—

“Medals for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land conferred on the behalf of the Head or Government of a Foreign State may be accepted without His Majesty's special permission, and may be worn at Court.

“In the case of Medals for Red Cross services, permission will only be granted subject to the fulfilment of the conditions laid down in Rule 3, paragraph 3, above.”

No. 395.

Canada Gazette, 2nd October, 1915.

**Order of the Deputy Governor in Council amending regulations
under Dominion Lands Act.**

P.C. 2150.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 20th day of September, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, different opinions have been expressed as to the meaning, application and scope of the provisions of the Order in Council of the 8th May, 1915,* respecting the relief which may be granted to a homesteader who is a member of a military force,—

THEREFORE the Governor General in Council is pleased to order as follows:—

The provisions of the said Order in Council of the 8th May, 1915,* are hereby declared to mean and to apply to any body or force of men who have served or are now serving or who may hereafter serve with any of the forces of Great Britain or any of the Allies of Great Britain in the present war with Germany and Austria, or with any of the Allies of these countries, whether such body or force is of a military or of a naval character; and also to apply to and include any member of any such body or force, whether he is a British subject by birth or naturalization, or is an alien.

It is also hereby declared that the term “legal representatives” in the last paragraph of the aforesaid Order means the heirs-at-law or next-of-kin of any deceased member of any body or force of the character before referred to; and when it has been decided that letters patent for a homestead may be issued, in

*p. 388.

any case arising under such order, whether in the name of a homesteader who, if living, is unable to resume occupation of his homestead because of any of the causes specified in the said Order, or in the names of his heirs-at-law or next-of-kin in the event of his death, or in the deceased homesteader's own name under the provisions of section 91 of The Dominion Lands Act, where that course of action be deemed to be advisable, letters patent may be issued in any case without the usual form of application prescribed in The Dominion Lands Act; and finally the only documentary evidence that need be furnished in any such case is:—(a) any evidence which will satisfy the Minister of the Interior or Acting Minister of the Interior that the homesteader, if living, is unable to resume occupation of his homestead because of illness or wounds such as are referred to in the Order in Council of the 8th May, 1915; or (b) if the homesteader is dead, any evidence which will satisfy the Minister or Acting Minister that the death of the homesteader resulted from such wounds or illness.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 396.

Extra Canada Gazette, 20th September, 1915.

**Order in Council respecting the Export of Certain Commodities
and Amending the Order in Council of 27th April, 1915.***

P.C. 2188.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 20th day of September, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 27th April, 1915,* prohibiting the

*p. 353.

exportation of certain goods to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Japan, United States when for consumption in United States only, or shipped to specified consignees in the United Kingdom via the United States, or exported via the United States under license or dispensation from Canada, shall be and the same is hereby amended by striking thereout the following articles, viz.:—

Wheat flour, wheat, barley, rye and other grains except oats.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to order, under the provisions of sections 242 and 291 of The Customs Act, that the exportation of the following goods shall be and the same is hereby prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Italy, Belgium, Spain and Portugal, under Regulations by the Minister of Customs, viz.:—

Wheat flour, wheat, barley, rye and other grains except oats.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 397.

Extra Canada Gazette, 20th September, 1915.

Order in Council further amending Order in Council of 27th April, 1915, respecting the Exportation of Certain Commodities.

2189.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 20th day of September, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
COUNCIL.

The Governor General is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The Order in Council of 27th April, 1915,* prohibiting the exportation of certain goods to all destinations other than the

*p. 353.

United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Japan, United States when for consumption in United States only, or shipped to specified consignees in the United Kingdom via United States, or exported via United States under license or dispensation from Canada, is hereby amended by striking thereout the following articles, viz.:—

Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calf and goat skins, except when of Canadian origin.

The Governor General in Council, under the provisions of sections 242 and 291 of The Customs Act, is further pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, viz.:—

“Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calf and goat skins, except when of Canadian origin.”

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 398.

Extra Canada Gazette, 20th September, 1915.

Order in Council respecting the Importation of Unset Diamonds.

2191.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 20th day of September, 1915

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
COUNCIL.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The importation of unset diamonds into Canada is prohibited, except when imported direct from the United Kingdom.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 399.

The London Gazette, 24th September, 1915.

[29307]

**Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Defence of the Realm
(Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.**

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 24TH
DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen,¹ His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914) under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,² for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm;

AND, WHEREAS, the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,³ the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915,⁴ and the Munitions of War Act, 1915;⁵

AND, WHEREAS, the said Regulations have been amended by Orders in Council dated the twenty-third day of March,⁶ the thirteenth day of April,⁷ the twenty-ninth day of April,⁸ the second day of June,⁹ the tenth day of June,¹⁰ the sixth day of July,¹¹ and the twenty-eighth day of July,¹² nineteen hundred and fifteen;

AND, WHEREAS, it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing;

¹App. p. 284. ²App. p. 191. ³App. p. 305. ⁴App. p. 209. ⁵p. 313. ⁶App. p. 303. ⁷p. 330.
⁸p. 369. ⁹p. 419. ¹⁰p. 431. ¹¹p. 505. ¹²p. 667.

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:

1. After Regulation 6a the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

6B. The Secretary of State may grant licences for the establishment of new or the alteration of existing factories and magazines for gunpowder and other explosives intended for war purposes notwithstanding that the assent of the local authority to the grant of any such license has not been obtained in accordance with the requirements of the Explosives Act, 1875, and any licence so granted shall, during the continuance of the present war, have the like effect as if such assent had been obtained in manner provided by that Act.

2. At the end of Regulation 14 the following paragraph shall be inserted:—

If any person remains in or enters any area in contravention of an order under this Regulation he may be removed therefrom by the direction of the competent naval or military authority.

3. After Regulation 30 the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

30A. No person shall, without a permit issued under the authority of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person:—

(a) buy, sell, or deal in; or

(b) offer or invite an offer or purpose to buy, sell, or deal in; or

(c) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in;

any war material to which this Regulation may for the time being be applied by order of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, whether or not the sale, purchase, or dealing is, or is to be, effected in the United Kingdom;

If any person acts in contravention of the foregoing provision, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which if done in the United Kingdom would be a contravention of the foregoing provision, or fails to comply with any condition subject to which a permit under this Regulation has been granted,

such person shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company shall also be guilty of an offence against these Regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent;

Provided that nothing in this Regulation shall affect any transaction authorized by a permit of the competent naval or military authority under Regulation 30.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 400.

The London Gazette, 24th September, 1915.

[29307]

**Order of the Army Council passed under the Defence of the Realm
(Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, respecting War
Material.**

WAR OFFICE,

24th September, 1915.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by regulation 30a, of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Regulations, 1914,* the Army Council hereby order that the war material to which that regulation applies shall be war material of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say: Arms and ammunition of a military nature, including all arms of greater calibre than .23 inch and ammunition therefor (other than shot guns and sporting ammunition for shot-guns) and military explosives.

*p. 750.

No. 401.

Canada Gazette, 30th October, 1915.

The London Gazette, 24th September, 1915.

Honours.

WAR OFFICE,

24th September, 1915.

His Imperial Majesty The Emperor of Russia has been graciously pleased to confer the undermentioned Decorations on Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men

The Order of Saint Vladimir, 3rd Class with Swords.

Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Brevet Major His Royal Highness Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert of Connaught, K.G., K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).

His Majesty The KING has been pleased to approve of the grant of the honorary rank of Captain to the undermentioned Officer during the period of his service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, with effect from the 2nd July, 1915:—

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Charles Shergold,
Royal Canadian Engineers.

No. 402.

Order in Council respecting deductions from the pay of men of the Overseas Forces while in hospital.

P. C. 2211.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 24th September, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 18th September, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that the stoppages from the pay of soldiers while in hospital on account of venereal diseases is only fifteen cents a day which is quite inadequate to meet the expenses in connection therewith while the troops are Overseas.

The Minister observes that it is very desirable to increase the amount as a deterrent;

That during the past winter there were in hospital at Larkhill over one thousand men suffering from this complaint, and there are at present a large number in hospital at Shorncliffe;

The Minister recommends that this stoppage be increased to fifty cents a day to take effect from 1st of October, 1915. Where, however, men have assigned more than half their pay, the forfeiture for hospital stoppages to be reduced at the discretion of the Officer commanding the Regiment, in cases where it is desirable not to interfere with the amount assigned by the soldier to his dependent.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 403.

Canada Gazette, 9th October, 1915.

Order in Council respecting Naval Service Pay.

P.C. 2267.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 25th day of September, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
COUNCIL.

THE Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 1st September, 1915, from the Minister of the

87169—15½

Naval Service, submitting that the Technical Officers of the Department of the Naval Service have represented to him that in the Royal Navy, all men, whether entered for continuous or non-continuous service, who in cases of emergency are detained in the service after the expiration of the period for which they were originally liable to serve, are paid, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, 2 pence a day in addition to the pay of their respective ratings.

This allowance, which is termed Detained Pay, is not payable, in ordinary circumstances, to men who volunteer to remain in their ships after their engagements have expired, to marines, or to men awaiting passage.

The Technical Officers of the Department of the Naval Service recommend that a similar allowance should be paid to the Royal Fleet Reserve ratings who entered the Royal Canadian Navy for a period of five years, to Royal Canadian Navy ratings and to Royal Naval Pensioners serving in the Royal Canadian Navy.

The Minister, concurring in this recommendation, submits that authority may be granted for the payment of this Detained Pay under the following regulations:—

All men in the Royal Canadian Navy, whether entered for continuous or non-continuous service, who in cases of emergency are detained in the service after the expiration of the period for which they were originally liable to serve, are to be paid, with the approval of the Department of the Naval Service, 5c. a day in addition to the pay of their respective ratings. In the case of Royal Naval Pensioners this allowance is to come in force as from 1st October, 1915. In the case of Royal Fleet Reserve and Royal Canadian Naval permanent ratings, the allowance to come in force from the day subsequent to the date of the termination of their respective engagements.

The allowance is not payable, in ordinary cases, to men who voluntarily remain in their ships after their engagements have expired, or to men awaiting passage.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 404.

Canada Gazette, 2nd October, 1915.

Order in Council amending Mining Regulations.

P.C. 2258.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 25th day of September, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, dated 28th October, 1914,* provision was made that any person who may be accepted for and continues in active service in the defence of the Empire during the war, whether with the British or Allied Forces, and who is the holder of mining rights under the provisions of any of the Mining Regulations, shall be permitted to hold such rights free from the risk of cancellation, owing to failure to comply with any of the requirements of the regulations under which the rights were acquired until six months after the termination of the war and the final declaration of peace so far as the British Empire is concerned;

AND, WHEREAS, all holders of mining rights, who have been accepted for service in the defence of the Empire, may not have notified the Department of the Interior of their enlistment and acceptance;

AND, WHEREAS, mining rights protected by the provisions of the said Order in Council might be cancelled through lack of such notification,—

THEREFORE, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Until six months after the termination of the present war and the final declaration of peace in so far as the British Empire is concerned, all grants of cancelled mining rights made under

*p. 129.

the provisions of any of the regulations referred to in the above-mentioned Order in Council shall be subject to the rights of persons accepted for military service, whose rights were entitled to the protection given in the Order in Council of the 28th of October, 1914, already referred to.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 405.

Canada Gazette, 2nd October, 1915.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.
Ottawa, 25th September, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, the "Deutsches Journal," a daily paper printed in the German language, and published by the German Journal Corporation, New York City, is from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada and is prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such paper, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such paper shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

No. 406.

Canada Gazette, 2nd October, 1915.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 25th September, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, the following newspapers:

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, a daily paper printed in the German language and published at 24-26 and 28 S. Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.,

And *Abendpost*, a daily paper printed in the German language and published at 223 and 225 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Are from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada and are prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such papers, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such papers, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

No. 407.

The London Gazette, 28th September, 1915.

[29310]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 862 of the Year 1915.

ENGLAND, EAST COAST.

RIVER HUMBER—PILOTAGE.

Former Notice,—No. 431 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following regulations with regard to Pilotage of the River Humber are now in force:—

1. All pilotage certificates granted to masters and mates for the whole or any part of the Humber Pilotage district are suspended, and further all vessels (irrespective of draught, size, or nationality, but with the exception of those provided for in paragraph 2) bound to or from any place on the Humber must be conducted by licensed pilots over the whole or any part of the waters between Hull and the Outer Pilotage Station of the Humber Pilotage district, which, until further notice, will be situated in the neighbourhood of the Bull light-vessel.

2. In the case of lighter inter-dock traffic and of small British vessels engaged in local trade above Immingham, pilotage by licensed pilots is not compulsory.

3. During the hours of official night, and during fog with visibility of less than half-a-mile, no traffic is permitted to move on the Humber below Paull point; also when these conditions prevail, no vessel should enter or remain within a radius of five miles from Spurn light-vessel.

4. A vessel should not approach the Humber unless there is sufficient time available to enable such vessel to obtain a pilot and to arrive at her destination, or at a position in which she is permitted to anchor, before the commencement of official night.

*p. 399.

5. No vessel should anchor whilst awaiting a pilot.

6. Vessels when leaving the Humber must proceed direct to sea. Should it be necessary to wait for the weather to moderate or clear, they must remain inside the river at an authorized anchorage.

The pilot lobbies will be notified when the existence of fog outside the river is known.

7. A pilot should not board a vessel unless there is sufficient time available to enable such vessel to arrive at her destination, or at a position in which she is permitted to anchor, before the commencement of official night. The latest time at which the Pilot cutter stationed at the Bull light-vessel should board inward-bound vessels is one hour before the commencement of official night.

Vessels bound outward should not pass Hawkins point later than 45 minutes before the commencement of official night.

8. All vessels proceeding into or out of the Humber must be navigated by way of Hawke and Sunk roads passing to the northward of the Bull light-vessel, except those outward-bound from Grimsby, which may cross the Middle shoal, leaving the Middle light-vessel on the starboard hand, but they must pass at once into the channel north of the Middle after rounding the light-vessel.

NOTE.—The five-fathom channel through the Sunk and Hawke roads is very narrow at the western entrance and also at a point north of the Middle light-vessel; deep-draught vessels steaming against the tide when approaching the buoys marking these portions of the channel should endeavour to avoid passing others between them by easing engines to allow ships with the tide under them to get through first. Smaller vessels outward-bound should pass close to the southward of the buoys marking the south side, and those inward-bound close to the northward of the buoys marking the north side, of the narrow portions of the channel, provided always that their draught of water and the state of the tide will admit.

8A. Sailing vessels of 50 tons register and upwards when entering or leaving the Humber must be towed through Hawke road. Should tugs not be available, inward-bound vessels may anchor north-westward of the No. 2 Lower Middle light-float

at a distance of not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from it, but they must not bring the before-mentioned light-float to bear to the southward of 128° (S. 36° E. Mag.).

9. Small craft to and from Grimsby up river are allowed to navigate southward of the Burcom, provided they pass into and out of the main channel to the eastward of No. 6 Upper Burcom B.W.V.S. buoy. They are exempted from communicating with the Examination steamer, but all other vessels leaving Grimsby and passing up the river outside the Burcom must do so.

10. No merchant vessel, except as provided for in paragraphs 8a and 16, shall anchor to the northward of the line of the Killingholme leading lights or to the eastward of a line drawn from the Middle light-vessel through No. 4 light-float and prolonged to the Lincolnshire shore, or within $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables of any of the Admiralty mooring buoys. Anchorage is prohibited for all vessels between two imaginary lines:—

- (1) Joining Stone Creek Coast Guard flagstaff and the eastern extremity of the eastern jetty at Immingham.
- (2) Joining the riverward beacon of the two centre measured mile beacons on Sunk island and the northernmost of two clumps shown southward of Stallingborough on Admiralty chart No. 109. The latter line passes through the position of No. 6 Upper Burcom buoy.

Merchant vessels are not to anchor without special permission between the before-mentioned prohibited anchorage area and the line of transit of the eastern measured mile beacons on Sunk island produced to the Lincolnshire shore.

11. No vessel must approach within a quarter of a mile of the boom defence or within three cables of any of H.M. ships at anchor in the Humber, provided the depth of water and circumstances of navigation will admit of keeping this distance.

12. Vessels at anchor in or above Hull road and in the part of the river that lies between Immingham and Cleethorpes are to exhibit the ordinary riding lights, but reduced so as not to be visible at a distance greater than half-a-mile. They are to show no other lights of any description. Vessels anchored in any other part of the river or secured in any docks or alongside any wharf or pier are to show no lights of any description. Dredgers may be permitted to work at Hull at night provided

all their lights are extinguished within half-an-hour of issue of the general order "Out lights."

13. No tug is permitted to tow more than three craft at one time through a gateway of the boom defence. Owners of tugs may apply to the Humber Conservancy Board for Pilot licenses for the masters of their vessels which enable them to pilot their own vessels and river craft comprising their tow (in certain parts of the river). The number of craft towed will be restricted according to the power of the tug.

14. Humber Rule No. 18 is to be strictly enforced. No sound signals other than navigation signals authorized by the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea, and by Humber Rules Nos. 14 to 16 (inclusive) at all times the day or night, and No. 17 during the day only, are on any account to be used by vessels in any part of the Humber, the Old Harbour at Hull, or within any of the docks at Hull, Immingham, or Grimsby.

15. Owners of small vessels plying in the vicinity of the Humber are instructed not to paint their craft light grey, and are hereby directed to have any vessels so coloured re-painted. They are warned that small vessels painted grey run a great risk of being fired upon in mistake for submarines. Vessels painted black run the least risk.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING SMALL CRAFT IN THE VICINITY OF CLEETHORPES.

16. Pleasure boats may ply for hire at Cleethorpes only between the eastern and western sewer outfall beacons, and must keep within a distance of one mile from the shore. Small vessels may anchor off Cleethorpes southward of the prohibited anchorage area shown on Admiralty chart No. 109 and shorewards of the 2-fathom contour line. No vessel is allowed to shrimp or trawl between Grimsby docks entrance and the line drawn across the river three miles below it. Notwithstanding anything in these orders rowing boats may pass along the shore at Cleethorpes, but they must keep within 400 yards of the high water mark of spring tides.

EXCURSIONS BY WATER.

17. Excursions by water are limited to the River Humber above Hull and Rivers Ouse and Trent. Excursion steamers

will not be allowed to ply without a permit from the Admiralty Port Officer, Dock Offices, Immingham, and in no case are they to pass to the eastward of an imaginary line joining Victoria Dock entrance, Hull, and the East beacon on Skitter ness.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 25th September, 1915.

No. 408.

Canada Gazette, 16th October, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

ENGLAND

**(425) EAST COAST—RIVER HUMBER—EXAMINATION
ANCHORAGE.**

Position.—Grimsby west pier light, Lat. $53^{\circ} 35' N.$, Long. $0^{\circ} 04' W.$

Limits:

- (a) *On the east*—By a line drawn from Lower Burcom Light-and-bell float in the direction of Middle Light-vessel until intersected by the line of Killingholme leading lights.
- (b) *On the South*—By a line drawn from the southern extremity of limit (a) in the direction of Stallingborough Coastguard Station until intersected by the extension of a line joining the riverward of the two middle measured mile beacons and No. 6 Light-buoy off Stallingborough Flat.

(c) *On the West*—By a line drawn from the western extremity of limit (b) in the direction of the measured mile beacon referred to in (b) until intersected by the line of Kill- ingholme leading lights.

(d) *On the North*—By a line joining the northern ex- tremities of limits (a) and (c).

N. to M. No. 117 (425) 27-9-15.

Authority.—British Admiralty N. to M. No. 769 of 1915.

Admiralty chart: No. 109.

Publication: North Sea Pilot, Part 3, 1914, page 161.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 27th September, 1915.

No. 409.

Canada Gazette, 9th October, 1915.

Order in Council prohibiting the landing of certain classes of Im- migrants at Certain Ports.

P.C. 2295.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 30th day of September, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General by and with the advice of the King's Privy Council for Canada, under and in virtue of the provisions of subsection (c) of section thirty-eight

of The Immigration Act, 9-10 Edward VII, and in view of the present overcrowded condition of the labour market in the Province of British Columbia, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

From and after 1st October, 1915, and until after the 31st day of March, 1916, the landing at any port of entry in British Columbia hereinafter specified of any immigrant of any of the following classes or occupation, viz.:—

Artizans; labourers, skilled and unskilled, shall be, and the same is hereby prohibited.

The following ports of entry in British Columbia are hereby designated as the ports of entry at which this order shall apply:—

Vancouver,	Ganges Harbour,	Paterson,
Victoria,	Douglas,	Aldergrove,
New Westminster,	Gateway,	Rykerts,
Nanaimo,	Grand Forks,	Rossland,
Prince Rupert,	Huntingdon,	Stewart,
Port Simpson,	Kamloops,	Union Bay,
Anyox,	Keremeos,	Upper Sumas,
Atlin,	Kingsgate,	Waneta,
Chilliwack,	Ladner,	Pacific Highway,
Bridestville,	Myncaster,	White Rock,
Chopaka,	Ladysmith,	Mission Junction,
Carson,	Midway,	Whales Island,
Cascade,	Steveston,	Newport,
Comox,	Chemainus,	Alberni.
Osoyoos,	Powell River,	

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 410.

The London Gazette, 1st October, 1915.

[29312]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 886 of the year 1915.

SCOTLAND, EAST COAST AND ORKNEY
ISLES.

*Pilotage Stations established at certain ports on account of defensive
Minefields.*

Former Notice.—No. 549 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

With reference to the extension of the system of Mine defence, Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, Pilotage is now compulsory at the following ports for all vessels (including fishing vessels) which have a draught of over eight feet, and that it is highly dangerous for any vessel to enter or leave such ports without a pilot. Fishing and other small vessels having a draught of over eight feet are to assemble at the Pilotage stations and will be conducted into and out of port in groups.

(1) FIRTH OF FORTH.—All incoming merchant vessels are only permitted to enter the Firth of Forth when they have sufficient day-light to enable them to reach Inchkeith before the close of "official day", which is notified in the Public Traffic Regulations for the Firth of Forth.

Vessels must pass between Isle of May and Anstruther Wester, thence they must steer a course so as to pass two miles south of Elie ness, and thence direct for Kinghorn ness.

Vessels are warned that, after having entered the Firth of Forth, they must on no account pass to the southward of a line joining the north point of the Isle of May and Kinghorn ness, until in the longitude of 3° West, when course may be shaped, for the centre of North channel.

On approaching Inchkeith, the pilot vessel in the North Channel is to be closed and a pilot embarked.

*p. 494.

Merchant vessels approaching the Firth of Forth from the southward are permitted to keep close to the shore until Barnsness is reached, when course should be shaped for the Isle of May so as to pass between the Isle of May and Anstruther Wester.

No merchant or fishing vessel is permitted to enter the Firth of Forth between the Isle of May and the south shore of the Forth.

Merchant vessels approaching the Firth of Forth during the hours of darkness are to maintain a steady course and speed, and are to so arrange their speed that they shall not reach the Isle of May before daylight, and thus will avoid having to reduce speed or stop in the vicinity of the Isle of May, where they may render themselves liable to be fired upon by shore batteries or patrol vessels.

No merchant or fishing vessel is permitted to be at anchorage during the hours of "official night", between Inchkeith and a line drawn from Barnsness to North Carr rock (which line is to be considered the eastern limit of the Firth of Forth), unless directed to anchor by the orders of a patrol vessel.

The above orders apply to vessels proceeding to *any* port in the Firth of Forth, whether to the eastward of Inchkeith or not.

Outward bound vessels must steer to pass the longitude of 3° W. in latitude 56° 06' 30" N., thence shape course to pass 2 miles south of Elieness and between Anstruther Wester and the Isle of May.

(2) MORAY FIRTH.—All vessels bound to Cromarty or Inverness must call for a pilot at Wick or Burghead.

Outgoing vessels are to discharge their pilots at one or the other of these places.

It is dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the south-westward of a line joining Findhorn and Tarbetness without a pilot.

(3) SCAPA FLOW.—All entrances are dangerous and entry is absolutely prohibited by any of them except as provided in succeeding paragraphs.

Examination services have been established in the entrances to Hoxa and Hoy sounds; vessels wishing to enter must communicate with the Examination vessel and follow the instructions received from her very carefully.

No vessel is permitted to approach the entrance to Hoxa sound within a radius of five miles under any circumstances whatever, except when actually bound to Scapa Flow. Vessels bound to Kirkwall should proceed direct to that port.

The only vessels permitted to enter Hoy sound from the westward are those bound for Stromness: vessels cannot enter Scapa Flow from Stromness.

Vessels are not permitted to enter Hoxa or Hoy sounds by night.

Passage through Cantick sound is entirely prohibited.

Note.—This notice is a repetition of Notice No. 549 of 1915, with amendments to Section (1) relating to Firth of Forth.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 30th September, 1915.

No. 411.

The London Gazette, 5th October, 1915.

[29316]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 888 of the year 1915.

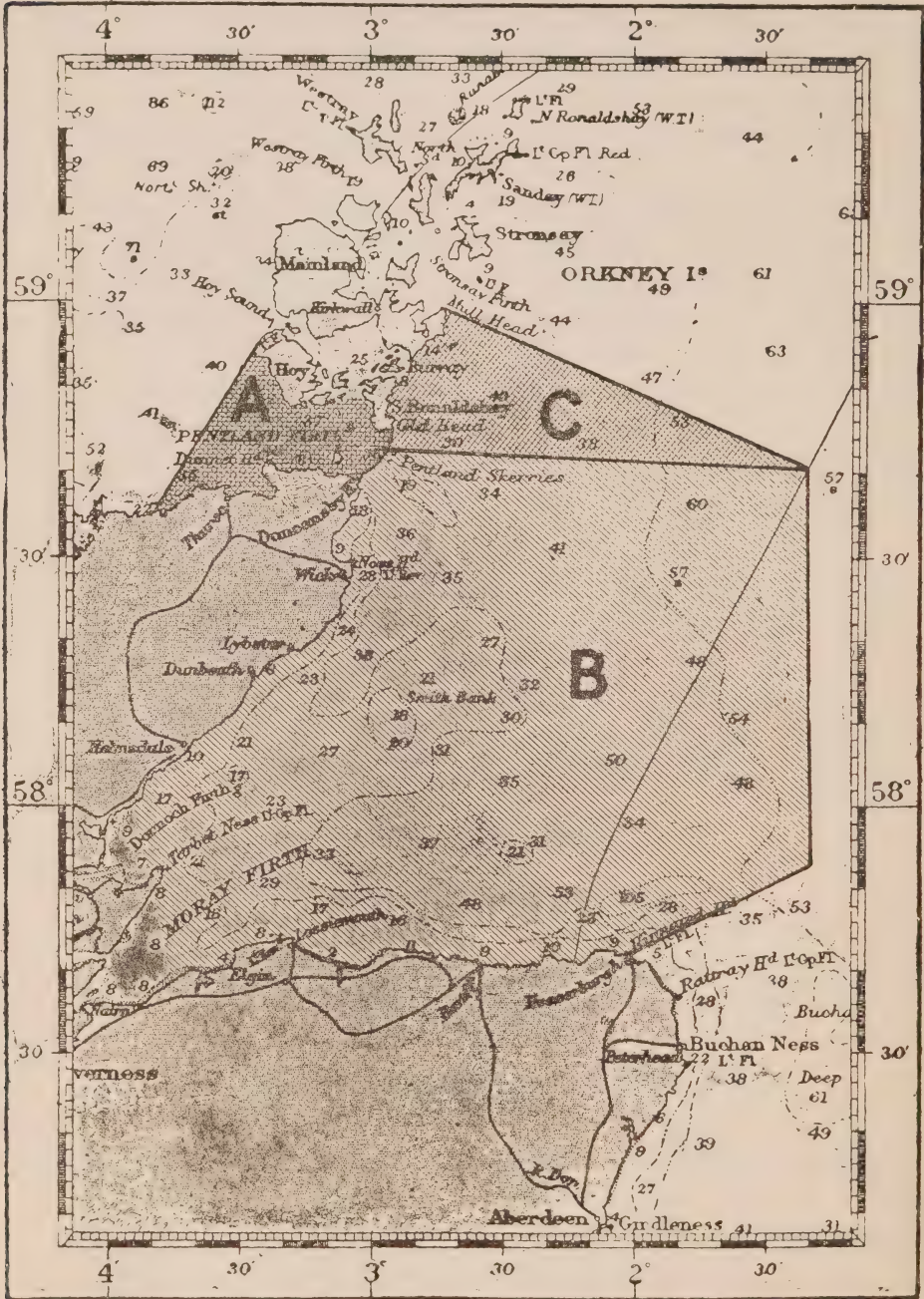
SCOTLAND, NORTHEAST COAST, PENTLAND AND MORAY FIRTHS.

REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO TRAFFIC.

The following regulations have been brought into force with a view to safeguarding the interests of shipping in the Pentland and Moray Firths.

1. For the purposes of this Notice the area between the Western entrance to the Pentland Firth and the Eastern

approach to the Pentland and Moray Firths, has been divided into three areas, A, B and C, as indicated on the accompanying portion of Chart No. 2.



2. No vessel, either British, Allied or Neutral, is to be under

way in the Areas A and B from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise.

3. No Westbound vessel is to be under way in the area C from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise.

4. Vessels proceeding to ports in the Moray Firth, in addition to complying with clauses 2 and 3, should endeavour to enter the Firth so as to arrive at their destinations not later than half an hour after sunset. Should their destinations not be arrived at by that time they are to anchor within 3 miles of the shore, weather permitting, and remain at anchor until half an hour before sunrise, when they may proceed to their destinations.

5. Any vessel contravening the foregoing regulations will run the gravest risk of being sunk.

CAUTION.

Neutral or Allied vessels are particularly warned that the passage through the Pentland Firth presents very grave risks to a Westbound vessel, and are strongly advised not to take it.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, Hydrographer.
London, 1st October, 1915.

No. 412.

Canada Gazette, 2nd October, 1915.

Passport Regulations.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following regulations have been adopted and will govern the issue of passports in Canada for the future:

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1915.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING PASSPORTS.

1. Applications for passports should be made on a form, copies of which may be obtained from the Department of External Affairs.

In the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate passport, a special form to be filled in by the child's parent or guardian will be supplied.

The completed form should be enclosed in a cover addressed to "*The Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa,*" accompanied by duplicate unmounted photographs of convenient size (*carte de visite*), one of which will be attached to the passport and the other retained in the Department. One of these photographs must be certified on the back by the recommender as being a genuine photograph of the applicant.

The wife and children under 16 years of age of an applicant may be included in his passport; photographs of the wife must be supplied when she is to be so included.

2. The charge for a passport is two dollars. The fee payable must accompany the application. Postage stamps will not be received as payment.

3. Passports are granted:—

- (1) To natural-born British subjects;
- (2) To the wives and widows of such persons; and
- (3) To persons naturalized in the Dominion of Canada, in the United Kingdom, in other British Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted:—

- (1) In the case of natural-born British subjects, upon the production of a declaration by the applicant in the authorized form, verified by a declaration made by the manager of any bank (or branch thereof) established in the Dominion of Canada, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public*, resident in Canada. The applicant's certificate of birth and other evidence may also be required.
- (2) In the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate passport, upon production of a declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Department of External Affairs.

- (3) In the case of naturalized British subjects, upon production of the usual Declaration together with the Certificate of Naturalization of the applicant. The Certificate of Naturalization will be returned with the passport to the person who has communicated with the Department in the applicant's behalf for delivery to the latter. The application for the passport must be accompanied by a statutory declaration stating that the proposed visit abroad is of a temporary character, giving its probable duration, and indicating the applicant's intention to return to reside permanently in Canada. Naturalized British subjects will be described as such in their passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

5. Passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is one dollar.

6. A passport cannot be issued by the Department of External Affairs on behalf of a person already abroad: such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the Dominion of Canada by post.

Ottawa, 31st August, 1915.

NOTE.—Naturalized British subjects should bear in mind that their naturalization has no effect within the limits of the Foreign State to which they originally belonged, unless they have ceased to be subjects of the State, in the manner prescribed by the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty or convention to that effect.

No. 413.

*Second Supplement to the London Gazette, 1st October, 1915—
4th October, 1915.*

[29314]

**Orders of His Majesty in Council respecting the Exportation
of Certain Commodities, and further amending the
proclamation of 28th July, 1915.**

**AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE
4TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915.**

**BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.**

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,² that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915,³ and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND, WHEREAS, by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND, WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

¹App. p. 182. ²App. p. 191. ³App. p. 653.

That the Proclamation dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the heading “Antipyrine (phenazone)” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading “Antipyrine (phenazone) and its derivatives.”

(2) That the heading “Jute piece goods, and bags and sacks made of jute ” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading “Jute piece goods, jute webbing, and bags and sacks made of jute.”

(3) That the heading “Mica (including mica splittings) and Micanite ” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading “Mica (including mica splittings and mica chimneys) and micanite.”

(4) That the heading “Milk, condensed, sweetened or not,” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading “Milk, condensed or preserved, whether sweetened or not.”

(5) That the heading “Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household, and all other kinds of coal) and coke ” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading “Coal all kinds, and coke, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.”

(6) That the exportation of “Magnesite and magnesite bricks ” should be prohibited to all destinations.

(7) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Chromium, compounds of, except chromium acetate, chromium chlorate, and chromium nitrate (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations)

and bichromate of soda (the exportation of which is and remains only prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain, and Portugal);

Oil fuel, but not including any such fuel allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship.

(8) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain, and Portugal:—

Chemicals, drugs, etc.:—

Formic acid;

Sodium carbonate (including soda ash, soda crystals and bicarbonate of soda);

Pepper;

Ply wood of all kinds, except ash three-ply wood (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations).

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 414.

The London Gazette, 8th October, 1915.

[29320]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 909 of the year 1915.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, NORTH SEA AND RIVERS
THAMES AND MEDWAY.

PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 777 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

All Orders in this Notice are now in force, and have been made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands, and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands, and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

*p. 722.

II. TRINITY HOUSE PILOT STATIONS have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

(a) The Downs, where ships proceeding north can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth, and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover harbours. The pilot steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles southeast of Deal Pier.

(b) Great Yarmouth, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the Corton Light-vessel and the South Scroby buoy.

(c) The Sunk Light-vessel, where ships crossing the North Sea between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 40'$ and $51^{\circ} 54'$ North Latitude, but *no others*, can obtain pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

(d) Pilots can also be obtained at London and Harwich for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches).

NOTE.—The pilots referred to in this Notice are the pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

III. RIVERS THAMES AND MEDWAY.—All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light-buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels between Chapman Lighthouse on the west, and the Sunk Head Light-buoy or a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingles buoys, on the east, between the hours of 8 p.m. and 3.30 a.m.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 8 p.m. and 3.30 a.m.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

2. Coasting vessels are not to be under way nor exhibit any lights in the East Swin or Wallet between sunset and sunrise.

3. (a) No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, are allowed:—

(i) In the Estuary of the Thames east of a line drawn between the Grain spit and West Shoebury buoys.

(ii) In the area enclosed by a line drawn north and south through the Ovens buoy to a line joining Holehaven Point and the Blyth Middle buoy.

(iii) In the River Medway east of Rochester Bridge.

(b) The Estuary of the Thames mentioned above in par. (a) (i) is to be considered to include the North Coast of Kent from North to Ireland to Sheerness and the Coast of Essex from Shoeburyness to the Naze.

(c) All pleasure craft of any description are prohibited from being under way between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

(d) Pleasure craft using the waters to the west of the line mentioned in par. (a) (i), in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a licence from the local Police.

(e) If more than one craft is used, a separate licence is required for each.

(f) The name must be marked legibly on every yacht. All open, half-decked and other craft must have the number and distinguishing letter of the licence clearly painted on each side of the bow.

(g) The licence must be carried in the craft, and is to be available for inspection.

(h) Boats licensed for hire may be taken out by British subjects other than those in whose names the licences are made out, provided that they be returned to the licensees by 8 p.m. on the day of hire. The licence for the boat must be carried by the person hiring it.

(i) Pulling boats are allowed within the area prohibited by par. (a) (i) provided:—

(i) A licence is obtained in accordance with pars. (d) and (e).

(ii) A separate licence is obtained for each boat.

(iii) Pars. (c), (g), and (h) are complied with.

(iv) No such boats proceed further than one mile from the shore, and in the area between Margate Coast Guard Station and North Foreland keep within half a mile from the shore.

(j) Pulling boats are forbidden to go alongside or communicate with any vessel lying off the shore.

(k) No pleasure pulling boats are allowed in the Medway to the eastward of Rochester Bridge, nor are any allowed in the area mentioned in par. (a) (ii).

(l) Fishing vessels are governed by the terms of the Notices issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

4. In the Rivers Colne, Blackwater, Crouch and Roach, the cruising of yachts and pleasure craft under sail, steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, and under oars, is permitted subject to the restrictions mentioned in paragraphs (c), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (l) of the foregoing subsection of this Notice, and also the following restrictions:—

(a) Pleasure craft using the areas mentioned in paragraphs (b) and (c) below, in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a licence from the local Police.

(b) In the rivers Colne and Blackwater, and in the estuaries of these rivers, cruising is permitted in the area to the west of lines drawn from Colne point to N.W. Knoll buoy and Sales point, to NW. Knoll buoy and up these rivers.

(c) In the river Crouch cruising is permitted west of a line drawn north and south (True) through Burnham Coastguard station. No craft of any description is permitted east of this line.

Cruising is permitted in the Roach river down to its confluence with the Crouch.

(d) Local craft used for business purposes are subject to the foregoing regulations, but may in certain instances be allowed in prohibited areas, if permission in writing has been previously obtained from the Naval or Military authorities.

NOTE.—This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 777 of 1915, with amendments to subsection 1 of Section III.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,

Admiralty, London, 5th October, 1915.

No. 415.

Canada Gazette, 9th October, 1915.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 7th October, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, the following papers:—

Der Deutsche Lutheraner, a weekly paper printed in the German language and published at 1522 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.;

Ohio Waisenfreund, a weekly paper printed in the German language and published at 821 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio—

are from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada and are prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such papers, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such papers shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

No. 416.

*Second Supplement to The London Gazette, 5th October, 1915—
7th October, 1915.*

[29318]

**Order of His Majesty in Council amending the proclamation of
25th June, 1915, respecting the Exportation of Certain
Commodities.**

**AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE 7TH
DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915.**

**BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.**

WHEREAS, by virtue and in exercise of the powers conferred on Him by section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as extended by section one of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,¹ and section one of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915,² His Majesty was pleased to issue a Proclamation dated the twenty-fifth day June, nineteen hundred and fifteen,³ declaring that the exportation of the articles mentioned in the second column of the Schedule to that Proclamation is prohibited to the country named in the first column of the said Schedule unless those articles are consigned to the persons referred to in the third column of the said Schedule:

AND, WHEREAS, by section two of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may be varied or added to whilst a state of war exists by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation dated the twenty-fifth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifteen, should be amended by the substitution for the Schedule to that Proclamation of the following Schedule:—

¹App. 5p. 191. ²App. p. 474. ³p. 479.

SCHEDULE.

Country.	Articles.	Authorized Persons.
The Netherlands.....	<p>All articles except:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Printed matter of all descriptions. 2. Empty receptacles returned to the Netherlands. 3. Worn clothing and other personal effects. 4. Live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food. 	<p>The Government of the Netherlands or any Department thereof (provided that the permission of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is previously obtained); any British Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the Netherlands or any Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the Netherlands of an allied or neutral country (provided that in the case of consignments to Diplomatic or Consular Officers of neutral countries the permission of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is previously obtained); the Netherlands Oversea Trust or (in the case of any prohibited or restricted goods which are authorized by licence to be exported), the person named in the licence as consignee.</p>

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 417.

Order in Council respecting advances made to the Dominion by the Government of the United Kingdom.

P. C. 2361.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 8th October, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 3rd October, 1915, from the Right Honourable

the Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred a despatch, dated 4th August, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing copy of a letter from the Treasury on the subject of the rate of interest to be charged in respect of advances made to the self-governing Dominions. The letter from the Treasury is dated the 26th July, 1915, and is as follows:—

“I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury to state for the information of Mr. Secretary Bonar Law that They have had under consideration the rate of interest to be charged in respect of advances made to the self-governing Dominions.

“As Mr. Bonar Law is aware this rate is regulated by the conditions laid down in Treasury Minute of the 17th November, 1914. That Minute provided that the sums required by the Dominion Governments from time to time would be advanced to them out of the proceeds of any general War Loan or Loans which might be raised by His Majesty’s Government and that the money would be lent at the rate of interest at which His Majesty’s Government itself had borrowed.

“All advances made to the Dominions before the 31st March last were made out of the proceeds of the loan of November, 1914 (the 3½ War Loan 1925–28) and accordingly the interest on these advances has been calculated at £3.10.0 per annum for each £95 cash advanced and the capital liability was calculated at £100 for each £95 cash advanced.

“Advances made since the 1st April, however, have not been made out of the proceeds of the loan of 1914, and they fail to be provided out of the new War Loan now being issued, and these advances must therefore be made on the terms on which that Loan is raised.

“That loan takes the form of a 4¼% loan issued at par, but as a full half-year’s dividend is payable on 1st December, 1915, the loan is in effect being issued at a discount equal to the amount by which the dividend payable on that date (viz. £2.5.0. per £100) exceeds the amount of interest at the rate of 4½% calculated from the due dates of the instalments (which latter amount is approximately £1.2.3) i.e., the issue price is £98.17.3. For convenience of calculation the issue price may be taken at £99.

“Accordingly, My Lords propose that interest shall be payable in respect of advances made to the Dominions since 1st April last at the rate of £4.10.0 per annum on each £99 of cash advanced and that the capital liability of the Dominions

shall be reckoned at £100 for each £99 cash advanced, subject otherwise to the conditions specified in the Treasury Minute of November 17th.

"I am however to add that as the War Loan of 1915 (the formal description of which is $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ War Loan 1925-45) carries certain rights of conversion into any future loan which may be issued in connection with the war it may be necessary to reconsider these terms hereafter, if any such conversion takes place.

"A further question arises in view of the fact that part of the War Loan of 1914 may be converted into the new War Loan in virtue of the options attached to the latter. Accordingly it will be necessary to request the self-governing Dominions to consent to an adjustment of the position as regards advances made to them out of the proceeds of the War Loan of 1914, i.e., advances made before the 31st March, 1915, and My Lords are of opinion that this adjustment will best be effected by applying the terms of the new War Loan to such portion of the advances made before the 31st March last, as bears to the total advance to each Dominion the same proportion as the amount of the War Loan of 1914 which may ultimately be converted bears to the total amount of that loan. On learning the exact figures of the amount of the War Loan 1914 which has been so converted My Lords will be in a position to lay a definite proposal before the Governments of the Dominion.

"My Lords would be glad if Mr. Secretary Bonar Law would lay these facts before the Governments of the various Dominions for their consideration and They will be glad to learn that Their proposals commend themselves to the Governments concerned."

The Minister submits, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, that the proposals set forth in the above letter of the Treasury commend themselves to the Canadian Government.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for External Affairs, advise that Your Royal Highness may be pleased to forward a copy of this Minute, if approved, to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 418.

*Supplement to the London Gazette, 12th October, 1915—13th
October, 1915.*

[29324.]

**Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the exportation of
Certain Commodities, and further amending the
Proclamation of 28th July, 1915.**

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE 13TH
DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,² that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915,³ and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND, WHEREAS, by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

¹App. p. 182. ²App. p. 191. ³p. 653.

AND, WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the heading "Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, containing wool" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Blankets, of all descriptions."

(2) That the exportation of "Cotton fabric, suitable for aircraft," which is at present prohibited to all destinations, should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

(3) That the heading "Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Harness and saddlery, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery."

(4) That the heading "Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, that there be substituted therefor the heading "Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots," and that there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates the heading "Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for military clothing."

(5) That the headings "Goatskins, dressed and undressed," "Sheepskins, tanned," and "Sheepskins, whether woolled or

not " in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the headings " Sheepskins, woolled," and " Skins of sheep and goats, undressed or dressed, other than those the, exportation of which is specifically prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal."

(6) That the headings " Deerskins, dressed and undressed," and " Pigskins, dressed or undressed," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading " Deerskins and pigskins, undressed or dressed."

(7) That the heading "Salts of aluminium (other than alunite and nitrate of aluminium)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading " Salts of aluminium (other than alunite, ammonium alum and nitrate of aluminium, the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates)."

(8) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather, and picking bands;
Stearine pitch and other pitches derived from fatty oils and acids.

(9) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Bookbinding leathers;
Borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds;
Chamois, glacé kid, morocco, persians, roans, and seal-leather;
Cocoanut, desiccated;
Leather suitable for textile machinery, except picking bands.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 419.

Canada Gazette, 27th November, 1915.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 13th October, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council No. 94, assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, the *Al-Bayan*, a Syrian newspaper published by S. Baddour, 15-25 Whitehall St., New York City, is from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada, and is prohibited from circulation in Canada in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such paper, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such paper shall be

liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

No. 420.

Order in Council Establishing the "Military Hospital Commission."

P. C. 2412.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 14th October, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 8th October, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, recommending as follows:—

1. That a Commission, hereafter to be called the "Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission," the short title of which shall be the "Military Hospitals Commission," be appointed to deal with the provision of hospital accommodation and Military Convalescent Homes in Canada, for Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who return invalided from the front, and for Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men invalided while on active service in Canada, Bermuda, or elsewhere.

2. That the following be invited to serve on the said Commission:

PRESIDENT.

The Honourable J. A. Lougheed, P.C., K.C.

MEMBERS.

The Honourable Thomas W. Crothers, P.C., K.C.

D. Lorne McGibbon, Esq., Montreal, P.Q.

Frederick W. Avery, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.

W. M. Dobell, Esq., Quebec, P.Q.

Hon. Colonel Sir Rodolphe Forget, Kt., M.P., Montreal,
P.Q.

W. K. George, Esq., Toronto, Ont.

Lloyd Harris, Esq., Brantford, Ont.

J. H. S. Matson, Esq., Victoria, B.C.

John S. McLennan, Esq., Sydney, N.S.

Colonel Sir H. M. Pellatt, Kt., C.V.O., Toronto, Ont.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Rowley, Winnipeg, Man.

Clarence Smith, Esq., Montreal, P.Q.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Walker, M.D., St. John, N.B.

Smeaton White, Esq., Montreal, P.Q.

The Director-General of Medical Services, Canadian Militia.

3. That the members (The Director-General of Medical Services excepted) be paid ten dollars (\$10.00) per day for personal expenses in addition to actual railroad fare expenses, while attending the meetings of the Commission, or while otherwise specially engaged in the conduct of its affairs.

4. That the Commission be empowered to appoint a Secretary and to obtain clerical and other necessary assistance as may be needed; provided that the pay and allowances of any appointees in receipt of more than One Thousand Five Hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum be submitted for the approval of the Governor General in Council.

5. That the Secretary, when away from the office of the Commission on the business of the Commission, be paid eight dollars (\$8) per day for personal expenses in addition to actual railroad fare expenses.

6. That the Commission be empowered to select Medical and Nursing Staffs, and to appoint such other personnel as may be needed for the management of Hospitals and Homes; provided that a general schedule of pay and allowances be submitted to approval by the Governor in Council.

7. That it be empowered to recommend to the Governor in Council any expenditure which it may consider necessary for the treatment and care of the sick and wounded, including the purchase of supplies and equipment, or for the organization, administration and maintenance of Hospitals and Homes and to expend any moneys for the purposes and to the amount authorized from time to time by the Governor in Council.

8. That it be empowered to call in the aid of any Department of the Federal Administration; in particular to use the machinery of the Militia Department, and where desirable, to draw on that Department for supplies, stores and equipment, and to utilize the services of Divisional and District Staffs.

9. That any expenditure incurred by the Commission under the authority of the Governor in Council be made a charge against the War Appropriation Vote, or when that ceases to be operative, against any other available appropriation made by Parliament for the purpose.

10. That it be empowered to accept such funds, bequests and legacies as may be given or devised by individuals or Corporations or others, with authority, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, to make all expenditure, and to administer any funds, bequests or legacies on behalf of such members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, as in the judgment of the Commission may be entitled thereto, and for the purpose of carrying out such objects and purposes as may be determined by the Commission.

11. That it be empowered to deal with the question of employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on their return to Canada, and to co-operate with Provincial Governments and others, for the purpose of providing employment as may be deemed necessary.

12. That the Military Hospitals Commission shall report to the Governor in Council from time to time as to the general plan or scheme which it proposes and through its President it shall have direct access to the Governor in Council.

The Minister further recommends that the Order in Council of the 30th June, 1915 (P.C. 1540), appointing a Commission to be termed the "Hospital Commission" be cancelled and the foregoing substituted in lieu thereof.

The Committee concur in the above recommendations of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 421.

Canada Gazette, 23rd October, 1915.

*Fourth Supplement of The London Gazette, 12th October, 1915.—
14th October, 1915.*

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION REVISING THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE
TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE, R.I.

WHEREAS, on the 23rd day of December, 1914,¹ We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice; and,

WHEREAS, on the 11th day of March² and on the 27th day of May³ and on the 20th day of August, 1915,⁴ We did by Our Royal Proclamations of those dates make certain additions to the lists of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

WHEREAS it is expedient to make certain further additions to and amendments in the said lists;

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the schedules to Our Royal Proclamation of the 23rd day of December, as subsequently amended by Our Proclamations of the 11th day of March and of the 27th day of May and of the 20th day of August aforementioned, are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof during the continuance of the war or until we do give further public notice, the articles enumerated in schedule one hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in a schedule two hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE ONE.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.

2. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

3. Lathes and other machines or machine tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war.

¹p. 217. ²p. 283. ³p. 407. ⁴p. 705.

4. Emery corundum natural and artificial alundum and carborundum, in all forms.

5. Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds and their component parts.

6. Paraffin wax.

7. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.

8. Materials used in the manufacture of explosives including nitric acid and nitrates of all kinds, sulphuric acid, fuming sulphuric acid (oleum) acetic acid, and acetates barium chlorate and perchlorate calcium, acetate nitrate and carbide potassium salts and caustic potash, ammonium salts and ammonia liquor, caustic soda sodium, chlorate and perchlorate mercury; benzol toluol, xylol, solvent naptha, phenol (carbolic acid), cresol naphthalene and their mixtures and derivatives; aniline and its derivatives, glycerine, acetone acetic, ether, ethyl, alcohol, methyl alcohol, ether, sulphur, urea cyanamide celluloid.

9. Manganese, dioxide, hydrochloric acid, bromine, phosphorus, carbon, disulphide, arsenic and its compounds, chlorine phosgene (carbonyl chloride), sulphur dioxide, prussiate of soda, sodium, cyanide, iodine and its compounds.

10. Capsicum and peppers.

11. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons field forges and their component parts, articles of camp equipment and their component parts.

12. Barbed wire and the implements for fixing and cutting the same.

13. Rangefinders and their component parts, searchlights and their component parts.

14. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

15. Saddle, draught and pack animals suitable or which may become suitable for use in war.

16. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

17. Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer; and leather undressed or dressed suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing; leather belting, hydraulic leather and pump leather.

18. Tanning substances of all kinds including quebracho wood and extracts for use in tanning.

19. Wool, raw, combed or carded wool, waste wool, tops and noils, woollen or worsted yarns, animal hair of all kinds, and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.

20. New cotton linters, cotton waste, cotton yarns, cotton piece goods and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives.

21. Flax hemp, ramie, kapok.

22. Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

23. Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.

24. Armour plates.

25. Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

26. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

27. Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

28. Mineral oils including benzine and motor spirit.

29. Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit), wood tar and wood tar oil.

30. Rubber (including raw waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions and jellies containing rubber or any other preparations containing rubber balata and gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.: Borneo, Guayule, jelutong, palembang, pontianac and all other substances containing caoutchouc) and goods made wholly or partly of rubber.

31. Raffans.

32. Lubricants.

33. The following metals: tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, sodium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, halmatite, pig iron, manganese, electrolytic iron and steel containing tungsten or molybdenum.

34. Asbestos.

35. Aluminium, alumina and salts of aluminium.

36. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.

37. Copper, unwrought and part wrought; copper wire alloys and compounds of copper.

38. Lead, pig, sheet or pipe.

39. Tin, chloride of tin and tin ore.

40. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium and ferro-chrome.

41. The following ores: wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, iron pyrites, copper pyrites and other copper ores, zinc ore, lead ore, arsenical ore and beauxite.

42. Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent or within the area of military operations on a scale of 4 miles to 1 inch or any larger scale and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.

SCHEDULE TWO.

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
3. Oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels.
4. Animal fish and vegetable oils and fats other than those capable of use as lubricants and not including essential oils.
5. Fuel, other than mineral oils.
6. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
7. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
8. Harness and saddlery.
9. The following articles, if suitable for use in war clothing: fabrics of clothing; skins and furs utilisable for clothing; boots and shoes.
10. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war and their component parts.
11. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.
12. Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds, floating docks and their component parts, parts of docks.
13. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.
14. Gold and silver in coin or bullion, paper money.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fourteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 422.

*Fourth Supplement to The London Gazette, 12th October, 1915—
14th October, 1915.*

[29327]

Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Defence of the
Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 14TH
DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council,¹ dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914) under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,² for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm.

AND WHEREAS the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,³ the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915,⁴ and the Munitions of War Act, 1915.⁵

AND WHEREAS the said regulations have been amended by Orders in Council, dated the twenty-third day of March,⁶ the thirteenth day of April,⁷ the twenty-ninth day of April,⁸ the second day of June,⁹ the tenth day of June,¹⁰ the sixth day of July,¹¹ the twenty-eighth day of July,¹² and the twenty-fourth day of September,¹³ nineteen hundred and fifteen.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:

¹App. p. 284. ²App. p. 191. ³App. p. 205. ⁴App. p. 209. ⁵App. p. 313. ⁶App. p. 303.

⁷p. 330 ⁸p. 369. ⁹p. 419. ¹⁰p. 431. ¹¹p. 505. ¹²p. 667. ¹³p. 751.

1. In Regulation 18 for the words "or war materials" there shall be substituted the words "or air craft," and for the words "by any such forces or ships" there shall be substituted the words "by any such forces, ships or aircraft, or with respect to the supply, description, condition, transport or manufacture or storage, or place or intended place of manufacture or storage of war material."

2. After Regulation 18a the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

18b.—(1) Where an application has been made, whether before or after the date of the making of this Order, for the grant of a patent or the registration of a design in the United Kingdom, and the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks is satisfied that the publication of the invention or design might be detrimental to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or might otherwise assist the enemy or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, he may delay the acceptance of the complete specification filed with the application for the patent, or as the case may be, the registration of the design, and in such case may by order prohibit—

- (a) the publication or communication in any way of the invention or design;
- (b) application being made for the protection of the invention or design in any enemy or neutral country; and
- (c) application being made for the protection of the invention or design in any allied country or in any of His Majesty's Dominions without the permission of the Admiralty and Army Council.

(2) No person shall apply for the grant of a patent in respect of any invention or the registration of a design in any foreign country, or in any of His Majesty's Dominions, unless he has left at, or sent by post to the Patent Office, a notice of his intention, together with a provisional specification describing the nature of the invention or, as the case may be, a representation or specimen of the design, nor until after the expiration of one month from the time when such notice was given, and if during the said month the Comptroller-General is satisfied that the publication of the invention or design might be detrimental to the public safety or the defence of the realm, or otherwise

assist the enemy or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, he may make a like order as in respect of cases in which application is made for the grant of a patent or the registration of a design in the United Kingdom.

(3) Before exercising any of his powers under this Regulation as respects any matter the Comptroller-General shall consult with the Admiralty and Army Council and shall not act except upon the request of the Admiralty or Army Council.

(4) If any person contravenes the provisions of this Regulation, or of any Order made thereunder, he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

3. In Regulation 27 after the words "or spread reports or make statements" there shall be inserted the words "or commit any act intended to, or."

4. In paragraph (d) of Regulation 45, after the words "calculated to deceive" there shall be inserted the words "or any lights, letters, colours or marks calculated to lead to the belief that the vessel, building, structure, premises, vehicle or article, is the property or is being used for the service of His Majesty or any Government Department."

5. In Regulation 57 for the words "or, in the case of Regulation 27, of causing disaffection or alarm or prejudicing the recruiting, training, discipline and administration of any force" there shall be substituted the words "or, in the case of Regulation 27, of causing any such disaffection, interference or prejudice as is mentioned in that Regulation."

6. In Regulation 60 after the words "posted up in pursuance of these Regulations" there shall be inserted the words "or any other notice, advertisement or placard, relating to any of His Majesty's forces or any naval or military matters exhibited or posted up under lawful authority."

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 423.

Fourth Supplement of The London Gazette of 12th October, 1915
—14th October, 1915.

[29327]

Order of His Majesty in Council requisitioning the insulated space in certain ships.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 14TH
DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.

Viscount Knollys.

Earl of Desart.

Sir Maurice de Bunsen.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey.

AND WHEREAS His Majesty holds it to be His Prerogative Duty as well as His Prerogative Right to take all steps necessary for the Defence and Protection of the Realm.

AND WHEREAS it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the Defence and Protection of the Realm that in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid he should cause the whole of the insulated spaces in the British steamships named in the Schedule hereto, being British steamships usually engaged in trading between any port or ports in the Argentine Republic or the Republic of Uruguay and any port or ports in the United Kingdom, and the Continent of Europe, and being steamships owned by the two companies also named in the Schedule hereto, to be requisitioned for the carriage of refrigerated produce from any port or ports in the Argentine Republic or in the Republic of Uruguay.

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid, and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, to order, and it is hereby ordered that the whole of the insulated spaces in the aforesaid British steamships shall be,

and are hereby, until further ordered, requisitioned by and on behalf of His Majesty for the carriage of such produce from any port or ports in the Argentine Republic, or in the Republic of Uruguay.

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to authorize and direct any one of His Principal Secretaries of State, or the President of the Board of Trade, to give effect to this Order in the following way, that is to say:— By causing to be served Notice of Requisition on the Owner and Charterer (if any) of any such steamship.

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that service of Notice of Requisition on either of the aforesaid Companies, being the owner of any such steamship, shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served by being addressed to such Company and left at the registered or other address of such company, and that service of Notice of Requisition on the Charterer (if any) of any such steamship shall be deemed sufficient and effective if effected as regards such Charterer being a company in manner similar to that prescribed for service on an Owner being a company, and if effected as regards such charterer being an individual, by being addressed to such individual and left at his last known place of business or abode.

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that any Notice of Requisition which a Secretary of State or the President of the Board of Trade may respectively cause to be served hereunder may be signed by any person from time to time authorized for such purpose either generally or specially by any such Secretary of State or President of the Board of Trade as the case may be.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

THE SCHEDULE.

NAMES OF OWNERS.

The Nelson Line (Liverpool), Limited.

The Nelson Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

NAMES OF SHIPS.

<i>Highland Brigade.</i>	<i>Highland Corrie.</i>
<i>Highland Enterprise.</i>	<i>Highland Glen.</i>
<i>Highland Laddie.</i>	<i>Highland Laird.</i>
<i>Highland Loch.</i>	<i>Highland Piper.</i>
<i>Highland Pride.</i>	<i>Highland Rover.</i>
<i>Highland Scot.</i>	<i>Highland Warrior.</i>
<i>Highland Harris.</i>	<i>Highland Heather.</i>
<i>Highland Watch.</i>	

No. 424.

*Fourth Supplement of The London Gazette, 12th October, 1915—
14th October, 1915.*

[29327]

**Order of His Majesty the King in Council amending the Defence
of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915.**

**AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 14TH
DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915.**

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated the 10th day of June, 1915,¹ His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915) under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914,² and to issue the same in pursuance of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 3 Act, 1915,³ to take effect in any area to which they should be applied under the said Amendment Act:

AND WHEREAS His Majesty has been pleased to apply the said Regulations and any Regulations amending the same to divers areas by Orders in Council made under the said Amendment Act:

¹p. 431. ²App. p. 191. ³App. p. 471.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that there should be made in the said Regulations such amendments as hereinafter appear:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

EVIDENCE OF DOCUMENTS.

1. The following paragraph shall be substituted for the fifth paragraph of Regulation 1 of the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915 (which relates to the evidence of documents)—

“Prima facie evidence of any order or other instrument issued by the Board may be given by the production of a copy of the order or instrument purporting to be sealed with the seal of the Board and to be certified by the Secretary to the Board or any person therein alleged to be authorized by the Board to act on behalf of the Secretary, to be a true copy.”

SUPPLY OF LIQUOR ON UNLICENSED PREMISES.

2. The following article shall be inserted after Article 2 of the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915:—

“2. A. Any powers of the Board to make orders in relation to the sale and supply of intoxicating liquors in licensed premises or clubs (including Orders as to treating) shall extend so as to enable the Board to make the same or similar orders in relation to the supply by indirect means of intoxicating liquor to persons frequenting any unlicensed premises being a hotel, restaurant, refreshment house, boarding house, or any premises or place to which the public have access and where refreshments are sold.

“If any person contravenes the provisions of any such order or any conditions or restrictions imposed thereby, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.”

TIME WHEN BILLIARD PLAYING IS ALLOWED.

3. The following article shall be inserted after Article 10 of the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915:—

“10 A. For the purposes of section thirteen of the Gaming Act, 1845 (which relates to the time when billiard playing is allowed) any time when the sale of intoxicating liquor on the premises is unlawful by reason only of any Order of the Board shall not, unless the Board in any particular case otherwise direct, be deemed to be a time when the premises are not by law allowed to be open for the sale of wine, spirits or beer or other fermented or distilled liquors.”

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 425.

*Supplement to The London Gazette, 15th October, 1915—16th
October, 1915.*

[29329]

Announcement of War with Bulgaria.

NOTIFICATION.

The King of the Bulgarians, an Ally of the Central Powers, being now in a state of war with the King of Serbia, an Ally of His Majesty King George V, His Majesty's Government have notified the Swedish Minister in London, who is in charge of Bulgarian interests in this country, that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Bulgaria as from 10 p.m. to-night.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
October 15, 1915.

No. 426.

Canada Gazette, 6th November, 1915.

Regulations for the appointment of Assistant Paymasters as Assistant Paymasters-in-Charge, R.C.N.

UNDER authority of Order in Council, P.C. 63-2422 of the 15th October, 1915.

Assistant Paymasters serving in the Royal Canadian Navy, who are responsible for the Accountant Officer's duties of the ships to which they have been appointed, will be appointed as Assistant Paymasters-in-Charge and paid "Charge Pay" at the rate of sixty cents per day.

No. 427.

Canada Gazette, 13th November, 1915—The London Gazette, 15th October, 1915.

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,
15th October, 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to confer the undermentioned rewards for distinguished service in the Field:—

To be Brevet-Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) A. C. de L. Joly de Lotbinière, C.S.I., C.I.E., Royal Engineers.

No. 428.

The London Gazette, 19th October, 1915.

[29333]

Notice of a Blockade of the Bulgarian Coast in the Aegean Sea.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

October 16, 1915.

The Vice-Admiral commanding the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron of the Allied Fleets has declared a blockade of the Bulgarian coast in the Aegean Sea, commencing from 6 a.m. on the 16th instant. Forty-eight hours' grace from the moment of the commencement of the blockade has been assigned for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded area.

No. 429.

Canada Gazette, 20th November, 1915.

Supplement to The London Gazette, 15th October, 1915—16th October, 1915.

[29329]

By THE KING.

A Proclamation extending to the War with Bulgaria the Proclamations and Orders in Council now in force relating to the war.

GEORGE, R.I.

WHEREAS, owing to the King of the Bulgarians, an Ally of the Central Powers, being now in a state of war with the King of Serbia, Our Ally, a state of war now exists between Us and the King of the Bulgarians;

AND WHEREAS, on the 4th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the German Emperor;

AND WHEREAS We did on the same date and on certain other dates subsequent thereto issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such state of war;

AND WHEREAS, on the 12th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary;

AND WHEREAS certain of the aforesaid Proclamations and Orders in Council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary;

AND WHEREAS, on the 5th day of November, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the Sultan of Turkey;

AND WHEREAS certain of the aforesaid Proclamations and Orders in Council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey;

AND WHEREAS We have since the said 5th day of November, 1914, issued certain other Proclamations and Orders in Council with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable now to provide for the state of war between Us and the King of the Bulgarians;

AND WHEREAS the Convention relating to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of hostilities, signed at The Hague on the 18th day of October, 1907, has not been ratified by the King of the Bulgarians, and therefore We do not think fit to extend to Bulgarian ships the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same:

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. The Proclamations and Orders in Council issued with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, or with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, or with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey, other than the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such ports, or which subsequently

entered the same, shall, if still in force, apply to the state of war between Us and the King of the Bulgarians as from this 16th day of October, 1915.

2. The Proclamation issued on the 5th day of August, 1914, warning all Our subjects, and all persons resident or being in Our Dominions, from contributing to or participating in, or assisting in the floating of any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government shall be deemed as from this 16th day of October, 1915, to apply to all loans raised on behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting, or assisting the Bulgarian Government.

3. The words "enemy country" in any of the Proclamations or Orders in Council referred to in article 1 of this Proclamation shall include the Dominions of the King of the Bulgarians, and the words "persons of enemy nationality" in any of the said Proclamations or Orders in Council shall include subjects of the King of the Bulgarians.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 430.

The London Gazette, 19th October, 1915.

[29333]

**Notice respecting British-owned Cargo on Austrian vessels
detained in Italy.**

FOREIGN OFFICE,

October 18, 1915.

With reference to the notification on the above subject which appeared in the London Gazette of August 10th,* H.M.

*p. 691.

Ambassador at Rome has now communicated the text of Regulations drawn up by the Italian Prize Court, on September 14, 1915, laying down the procedure to be followed in all cases by persons claiming the release of goods on enemy vessels detained in Italy or the Italian Colonies:—

A translation of these Regulations is appended, together with a translation of the Italian Prize Court Regulations of June 26, 1915, referred to therein:—

(1)

(*Translation*)

ITALIAN PRIZE COURT REGULATIONS OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1915.

ARTICLE 1.—Action to obtain a decision as to the nationality of goods found on board enemy merchant ships detained in territorial ports or waters of the Kingdom or the Colonies at the outbreak of hostilities, is taken before the Prize Court at the instance of the Government Commissioner, and is subject to the rules laid down for deciding the legality of capture in the Internal Regulations of the Prize Court of the 26th June, with the modifications provided in the following articles.

ARTICLE 2.—The period referred to in Article 7 of the Regulations of 26th June, 1915, is fixed at thirty days from the date of the publication in the Official Gazette of the Decree of the President announcing the deposit of the demand of the Government Commissioner.

ARTICLE 3.—The declaration prescribed by Article 8 of the Regulations of 26th June, 1915, indicating the party to the trial should contain:

- (a) The name and Christian name or firm, the birthplace, nationality, residence or domicile of the party.
- (b) The nature, quality and quantity, the marks and all countermarks on the goods the release of which is demanded.
- (c) The name and nationality of the ship on which the goods were laden.
- (d) The name and Christian name or firm, the nationality and residence or domicile of the consignor and of the consignee or commission agent.

- (e) The election of domicile in Rome with designation of person with whom or office at which domicile has been elected.

Failing election of domicile, notifications are communicated by deposit at the office of the Secretary of the Prize Court.

The declaration should be signed by the party or by a lawyer practising at a Court of Appeal of the Realm furnished with a special power of attorney.

ARTICLE 4.—The party should annex to the declaration the bill of lading of the goods the release of which is demanded and a certificate from the competent authorities of his own country attesting the nationality of the aforesaid party.

Such certificate should be legalized in the case of aliens by an Italian Diplomatic or Consular representative.

ARTICLE 5.—If the Bill of Lading is to order or to bearer, the holder of the Bill of Lading who demands release of the goods should show on what date he obtained possession of it.

ARTICLE 6.—For the effect of the laws respecting stamp taxes and registration fees the provisions of Article 22 of the Internal Regulations approved at the session of 26th June, 1915, are applicable to the decision as to the nationality of the goods.

(2)

(Translation)

REGULATIONS DRAWN UP BY THE ITALIAN COMMISSION OF
PRIZES, JUNE 26, 1915.

ARTICLE 1.—The Commission is convoked by the president at any time that he may consider opportune.

The secretary will keep the minutes of the sittings of the Commission.

ARTICLE 2.—The Commission selects from among its members two vice-presidents.

In case of absence of the president, his duties shall be performed temporarily by one of the two vice-presidents.

ARTICLE 3.—In order to adhere as far as possible to the ordinary number of seven votes, the president may replace by a supplementary number any ordinary member who is prevented from attending. In filling up the vacancy he should observe as far as possible the standard of categories referred to in Article 2

of the lieutenant-general's decree of the 30th May, 1915, No. 807.

ARTICLE 4.—The Ministry of Marine shall transmit to the Government Commission the acts to be submitted to the judgment of the Commission of Prizes, and shall notify the president that they have done so.

The Government commissioner may apply to any State authority, through the Ministry of Marine, for any further acts, documents or explanations which he may consider necessary.

ARTICLE 5.—The Government commissioner shall place the demand for the judgment in question before the Commission.

The demand must be attached to the dossier of the acts and deposited at the office of the secretary of the Commission.

ARTICLE 6.—The president, by decree, records that the deposit has been made. The decree is published in the Official Gazette by the secretary, and recapitulates Articles 7 and 11 of these regulations. It shall be communicated immediately through the channel of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic agents of the States entrusted with the protection of the interested parties as noted in the dossier.

ARTICLE 7.—The acts shall remain deposited in the secretary's office for ten days, counting from the date of publication in the Official Gazette of the decree referred to in the preceding article.

This period may be extended or shortened by the acting president either at the request of the Government commissioner or of one of the interested parties.

ARTICLE 8.—Within the period laid down by Article 7, persons wishing to enter a plea against the legitimacy of the condemnation must personally, or through the intermediary of a lawyer inscribed on the roll of one of the appeal courts of the realm, furnished with a special mandate, assert their qualification and elect a domicile in Rome, notifying it at the office of the secretary of the Commission.

Parties are allowed to appear even after expiration of the period indicated above, but not later than the fifth day following the announcement that the preliminary examination (instruction) referred to in Article 11 has been closed. In such case parties must come into proceedings at the stage in which they then stand.

ARTICLE 9.—The parties, when constituted are at liberty to examine the acts deposited at the secretary's office, to present documents, and to put forward their requests and defence by means of memorials addressed to the president.

The memorials must be written in the Italian language.

Documents drawn up in foreign languages must be accompanied by an Italian translation duly legalized.

ARTICLE 10.—At the end of the period fixed by Article 7, the president shall appoint a reporter and then convoke the Commission in Council, the Government commissioner being present, to examine whether or no further preliminary acts (acts of instruction) are necessary.

The Commission takes its decision on the point without the Government commissioner being present.

In the affirmative case, the president shall take steps to complete the preliminary acts, giving the necessary orders and delegating the reporter for the purpose, or should the latter be prevented, another of the members; the right to be present being reserved to the Government commissioner and to the parties interested;

The delegate for the preliminary examination (instruction) is assisted by the secretary of the Commission.

A *proces-verbal* is drawn up of the work of preliminary examination.

The Commission may also order the production of fresh acts and documents.

ARTICLE 11.—The president, after hearing what the reporter and Government commissioner have to say, declares the preliminary examination closed by an ordinance, of which notice is given to the parties at their domicile elected in Rome, which is published in the Official Gazette.

ARTICLE 12.—From the date on which the ordinance closing the instruction has been notified, a final period of five days is granted to the parties interested, within which fresh evidence may be presented at the office of the secretary.

ARTICLE 13.—The sitting for discussion of the case is fixed by a decree of the president after consultation with the Government commissioner.

Three days before that fixed for the discussion, the secretary shall notify the interested parties of the fact at their domicile elected in Rome.

Two days before the case is heard, the Government commissioner shall deposit his findings at the office of the secretary.

ARTICLE 14.—Except in the case of the deposit dealt with by article 6, the notifications are made to the parties by the secretary at their domicile elected in Rome, by letter against receipt.

ARTICLE 15.—The president can, at the instance of the Government commissioner, on justifiable grounds, postpone a case to another sitting when he will cause the parties to be notified accordingly.

ARTICLE 16.—At the sitting of the commission to discuss the case only the Government commissioner and the secretary may be present in addition to the lawyers, of the regularly constituted parties.

The reporter shall submit the contents of the act, after which the lawyers have the right of addressing the commission to explain succinctly the contentions of the parties to the issue.

Proceedings are terminated by an address of the Government commissioner.

ARTICLE 17.—At the conclusion of the discussion the commission deliberate in council, when the Government commissioner's secretary, and lawyers, are not allowed to be present.

The Commission may postpone judgment to a further sitting.

After votes have been taken, the president selects a member to draft the sentence.

ARTICLE 18.—The sentence must be signed by all the members, who took part in the deliberation, and countersigned by the secretary. The sentence, for the purpose of publication, must be deposited in the secretary's office.

ARTICLE 19.—Copy of the sentence, and, when the case requires it, copy of the documents admitted at the preliminary examination may be sent out by the secretary of the commission in the executive form prescribed, by articles 556 and 557 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Certified Copies are issued by the secretary.

ARTICLE 20.—When the conditions of distribution of the objects captured and confiscated have been drawn up, and published in accordance with article 241 of the Mercantile Marine Code for the settlement of claims, the interested parties should send to the president of the commission a statement of the grounds on which they base their claims.

The Commission is then again convoked by the president, and, after hearing what the Government commissioners may have to say, shall then take a final decision.

ARTICLE 21.—The office of the secretary is open to the public on week days from 10 to 12 and from 4 to 6 and on holidays from 10 to 12.

ARTICLE 22.—The judgment as to the legality of capture given in name of the Government and the drawing up of the conditions of distribution are considered as done in the exclusive interest of the public service (and therefore not liable to stamp duties).

But the acts submitted or demanded during the case by private persons, and their documents, instances and pleas, as well as copies of the sentences, and the ordinances asked for by the parties, must be drawn up and delivered in accordance with the laws of the realm regulating stamp and registration duties.

The parties themselves must deposit beforehand with the secretary of the Commission the sheets of stamped paper necessary for drawing up the acts asked for or rendered necessary by them, and the estimated amount of registration duty, to which the decisions relative to the eventual acceptance of their instances are subject, to be calculated when the secretary has completed the formalities of registration.

No. 431.

*Fourth Supplement to the London Gazette, 15th October, 1915—
19th October, 1915.*

[29332.]

**Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the exportation of
certain commodities, and further amending the
proclamation of 28th July, 1915.**

**AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE 19TH
DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915.**

**BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.**

WHEREAS, it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation or

¹App. p. 182.

Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915,² and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND, WHEREAS, by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND, WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:

(1) That the headings "Cotton yarn and thread" and "Cotton fabric, suitable for aircraft" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "All manufactures and products of cotton, except cotton lace and cotton waste."

(2) That the heading "Coal, all kinds, and coke, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be

¹App. p. 191. ²p. 653.

deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Coal, all kinds, and coke made in gas works, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal."

(3) That the heading "Grindstones, carborundum wheels, and emery wheels" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the Headings "Grindstones" and "Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum), carborundum and crystolon, and manufactures thereof (including wheels, discs, paper, cloth, stones, and powder)."

(4) That the exportation of the following goods, which is at present prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments;
Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings
such as binnacles;

Hair, animal, of all kinds; and tops, noils and yarns of
animal hair.

(5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—

Acetic ether;
Ether;
Phosgene (carbonyl chloride);
Platinum.

(6) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Copper wire, insulated, electric light wires and cables, and
power cables.

(7) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Arsenical ore;
Black plates, and black sheets under one-eighth inch in
thickness;

Furs, dressed or undressed, and manufactures thereof;
Ramie.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. C. LEDLIE.

No. 432.

Order in Council and Commission appointing Industrial Commission approved of by Order in Council, 28th June, 1915.

P. C. 2436.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 19th October 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated the 14th October, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, referring to the Order in Council approved on the 28th day of June, 1915 (P .C. 1517), which authorized the appointment of a Commission for the purpose of making careful and exhaustive enquiry into the matters therein mentioned.

The Prime Minister observes that the selection and the personnel of the Commission has been delayed owing to his absence in Great Britain during the summer and to other matters which have necessarily occasioned the delay that has intervened.

The Prime Minister recommends that the following gentlemen shall constitute the Commission:—

Honourable James A. Lougheed, P. C., Chairman;
Joseph Wesley Flavelle, City of Toronto;

William Farrell, City of Victoria;
S. Jean Baptiste Rolland, City of Montreal;
Edward N. Hopkins, City of Moosejaw, Sask.;
Honourable William Benjamin Ross, of Middleton, N.S.;
Dr. John Gunyon Rutherford, City of Calgary, Alta.;
William Smith, Esq., M. P., Columbus, Ontario;
James Cameron Watters, City of Ottawa.

The Prime Minister further recommends that William John Black, of the City of Winnipeg, be Secretary of the said Commission.

The Prime Minister further recommends that the Commission be authorized to delegate to a sub-committee of its members the enquiry into one or more of the questions upon which the Committee is authorized to report; and that the proceedings of any such sub-committee and its report upon any such question shall be submitted to, and considered by, the Commission, which may approve, modify, disapprove, refer back, or otherwise deal with any such report.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 1517.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 28th June 1915.,

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 26th June, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, stating that he has had under consideration the desirability of appointing a Commission for the purpose of making careful and exhaustive inquiry into the matters hereinafter mentioned.

The Prime Minister observes that the need is everywhere recognized of stimulating greater production in Canada, and especially agricultural production, the immense importance of which has been emphasized by reasons of conditions arising out of the war.

That in connection with opportunities for increased agricultural production it is necessary to bear in mind the importance of:

- (a) Improved methods of production with a view to a better return to the producer;
- (b) Assisting this purpose by proper instruction and demonstration;
- (c) Increasing the acreage under production;
- (d) Attracting immigration of a type which would aid in ensuing a large and permanent agricultural population;
- (e) Stimulating and encouraging co-operation among the producers; and,
- (f) Providing cold storage and abattoir facilities.

The Prime Minister further observes that the agricultural producing of Canada is of a highly diversified character and is spread over a great territory comprising an enormous area of fertile land of which only a small percentage is at present tilled.

The conditions of soil, climate and situation are so varied as to emphasize the necessity of pursuing methods of cultivation and purposes of production which are especially suited to any particular locality under consideration.

The great area of territory embraced within the Dominion creates unusual problems which affect:

- (a) Distribution of products in our home markets and the trade thus created between the several Provinces and their various communities.
- (b) The transport of products to our national ports from which they shall eventually reach their destination abroad; and,
- (c) Their transport to the market of destination abroad.

The Prime Minister states that so far as is compatible with conditions herein mentioned it is manifestly in the public interest that before export the product should be converted through manufacture in Canada into the form in which

it is proposed to be consumed or used; thus encouraging and stimulating those industries subsidiary to agriculture which can be carried on successfully in the Dominion.

Important questions as to the marketing of our food products, including consideration of the time at which and the methods by which this is accomplished, should receive careful attention. The value of co-operative efforts among the producers, and the importance of reducing the present great discrepancy between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer, should not be overlooked.

It has been represented to the Government that large numbers of persons who before emigrating to Canada had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, have not settled upon the land in Canada, but have been attracted by the opportunities for obtaining high wages in cities and towns and in the construction of railways and other works. The opportunities for thus obtaining work have recently become considerably restricted and this result has brought about a greater degree of unemployment than usually prevails. It further appears that very large areas of land for which homesteaders have secured patents are not under cultivation, and it is considered that the causes which have led to these results are a proper subject for thorough inquiry.

In connection with the subject above alluded to, consideration should be given to the conditions which will arise upon the conclusion of the present war and to the resulting opportunities for a vigorous and effective policy of immigration which should have as its object the purpose of attracting to our shores immigration of a suitable type, and of inducing the settlement of an agricultural population upon the fertile uncultivated lands which are abundant both in Western and in Eastern Canada. In this connection inquiry should be made as to the means by which and the lines upon which the Federal Government, whether upon its own sole initiative or in co-operation with Provincial Governments can best carry out an effective scheme of colonization.

The return to Canada, after the conclusion of the war, of the Canadian troops now gallantly fighting beyond the seas for our Empire, and the probable immigration into Canada of other British soldiers and of men from the allied armies, after peace shall have been established, should also engage the

attention of the proposed Commission in order that every reasonable opportunity through the assistance and co-operation of the Federal and Provincial Governments may be afforded to those who may seek employment.

The Prime Minister further observes that the question of transportation, whether by land or water carriage, is for reasons above indicated closely connected with the problems under consideration. With this should be considered the advantages which would undoubtedly be derived from permanent improvement of highways which are in truth an important part of our transportation system.

The approaching completion of two additional transcontinental railways is a very important element in our transportation problem. It has been represented to the Government that their construction has considerably anticipated the present capacity of the Dominion to provide traffic for trunk lines; while on the other hand important portions of newly settled territory are without the facilities which would be afforded by branch lines incident to a more carefully considered system of railway development. The condition thus created invites the careful attention of the Commission.

As Canada has been and will be for many years a borrowing country requiring capital for extending and developing its agricultural and manufacturing industries, and as the securing of capital at reasonable rates of interest is essential for increased production and continued progress, this subject should also be taken into consideration. It is to be observed that no proposal which would deter capital from seeking investment in this country, or which would unfairly affect that already invested under established conditions, would in the final result assist Canadian producers in any branch of industry.

It seems reasonable that under the conditions which have developed during the past six months opportunities will arise for widening and extending our markets to the advantage not only of Canada, but of the countries and communities with which trade may thus be created or extended. The steps already taken by the Government for that purpose should be brought to the attention of the Commission and their consideration invited.

The Prime Minister having taken into account the foregoing considerations, as well as the representations which have

been made to the Government upon the various matters afore-said, recommends that a Commission be appointed forthwith to consider, inquire into and report upon the same and any kindred subjects which may seem to them directly connected therewith.

The Prime Minister further recommends that such Commission be appointed under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act, Chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and that the Commission be authorized to employ such scientific and professional assistance as its members may determine.

That the duration of the Commission shall be during pleasure.

That the Commission may make interim reports, from time to time, as they shall determine.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

CANADA.

ARTHUR.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—

GREETING:

W. STUART EDWARDS, for Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.	}	WHEREAS, in and by orders of Our Governor General in Council bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June and the nineteenth day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen,
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provision has been made for an investigation with respect to certain matters therein mentioned, by Our Commissioners therein and hereinafter named as upon reference to the said Orders in Council, copies of which are hereto annexed, will fully and at large appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We do by these presents nominate, constitute and appoint the Honourable James Alexander Loughheed, of the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, a Member of Our Privy Council for Canada and a Member of Our Senate of Canada; Joseph Wesley Flavelle, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, Merchant; William Farrell, of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, Esquire; S. Jean Baptiste Rolland, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Esquire, manufacturer; Edward N. Hopkins, of the City of Moosejaw, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Esquire; The Honourable William Benjamin Ross, of the Village of Middleton, in the Province of Nova Scotia, a Member of Our Senate of Canada; John Gunion Rutherford, of the said City of Calgary, Esquire; a Companion of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; William Smith, of the Village of Columbus, in the said Province of Ontario, Esquire, a Member of Our House of Commons of Canada, and James Cameron Watters, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario, Esquire, to be Our Commissioners to conduct such enquiry.

AND WE, in purusance of the Statute in that behalf, do hereby authorize and empower Our said Commissioners to engage the services of such accountants, engineers, technical advisers, or other experts, clerks, reporters, and assistants as they may deem necessary or advisable, also the services of Counsel to aid and assist Our said Commissioners in the inquiry, and also to have and exercise the other powers specified in Chap. 28, 2 George V, intituled "An Act to amend the Inquiries Act."

To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office, place and trust unto the said James Alexander Loughheed, Joseph Wesley Flavelle, William Farrell, S. Jean Baptiste Rolland, Edward N. Hopkins, William Benjamin Ross, John Gunion Rutherford, William Smith, James Cameron Watters, together with the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments unto the said office,

place and trust, of right and by law appertaining, during pleasure.

AND WE do further by these presents nominate, constitute and appoint you the said James Alexander Loughheed, Chairman of the said Commission.

AND WE do hereby, under the authority of the Revised Statute respecting Inquiries concerning public matters, confer upon Our said Commissioners, the power of summoning before them any witnesses and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, or on solemn affirmation if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and orally or in writing, and to produce such documents and things as Our said Commissioners shall deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are hereby appointed to examine.

AND WE do hereby require and direct Our said Commissioners to report to Our Privy Council for Canada the result of their investigation together with the evidence taken before them and any opinion they may seem fit to express thereon.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor, Field Marshal, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom); Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

No. 433.

Extra Canada Gazette, 19th October, 1915.

Announcement of War with Bulgaria.

OTTAWA, 19th October, 1915.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has received a telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing that war has been declared against Bulgaria from ten o'clock in the evening of the 15th October, 1915.

No. 434.

Canada Gazette, 30th October, 1915.

Order in Council extending to the War with Bulgaria the Proclamations and Orders in Council in force relating to the War.

P.C. 2452.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 19th day of October, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between Great Britain and the Kingdom of Bulgaria,—

Therefore His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare and it is hereby declared that all Orders in Council and Proclamations heretofore made and proclaimed with respect to the state of war existing between Great Britain and Germany and Austro-Hungary shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to Bulgaria.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 435.

*Second Supplement to The London Gazette, October 22nd, 1915—
October 25th, 1915.*

[29338]

**Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the Declaration of
London.¹**

**AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 20TH
DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915.**

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914,² His Majesty was pleased to declare that, during the present hostilities, the provisions of the said Declaration of London should, subject to certain exceptions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government; and

WHEREAS, by Article 57 of the said Declaration, it is provided that the neutral or enemy character of a vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly; and

WHEREAS it is no longer expedient to adopt the said Article:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered,

¹App. p. 64. ²p. 133.

that from and after this date Article 57 of the Declaration of London shall cease to be adopted and put in force.

In lieu of the said Article, British Prize Courts shall apply the rules and principles formerly observed in such Courts.

This Order may be cited as "The Declaration of London Order in Council, 1915."

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers, and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

J. C. LEDLIE.

No. 436.

Despatch covering a Notice issued by the President of the Probate Division of the High Court respecting the administration of estates of alien enemies.

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

DOWNING STREET,

CANADA.
No. 998.

21st October, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of a notice which was issued on the 24th August, 1914, by the President of the Probate Division of the High Court relating to the position of enemy subjects with reference to probates and letters of administration during the war, together with a slip which is attached to every grant issued.

2. A question having been raised with regard to the interpretation of this Notice I made enquiry of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury who have supplied me with further details as to the practice which may be of interest to your Government.

3. I enclose an extract from the Treasury letter showing the instructions conveyed by Their Lordships to their Solicitor for dealing with applications made to him in accordance with paragraph 4 of the President's Notice.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T.,
K.P., etc., etc.,

EXTRACT from a letter from the Treasury to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. No. 22142-15, dated 7th October, 1915.

(1) No payments from the estates of any deceased persons whatever should be permitted to persons, of whatever nationality resident in Germany or Austria-Hungary;

(2) Payments up to £100 may be made at the Treasury Solicitor's discretion to German or Austrian subjects residing in the British Dominions;

(3) Any cases involving payments of larger amounts to persons of the latter description should be referred to Their Lordships for decision; and such decision has followed the lines that

(1) So far as concerns Beneficiaries resident in the United Kingdom there is no objection to payment where the beneficiary has complied with all the requirements of the Aliens Restriction Order, except that, where the amount involved is considerable and there is a prospect of the beneficiary being deported, the authority for the payment should be conditional on the payment being

made to the account of the beneficiary in a bank in the United Kingdom (arrangements having been made with the banks whereby alien enemies are allowed to draw on their accounts only for their usual current expenses). Occasionally, where the sum is very considerable, it is necessary that further information as to the beneficiary, should be obtained from the police.

- (2) In the case of Beneficiaries resident in neutral countries payment should only be authorized in very exceptional circumstances, if, for instance, the beneficiary has been deported and has no other means of subsistence, remittances may be made from time to time out of the estate of sums sufficient for his maintenance.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION.

(PROBATE)

NOTICE relating to the position of German and Austro-Hungarian Subjects with reference to Probates and Letters of Administration during the continuance of the War now existing between this Country and Germany and Austria-Hungary.

1. During the war no Probate of a Will or Letters of Administration of the estate of any German or Austro-Hungarian Subject wherever resident shall be granted in respect of any assets in this country without the express license of the Crown.

2. In all cases where Probate or Letters of Administration are granted during the War to any person entitled thereto the grant shall be made upon the condition that no portion of the assets shall be distributed or paid during the War to any beneficiary or creditor who is a German or Austro-Hungarian subject, wherever resident, or to any one on his behalf, or to or on behalf of any person resident in Germany or Austria-Hungary, of whatever nationality, without the express sanction of the Crown, acting through the Treasury; and if any distribution or payment is made contrary to this condition the Grant of Probate or Letters of Administration will be forthwith revoked.

3. Any applicant for Probate or Letters of Administration during the War shall give such information as the Probate Registrars may require in order to ascertain whether any of the assets would in time of peace be distributable or payable to any such subjects, and if required shall make a Statutory Declaration as to the assets and their disposition in the event of Probate or Letters of Administration being granted.

4. Upon an application to the Solicitor to the Treasury there will be no difficulty in proper cases in obtaining the sanction of the Treasury to the payment of a moderate sum out of assets to beneficiaries or creditors who are German or Austro-Hungarian Subjects resident in this country at the commencement of the War and during the War.

SAMUEL T. EVANS,
President.

24th August, 1914.

This grant is made upon the condition that no portion of the assets shall be distributed or paid during the War to any beneficiary or creditor who is a German, Austro-Hungarian, Turkish or Bulgarian subject, wherever resident, or to anyone on his behalf, or to or on behalf of any person resident in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey or Bulgaria, of whatever nationality, without the express sanction of the Crown, acting through the Treasury; and if any distribution or payment is made contrary to this condition the Grant of Probate or Letters of Administration will be forthwith revoked.

Upon an application to the Solicitor to the Treasury there will be no difficulty in proper cases in obtaining the sanction of the treasury to the payment of a moderate sum out of assets to beneficiaries or creditors who are German, Austro-Hungarian, Turkish or Bulgarian subjects resident in this country at the commencement of the War and during the War.

A. MUSGRAVE,
Senior Registrar.

No. 437.

Canada Gazette, 30th October, 1915.

Post Office Notices.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, October 22, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under virtue of the provisions of section 6 of the War Measures' Act, 1914, "The Narodni List", a Croatian daily paper published by the Croatian Printing and Publishing Co., incorporated, 61 Park Row, New York City, is from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada, and is prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such paper or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such paper shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures' Act, 1914, "The Irish Voice", a weekly paper published by The Voice Publishing Company, Suite 301, 222 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, is from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada, and is prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such paper, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such paper shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

No. 438.

Extra Canada Gazette, 25th October, 1915.

Message from His Majesty the King.

TO MY PEOPLE: At this grave moment in the struggle between my people and a highly organized enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilized Europe together, I appeal to you.

I rejoice in my Empire's effort and I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world who have sacrificed home and fortune and life itself in order that another may not inherit the free Empire which their ancestors and mine have built.

I ask you to make good these sacrifices. The end is not in sight. More men and yet more are wanted to keep my armies in the field and through them to secure victory and enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you men of all classes to come forward voluntarily and take your share in the fight. In freely responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to our brothers who for long months have nobly upheld Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms.

GEORGE, R.I.

No. 439.

Canada Gazette, November 6th, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 129 of 1915.

(*Atlantic No. 63.*)

RUSSIA—WHITE SEA.

(462) WARNING TO MASTERS OF VESSELS PROCEEDING TO THE
WHITE SEA.

Masters of vessels proceeding to the White Sea should not sail without enquiring for instructions from the Department of

the Naval Service, Ottawa, or from the Senior Naval Officer at the port in which they are lying.

Authority.—Department of the Naval Service.

Departmental File.—No. 19407.

ENGLAND.

(464) WEST COAST—RIVER DEE—RESTRICTION OF NAVIGATION WITHDRAWN.

Former Notice.—No. 47 (162) of 1915.

Mariners are hereby notified that the orders contained in the former Notice, as to closing the river Dee and the Port of Chester at night, are now no longer in force, and that the lights for the assistance of navigation are re-exhibited.

Authority.—British Admiralty N. to M. No. 910 of 1915.

SCOTLAND.

(465) WEST COAST—HEBRIDES—LEWIS—STORNAWAY HARBOUR —CLOSED BY NIGHT.

Mariners are hereby warned that Stornaway harbour is closed from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

All vessels, with the exception of local boats, arriving during the night should anchor outside until one hour before sunrise, reporting to the Guard vessel off the port before attempting to enter the harbour.

Authority.—British Admiralty N. to M. No. 890 of 1915.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, October 26, 1915.

No. 440.

Canada Gazette, 30th October, 1915.

**Despatches respecting the right of Russian Consuls to receive
Assets of Deceased Russians.**

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

27th October, 1915.

Enquiry having been made of the Russian Government as to the authority of its Consular Officers in Canada to receive articles and money due to Russian subjects not resident in Canada, and to give valid receipts therefor, the despatch published below has been received by His Royal Highness the Governor General intimating that Russian Consular Officers have such authority

*From the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General
of Canada.*

Reference to previous despatch:

From Governor General 488—6 August.

DOWNING STREET.

CANADA.

No. 963.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness for the information of Your Ministers, the papers noted below on the subject of the estates of the Russian immigrants.

I have, etc.,

A. BONAR LAW.

The Officer administering the
Government of Canada.

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.
24 September.....	From H. M. Ambassador, Petrograd.

ENCLOSURE 1.

*From His Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd to the Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs.*

Circular No. 41.

PETROGRAD,
24th September, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to your despatch of this series No. 81 (115948-1915) of the 26th ultimo and to previous correspondence respecting the authority of Russian Consular Officers to receive the assets of their compatriots dying in Canada, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a Note which I have received from the Russian Government from which you will see that Russian Consuls have the authority to receive such assets.

I have, etc.,
GEORGE W. BUCHANAN.

The Right Honourable
Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G., M.P.,
etc., etc., etc.

ENCLOSURE 2.

Le Ministère Impérial des Affaires Etrangères, en réponse aux Notes Verbales en date du 13-26 octobre 1913, et du 28 août -10 septembre a.c. n° 30, a l'honneur d'informer l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique que d'après les lois russes en

vigueur les Consuls russes sont considérés dans les affaires concernant les successions de leurs compatriotes comme fondés de pouvoirs des héritiers russes absents.

Les Consuls de Russie au Canada ont donc toute qualité de recevoir les successions laissées par des sujets russes au Canada, et notamment ils sont autorisés de recevoir des autorités canadiennes et des personnes privées et juridiques tous les biens meubles, titres, valeurs, argent, créances et papiers qui composent les successions auxquelles ont droit les sujets russes non résidant au Canada. Les Consuls ont aussi le droit d'entrer en possession des testaments qui se trouveraient parmi les documents laissés par les sujets russes décédés au Canada.

Le Ministère Imperial croit devoir ajouter que ce qui précède ne s'applique qu'aux Consuls de carrière.

Pétrograde,

Le 8-21 septembre 1915.

(Translation).

The Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs in response to the *Notes Verbales*, dated 13-26 October, 1913, and 28th August, -10 September a.c. No. 30, has the honour to inform His Britannic Majesty's Embassy that in accordance with Russian laws in force Russian Consuls are considered, in matters relating to the estates of their compatriots, as attorneys (fondés de pouvoirs) of absent Russians entitled to succeed to such estates.

Russian Consuls in Canada are therefore fully empowered to receive estates left by Russian subjects in Canada, and particularly they are authorized to receive from the Canadian authorities and from private persons and judicial officers all property, movables, title deeds, securities, money, debts, and papers which compose the estates to which the Russian subjects not residing in Canada are entitled. The Consuls have moreover the right to take possession of wills which may be found amongst the documents left by Russian subjects dying in Canada.

The Imperial Ministry feels bound to add that the foregoing applies only to *Consuls de carrière*.

Petrograd,

October 8-21, 1915.

No. 441.

The London Gazette, 29th October, 1915.

[29343]

ITALIAN PRIZE COURT.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

October 27, 1915.

With reference to the notification which appeared in the London Gazette of June 22 last,¹ His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome the following translations of Decrees and Regulations which have been issued with regard to the Italian Prize Court.

In this connection reference is also made to the Regulations published in the *London Gazette* on the 19th inst.²

(1)

(DECREE OF MAY 30, 1915, No. 807.)

(*Translation.*)

Thomas, Duke of Genoa, Lieutenant-General of His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, etc.

In virtue of the authority delegated to us;

In view of Article 225 of the Code for the Mercantile Marine;

In view of the state of war existing between the Kingdom of Italy and other European Powers, after consultation with the Council of Ministers;

On the proposal of the Minister of Marine, in concert with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Colonies, of Justice and Worship, we have decreed and we decree:—

ARTICLE 1.—The Prize Court provided for in Article 225 of the Mercantile Marine Code will have its seat in Rome, and will have authority also for the colonies.

¹p. 453. ²p. 806.

ARTICLE 2.—The Prize Court will be presided over by a first president of the Court of Appeal, active or retired, or by a president of a section of the Court of Cassation, active or retired.

It will be composed of the following ordinary and supplementary members:—

Ordinary members:—

- (a) An admiral.
- (b) A member of the “contentieux diplomatique.”
- (c) A Counsellor of State.
- (d) The Director-General of the Mercantile Marine.
- (e) The inspector of the port captaincies.
- (f) A magistrate of the legal profession having rank not inferior to that of a Counsellor of Court of Appeal.

In categories (a), (b), (c), and (f) a supplementary member will be selected.

ARTICLE 3.—A Government commissioner will initiate the proceedings in the name of the Government, and will record his opinions. A magistrate of the public ministry of a rank not inferior to a King's procurator will act as Government commissioner. In case of absence or other impediment another magistrate of the public ministry will take his place.

The Government commissioner and the supplementary commissioner when the latter is taking the former's place have no voice in the discussions, and no vote.

ARTICLE 4.—The Prize Court will be attended by a secretary, having no vote, selected from among the officials at the Admiralty, of a rank not inferior to that of commander.

The secretary will be assisted by a vice-secretary, who replaces him in case of temporary absence.

The vice-secretary will be selected from among the officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Marine, and Grace, Justice, and Worship, of a rank not inferior to that of first secretary.

ARTICLE 5.—The president, the ordinary and supplementary members of the Prize Court, the Government commissioners and the supplementary commissioners, and the secretary will be appointed by decree on the recommendation of the Ministers of Marine, Foreign Affairs, and Justice.

The vice-secretary is appointed by decree of these Ministers.

ARTICLE 6.—The Prize Court will draw up, at its first sitting, rules of procedure for its future guidance. These rules will be published in the Official Gazette.

ARTICLE 7.—Five members constitute a quorum, including the president or his substitute.

The president or his substitute will have the casting vote.

ARTICLE 8.—Interested parties may present written memorials direct to the president of the Court.

ARTICLE 9.—The representatives of foreign Powers accredited to the Italian Government may address to the Government commissioner any observations which they may think advisable in the interests of their nationals.

ARTICLE 10.—The decisions of the Court will include an exposition of the grounds on which they are based (*sono motivate*). They are not subject to appeal, opposition, or revocation, except when taken to the Supreme Court of Cassation in the terms and conditions laid down in Article 3 of the law of 31st March, 1877, No. 3761 (series 2).

ARTICLE 11.—The decisions of the Prize Court will be communicated to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Marine within eight days of their pronouncement.

ARTICLE 12.*—The expenses of the secretariat and other incidental expenses for the working and service of the Prize Court will be charged to the extraordinary funds placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Marine in consequence of the international situation.

We order that the present decree sealed with the seal of State shall be inserted among the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, commanding all concerned to obey it and cause it to be obeyed.

Given at Rome, May 30, 1915.

THOMAS OF SAVOY.

(2)

(DECREE OF AUGUST 1.—No. 1234.)

(*Translation.*)

ARTICLE 1.—The Prize Court established by our decree No. 807 of 30th May, 1915, is empowered to deal with all claims for compensation for losses presented against the State for matters

*See amended version in (2).

pertaining to the exercise of the prize law during the present state of war.

The proceedings leading up to a decision by the Court in such cases shall begin by the presentation of the claim to the Ministry of Marine, and shall follow the course laid down in the rules to be drawn up for this purpose in the administrative regulations of the Prize Court.

ARTICLE 2.—The following text shall be substituted for Article 12 of our decree No. 807 of the 30th May, 1915:—

“Article 12. The amounts of the indemnities and salaries to be paid to those constituting the Prize Court and to the Secretary and vice-secretary shall be fixed by decrees of the Ministry of Marine to be registered at the Audit Office under the heading of ‘War Expenditure,’ in the budget of the Ministry of Marine.”

ARTICLE 3.—The present decree comes into force from the 30th May, 1915, the date on which the Prize Court was established in accordance with our decree of the 30th May, 1915, No. 807.

(3)

REGULATIONS LAID DOWN BY THE ITALIAN PRIZE COURT,
SEPTEMBER 13, 1915.

(Translation.)

ARTICLE 1.—The application to exercise the right of action for obtaining compensation for losses, provided for by Article 1 of the Decree of His Majesty's Lieutenant of August 1, 1915, No. 1234, must contain:

- (a) The Christian and surname, or trading name, nationality and residence or domicile of the claimant.
- (b) A summary of the circumstances on which the claim for compensation is based.
- (c) A statement of the amount of payment claimed.
- (d) The domicile elected in Rome indicating the person with whom or office where domicile has been elected.
- (e) A list of the documents produced in support of the application, and a declaration of the evidence which the claimant considers necessary.

(f) The signature of a lawyer practising at a Royal Court of Appeal furnished with a special power of attorney.

In case of non-election of domicile notifications to the claimant are made by depositing them in the office of the secretary of the Prize Court.

ARTICLE 2.—The Ministry of Marine transmits the application with all documents in support to the Government Commissioner on the Prize Court, notifying the President of the fact.

The Government Commissioner expresses his opinion on the application and, when necessary, submits documents and suggests means for obtaining further evidence.

ARTICLE 3.—Judgment on the application is given in the form laid down by the Internal Regulations of the Prize Court for the Judgment of legality of capture, approved at the sitting of June 26, *with the following exceptions:—

- (a) The Presidential Decree referred to in Article 6 of the Internal Regulations is not published in the Official Gazette, nor communicated to the Diplomatic Agents, but is immediately notified to the claimant at his elected domicile.
- (b) The period laid down in Article 7 of the Internal Regulations counts from the date of such notification.
- (c) The order referred to in Article 11 of the Internal Regulations is not published in the Official Gazette.

ARTICLE 4.—When an application for compensation has relation to facts connected with the judgment on the legality of capture sought for or pending, and the period provided by Article 7 of the Internal Regulations has terminated, the President is authorized, after consultation with the Government Commissioner, to order the co-ordination of the two judges by means of a notice to be communicated to the parties interested.

When the application is presented after the preliminary examination into the legality of capture has been closed the co-ordination of the judgments can only take place on application from the party interested. The latter, however, in this case is not allowed to put forward proofs.

When the application for compensation for losses has been presented after the fifth day from the closing of the preliminary

*See Regulations published in *The London Gazette* of October 19, 1915.

examination, the order for the fusion of judgments may only be given on the application of the parties already constituted in the action regarding legality of capture.

ARTICLE 5.—When the Court decides that compensation for loss is due, it can order the parties to submit to an ordinary judge the decision of questions relating to the distribution of the sums awarded by the Court and the existence or non-existence of debts claimed by those who are entitled to the aforesaid sums.

ARTICLE 6.—The application, the power of attorney and the documents produced by the claimant, as also the acts submitted by him to judgment are subjected to the provisions of the laws regarding stamps and registration. The provisions and deliberations of the Prize Court respecting compensation for loss are also subject to the provisions of such laws, provided the judgment on compensation is not co-ordinated with that on the legality of capture.

On presenting his application the claimant should deposit with the Secretary of the Prize Court the sheets of stamped paper required for the acts to be submitted to the Court at his request. When the judgment on compensation for losses is not co-ordinated with that on the legality of capture, the claimant should also deposit the sheets of stamped paper necessary for the provisions and deliberations of the Court. The claimant must, in presenting his application, deposit with the Secretary the presumed amount of the registration fee to which the deliberations of the Court are liable.

The claimant should, finally, deposit with the Secretary the sum which the latter shall judge necessary for the execution of the acts of the preliminary examination required of him.

ARTICLE 7.—In case of non-fulfilment of the provisions of the last paragraph of the preceding Article, the Commission passes judgment on the Acts as they stand: in case of non-compliance with the other provisions of the aforesaid Article and those of Article 1, the Court sitting in the Chamber of Council suspends judgment until this has been rectified.

The declaration of suspension is notified to the claimant at his elected domicile.

ARTICLE 8.—The Court, even in cases in which it accepts the demand for compensation, is empowered to allow costs wholly or in part.

No. 442.

The London Gazette, 29th October, 1915.

[29343.]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1014 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND AND WALES, SOUTH AND WEST COASTS.

LYME REGIS TO BARDSEY ISLAND; PLYMOUTH SOUND AND
HAMOAZE—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SMALL CRAFT.

Former Notice.—No. 536 of 1915,* hereby cancelled.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

I.—PLYMOUTH SOUND AND HAMOAZE.

(a) PLYMOUTH SOUND:

A limited number of moorings for Yachts may be laid in the following places and nowhere else:

Off West Hoe, on application to King's Harbour Master, Sound; in the Cattewater, above Turnchapel, on application to the Harbour Master of Cattewater.

Yachts, etc., and Pleasure Boats may cruise in the waters of the Sound as laid down in the Public Traffic Regulations with the following exception:

No Yacht, etc., or Pleasure Boat may proceed to the westward of a line joining the east end of Drake's Island and the west side of the entrance to Millbay Docks, nor may they proceed more than two miles outside the breakwater.

All persons going afloat in charge of Yachts or Boats are to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with these orders, the Public Traffic Regulations, and the Notices that have been published from time to time in the Public Press defining prohibited areas.

*p. 471.

Special notice is drawn to the following points in the Regulations:

No Yacht or Boat may be under way after dark; there can, therefore, be no traffic after dark between Yachts at their moorings and the shore.

Although it is only laid down that no craft may leave or enter by the East Channel, no craft is to approach anywhere near the East Channel buoys, as such action would be likely to draw the fire of the forts.

All excursion steamer traffic is prohibited in the Sound.

NOTE.—Yachts that are only fitting out at Plymouth, and that may wish to proceed to their Summer Base harbour, must obtain permission to leave here for that purpose.

(b) HAMOAZE:

1. Within the limits in the Harbour of Hamoaze mentioned in paragraph 4 below, all small craft, motor boats, steamboats, pulling boats, punts, etc., are to be moored in one of the following areas, viz.:—Saltash, Pottery quay, North corner, Mutton cove, Cremyll hard, Torpoint, Stonehouse creek (or be hauled up and secured above highwater mark in an approved position), where they will remain under police supervision, and only be allowed out on the production of a permit. (See paragraph 4 below.)

2. With the exception of steam ferry boats, which have obtained special permits, no craft of any description is to be under way during the hours of official night, *i.e.*, between the sunset gun and daylight gun fired from H.M.S. *Impregnable*. Any craft under way between these times may be fired on by the Naval patrol boats or H.M. ships in harbour without notice

3. During fog or thick weather, no craft of any description is to be under way, with the exception of the Chain Ferry bridges at Torpoint and Saltash.

4. All traffic is prohibited in the waters of the Harbour of Hamoaze within the following limits, viz.:—Between lines joining Skinham and Warren points in the Tamar river, and the boom at Devil's point, including the Lynher river as far as St. Germans, Millbrook lake, and all the creeks and coves adjoining, subject to the following provisions:—

During daylight, i.e., outside the hours of official night, all craft of any description engaged by their owners in the prosecution of their business, or used by them as a means of obtaining their livelihood, may be permitted to be under way within the above limits on obtaining a permit for the purpose from the Superintendent of Dockyard Police; such permit to be produced when called for by the person in charge of any patrol boat, police boat, or boat of H.M. ships.

Persons owning craft of any description which they may wish to use for pleasure purposes will be allowed to remove the same to approved places outside the above limits. No permits will be granted for use of pleasure craft within the limits defined.

5. With the undermentioned exception at (i), the following areas are prohibited to all craft of every description:

Coombe bay, Kiln bay, Wilcove lake, South of Gravesend point to Pound at Torpoint, St. John's lake, Millbrook lake (inside a line from Palmer point to Little South-down).

(i) With regard to Millbrook lake inside the line specified, special permits will be given to steam or motor ferry craft, for public traffic only, at the discretion of the King's Harbour Master of Hamoaze.

6. No craft of any description is to approach or is to communicate with any of H.M. establishments or ships without having permission and calling the attention of the guard before they close. Craft disobeying this order may be fired on without notice.

7. The foregoing provisions do not apply to any of H.M. craft or boats, or to vessels in Government employ.

8. No excursion steamers will be permitted in the Hamoaze between the boom at Devil's point and Saltash pier. Subject to special arrangements, facilities will be granted during the summer months only for excursions in the rivers Tamar and Tavy above Saltash, permits for which must be obtained by the owners of excursion steamers from the King's Harbour Master of Hamoaze.

Special Warning to Boatmen and those who Hire out Yachts or Boats.

Great care must be taken that yachts and boats are only hired out to persons who are thoroughly acquainted with these Regulations, as any infringement of the orders will, amongst other things, lead to the detention of the offending yacht or boat.

II.—LYME REGIS TO BARDSEY ISLAND.

(a) WESTERN LIMIT OF LYME REGIS ON THE EAST TO START POINT ON THE WEST.

1. The owners of all such boats or vessels (except fishing craft specially provided for under paragraph 5 below) are to supply lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and they must obtain pleasure craft permits for them from a Divisional Coast Watching Officer through the Station Officer of the nearest Coastguard Station. Without permits the boats or vessels are forbidden to be used.

2. No such vessels (except fishing craft as provided for under paragraph 5 below) are to be under way at night, i.e., between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, or during fog, but are to remain at their moorings. If caught out by fog, they are to return to the shore at once.

3. Subject to the above and to any special exemptions which have been or may be made, all such vessels may proceed as far as three miles outside the port, creek, or river to which they belong, but it must be understood that no special protection can be afforded them.

4. No excursion traffic is allowed except within ports, creeks, and rivers, and then only in special circumstances, by written permission of the Commander in Chief.

5. Fishing vessels authorized by Fishing Permits signed by the Local Fishery Officer are allowed to be at sea day and night, but they are not allowed at night to be—

- (i) Within 10 miles of the entrance of any defended port;
- (ii) North of a line joining Portland Bill and Hope's Nose;
- (iii) Within an area bounded on the North and South by lines 5 miles long, drawn SE. by E. (magnetic) from Berry Head and Start Point, respectively; on the east,

by a line joining the eastern extremities of the north and south lines; and on the west by the coast. NOTE. As regards the part of this area to the north of a line drawn SE. by E. from the Mewstone, this prohibition is in force during the daytime as well as night.

6. Special local regulations are being issued as far as necessary for defended areas and ports.

Notes on the above.

Fishing vessels are only to include *bona fide* professional fishing craft. Amateurs and pleasure craft out fishing are not to be regarded as coming under paragraph 5. Doubtful cases are to be referred for permits to the nearest Divisional Coast Watching Officer.

Amateur boat owners will obtain Pleasure Craft Permits as directed in paragraph 1, and will be subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

Hired Boats.—Subject to paragraph 1, owners may let out small rowing and sailing boats on hire to parties for whom they are prepared to be responsible. Such hired-out boats shall be strictly subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

Defended Ports comprise Portland, Plymouth, and Falmouth.

Fishery Officer means an officer of the Local Sea Fisheries Committee within whose area the fishing port in question lies, or other Fishery Officer duly authorized for this purpose.

Permits may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the Divisional Coast Watching Officer or Fishery Officer concerned.

(b) START POINT ON THE EAST TO BARDSEY ISLAND ON THE WEST.

1. The owners of all such boats or vessels (except fishing craft specially provided for under paragraph 5) are to supply lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and they must obtain pleasure craft permits for them from a Divisional Coast Watching Officer through the Station Officer of the nearest Coastguard Station. Without permits the boats or vessels are forbidden to be used.

2. No such vessels (except fishing craft as provided for under paragraph 5) are to be under way at night, *i.e.*, between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, or during fog, but are to remain at their moorings. If caught out by fog, they are to return to the shore at once.

3. Subject to the above and to any special exceptions which have been or may be made, all such vessels may proceed as far as three miles outside the port, creek, or river to which they belong, but it must be understood that no special protection can be afforded them.

4. No excursion traffic is allowed except within ports, creeks, and rivers, and then only in special circumstances, by written permission of the Commander in Chief.

5. Fishing vessels authorized by Fishing Permits signed by the local Fishery Officer are allowed to be at sea day and night, but they are not allowed at night to be within ten miles of the entrance to any defended port.

6. Special local regulations are being issued as far as necessary for defended areas and ports.

Notes on the Above.

Fishing vessels are only to include *bona fide* professional fishing craft. Amateurs and pleasure craft out fishing are not to be regarded as coming under paragraph 5. Doubtful cases are to be referred for permits to the nearest Divisional Coast Watching Officer.

Amateur Boat Owners will obtain pleasure craft permits as directed in paragraph 1, and will be subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

Hired Boats.—Subject to paragraph 1, owners may let out small rowing and sailing boats on hire to parties for whom they are prepared to be responsible. Such hired-out boats shall be strictly subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

Defended Ports comprise Plymouth, Falmouth, Milford haven, Cardiff and Barry, and Swansea.

Fishery officer means an officer of the Local Sea Fisheries Committee within whose area the fishing port in question lies, or other Fishery Officer duly authorized for this purpose.

Permits may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the Divisional Coast Watching Officer or Fishery Officer concerned.

NOTE.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a re-publication of No. 536 of 1915.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
27th October, 1915.

No. 443.

The London Gazette, 29th October, 1915.

[29343]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1015 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND, SOUTH COAST.

Former Notices.—Nos. 667* and 979 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regu-

*p. 682.

lations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

(1) BEACHY HEAD TO ST. ALBANS HEAD—REGULATIONS REGARDING TRADING, FISHING, AND PLEASURE CRAFT.

1. AREA A.—Enclosed by a line from Beachy Head to Owers Light-vessel to Boulder Bank buoy, thence north-west (true) to the Portsmouth Defence area.

AREA B.—Enclosed by a line from Culver cliff to a point 3 miles east (true) of Culver cliff, thence within the 3-mile limit to a point 3 miles south (true) of Freshwater Gate, thence to Freshwater Gate.

AREA C.—Enclosed by a line joining Christchurch head to St. Albans head.

2. The term craft as used herein includes ships, barges, boats and vessels of all descriptions, and the orders apply to all fishing and pleasure craft.

3. No craft are to go out in specified areas between sunset and sunrise.

4. All craft from places within these areas are to be on shore or back in their harbour half an hour after sunset.

5. No craft are to put to sea during fog or thick weather, and any caught at sea by fog, etc., are to return to shore or harbour at once, if possible.

6. Craft unable to return to harbour owing to failing wind or fog, etc., are to anchor and show the regulation anchor lights at night. No bright lights permitted.

7. Fishing is permitted by all *bona fide* fishermen in sailing craft, provided they are in possession of a permit which can be obtained from their District Fishery Officers. When applying for these permits they are to state the port from which they intend to work and this will be entered on the permit.

8. All fishing craft mentioned in paragraph 7 above must carry either their permit number or their registered number painted on each bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height.

9. Fishing is absolutely prohibited for all steam fishing vessels.

10. Craft found after dark in the areas detailed in paragraph 1 above are liable to be fired upon.

11. No craft are to proceed to sea with any petrol, motor oil, heavy oil, etc., on board with the exception that:—

(i) Traders and all other craft may carry oil, petrol, motor spirit, etc., in bulk, barrels, or as stores for the equipment or navigation of the vessel, provided that the goods are properly pre-entered and that clearance is obtained from the Customs Official in accordance with the Customs War Powers Act, 1915, paragraphs 1 to 3.

(ii) Sailing vessels may not have on board a quantity of petrol, motor spirit, benzine, paraffin, petroleum, or similar substances, exceeding 2 gallons.

12. Owners of motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions, are to supply to the Coastguard Officer of the District lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and they are to obtain from him permits for them. Without such permits these craft are not to be used. The number of the permit is to be painted on each bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height.

13. Motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions are not to proceed outside of their ports, creeks or rivers, during the hours of official day, unless in possession of a permit which may be obtained from a Customs Official on personal application, or (in places where there is no Customs Official) from the Coastguard Officer of that district.

14. The areas within which pleasure craft with permits may move during daylight are as follows, and they are forbidden to move in any other areas:—

Newhaven: Within one mile of *occulting* light at entrance.

Brighton and Hove: Within one mile of *fixed* light on western pier.

New Shoreham: Within one mile of high *occulting* light.

Worthing: Within one mile of *fixed* light on pier.

Littlehampton: Within one mile of *fixed red* light at entrance.

Bognor: Within one mile of *green* fishing light.

Sandown bay: Inside the line joining Culver cliff and Dunnose head.

Ventnor: Within one mile of Ventnor pier.

Christchurch: Inside the entrance to Christchurch harbour.

Christchurch head to Sandbanks: Within 400 yards of low water-mark.

Poole harbour: Within the line joining North and South Havens.

Studland bay: From opposite Studland village to the Old Breakwater within 400 yards of low water-mark.

Swanage bay: To the west of the line joining Ballard and Peverill points.

15. No excursion traffic is allow except with the written permission of the Commander in Chief, to be obtained for the season in regard to standing excursions, and on each occasion for special excursions.

16. Nothing in these orders shall affect the standing orders relating to the Defence Areas at Newhaven, Portsmouth and Poole.

(2) NEWHAVEN—CLOSING OF THE PORT.

The Port of Newhaven is closed to all merchant vessels other than those employed on Government Service, and those which have previously obtained special permission to enter from the Divisional Naval Transport Officer, Newhaven.

(3) PORTLAND HARBOUR APPROACH—RESTRICTION OF TRAFFIC.

Caution.

(i) No vessel or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland Bill with St. Albans head, by day or night, unless proceeding into Weymouth anchorage.

(ii) No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland Bill with Hopes Nose between sunset and sunrise.

No vessels or boats of any description are to put to sea in this prohibited area during fog, and any caught at sea by fog are to return to shore or harbour at once.

Vessels or boats found in this area after dark are liable to be fired upon.

Note.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a republication of Nos. 667 and 979 of 1915.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 27th October, 1915.

No. 444.

The London Gazette, 29th October, 1915.

[29343.]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1016 of the year 1915.

SCOTLAND, EAST COAST AND ORKNEY ISLANDS.

PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 978 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following

Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

Pilotage is compulsory at the following ports for all vessels (including fishing vessels) which have a draught of over eight feet, and it is highly dangerous for any vessel to enter or leave such ports without a pilot. Fishing and other small vessels having a draught of over eight feet are to assemble at the Pilotage stations and will be conducted into and out of port in groups.

(1) FIRTH OF FORTH. All incoming merchant vessels are only permitted to enter the Firth of Forth when they have sufficient daylight to enable them to reach Inchkeith before the close of “official day,” which is notified in the Public Traffic Regulations for the Firth of Forth.

Vessels must pass between the Isle of May and Anstruther Wester, thence they must steer a course so as to pass two miles south of Elie ness, and thence direct for Kinghorn ness.

Vessels are warned that, after having entered the Firth of Forth, they must on no account pass to the southward of a line joining the north point of the Isle of May and Kinghorn ness, until the longitude of 3° West, when course may be shaped for the centre of North channel.

On approaching Inchkeith, the pilot vessel in the North channel is to be closed and a pilot embarked.

Merchant vessels approaching the Firth of Forth from the southward are permitted to keep close to the shore until Barns ness is reached, when course should be shaped for the Isle of May, so as to pass between the Isle of May and Anstruther Wester.

No merchant or fishing vessel is permitted to enter the Firth of Forth between the Isle of May and the south shore of the Forth.

Merchant vessels approaching the Firth of Forth during the hours of darkness are to maintain a steady course and speed, and are to so arrange their speed that they shall not reach the Isle of May before daylight and thus will avoid having to reduce speed or stop in the vicinity of the Isle of May, where they may render themselves liable to be fired upon by shore batteries or patrol vessels.

No merchant or fishing vessel is permitted to be at an anchorage, during the hours of "official night," between Inchkeith and a line drawn from Barns ness to North Carr rock (which line is to be considered the eastern limit of the Firth of Forth), unless directed to anchor by the orders of a patrol vessel.

The above orders apply to vessels proceeding to *any* port in the Firth of Forth, whether to the eastward of Inchkeith or not.

Outward bound vessels must steer to pass the longitude of 3° W. in latitude $56^{\circ} 06' 30''$ N., thence shape course to pass 2 miles south of Elie ness and between Anstruther Wester and the Isle of May.

(2) MORAY FIRTH. All vessels bound to Cromarty or Inverness must call for a pilot at Wick or Burghead.

Outgoing vessels are to discharge their pilots at one or the other of these places.

It is dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the south-westward of a line joining Findhorn and Tarbet ness without a pilot.

No vessels of any description other than H.M. Ships and Auxiliaries are to be under weigh between sunset and sunrise in the waters contained between a line drawn from Tarbet ness to Findhorn, and a line drawn from Fort George to Chanonry point.

(3) SCAPA FLOW. All entrances are dangerous and entry is absolutely prohibited by any of them except as provided in succeeding paragraphs.

Examination services have been established in the entrances to Hoxa and Hoy sounds; vessels wishing to enter must communicate with the Examination vessel and follow the instructions received from her very carefully.

No vessel is permitted to approach the entrance to Hoxa sound within a radius of 5 miles under any circumstances whatever, except when actually bound to Scapa Flow. Vessels bound to Kirkwall should proceed direct to that port.

The only vessels permitted to enter Hoy sound from the westward are those bound for Stromness; vessels cannot enter Scapa Flow from Stromness.

Vessels are not permitted to enter Hoxa or Hoy sounds by night.

Passage through Cantick sound is entirely prohibited.

Note.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a re-publication of No. 978 of 1915.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 27th October, 1915.

No. 445.

The London Gazette, 29th October, 1915.

[29343]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1017 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND, EAST COAST.

RIVER HUMBER—PILOTAGE REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 862 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations with regard to Pilotage of the River Humber, have

*p. 758.

been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and are now in force:—

1. All pilotage certificates granted to masters and mates for the whole or any part of the Humber Pilotage district are suspended and further all vessels (irrespective of draught, size, or nationality, but with the exception of those provided for in paragraph 2) bound to or from any place on the Humber must be conducted by licensed pilots over the whole or any part of the waters between Hull and the Outer Pilotage station of the Humber Pilotage district, which, until further notice, will be situated in the neighborhood of the Bull light-vessel.

2. In the case of lighter inter-dock traffic and of small British vessels engaged in local trade above Immingham, pilotage by licensed pilots is not compulsory.

3. During the hours of official night, and during fog with visibility of less than half a mile, no traffic is permitted to move on the Humber below Paull point; also when these conditions prevail no vessel should enter or remain within a radius of five miles from Spurn light-vessel.

4. A vessel should not approach the Humber unless there is sufficient time available to enable such vessel to obtain a pilot and to arrive at her destination, or at a position in which she is permitted to anchor, before the commencement of official night.

5. No vessel should anchor whilst awaiting a pilot.

6. Vessels when leaving the Humber must proceed direct to sea. Should it be necessary to wait for the weather to moderate or clear, they must remain inside the river at an authorized anchorage.

The pilot lobbies will be notified when the existence of fog outside the river is known.

7. A pilot should not board a vessel unless there is sufficient time available to enable such vessel to arrive at her destination, or at a position in which she is permitted to anchor, before the commencement of official night. The latest time at which the Pilot cutter stationed at the Bull light-vessel should board inward-bound vessels is one hour before the commencement of official night.

Vessels bound outward should not pass Hawkins point later than 45 minutes before the commencement of official night.

8. All vessels proceeding into or out of the Humber must be navigated by way of Hawke and Sunk roads passing to the northward of the Bull light-vessel, except those outward-bound from Grimsby, which may cross the Middle shoal leaving the Middle light-vessel on the starboard hand, but they must pass at once into the channel north of the Middle after rounding the light-vessel.

NOTE.—The five-fathom channel through the Sunk and Hawke roads is very narrow at the western entrance and also at a point north of the Middle light-vessel; deep-draught vessels steaming against the tide when approaching the buoys marking these portions of the channel should endeavour to avoid passing others between them by easing engines to allow ships with the tide under them to get through first. Smaller vessels outward-bound should pass close to the southward of the buoys marking the south side, and those inward-bound close to the northward of the buoys marking the north side, of the narrow portions of the channel, provided always that their draught of water and the state of the tide will admit.

8a. Sailing vessels of 50 tons register and upwards when entering or leaving the Humber must be towed through Hawke road. Should tugs not be available, inward-bound vessels may anchor north-westward of the No. 2 Lower Middle light-float at a distance of not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from it, but they must not bring the before-mentioned light-float to bear to the southward of 128° (S. 36° E. Mag.)

9. Small craft to and from Grimsby up river are allowed to navigate southward of the Burcom, provided they pass into and out of the main channel to the eastward of No. 6 Upper Burcom B.W.V.S. buoy. They are exempted from communicating with the Examination steamer, but all other vessels leaving Grimsby and passing up the river outside the Burcom must do so.

10. No merchant vessel, except as provided for in paragraphs 8a and 16, shall anchor to the northward of the line of the Killingholme leading lights or to the eastward of a line drawn from the Middle light-vessel through No. 4 light-float and prolonged to the Lincolnshire shore, or within $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables of any of the Admiralty mooring buoys. Anchorage is prohibited for all vessels between two imaginary lines:—

- (1) Joining Stone creek Coast Guard flagstaff and the eastern extremity of the eastern jetty at Immingham.

- (2) Joining the riverward beacon of the two centre measured mile beacons on Sunk island and the northernmost of two clumps shown southward of Stallingborough on Admiralty Chart No. 109. The latter line passes through the position of No. 6 Upper Burcom buoy.

Merchant vessels are not to anchor without special permission between the before-mentioned prohibited anchorage area and the line of transit of the eastern measured mile beacons on Sunk island produced to the Lincolnshire shore.

11. No vessel must approach within a quarter of a mile of the boom defence or within three cables of any of H.M. Ships at anchor in the Humber provided the depth of water and circumstances of navigation will admit of keeping this distance.

12. Vessels at anchor in or above Hull Road and in the part of the river that lies between Immingham and Cleethorpes are to exhibit the ordinary riding lights, but reduced so as not to be visible at a distance greater than half a mile. They are to show no other lights of any description. Vessels anchored in any other part of the river or secured in any docks or alongside any wharf or pier are to show no lights of any description. Dredgers may be permitted to work at Hull at night provided all their lights are extinguished within half an hour of issue of the general order "Out Lights."

13. No tug is permitted to tow more than three craft at one time through a gateway of the boom defence. Owners of tugs may apply to the Humber Conservancy Board for pilot licences for the masters of their vessels which will enable them to pilot their own vessels and river craft comprising their tow (in certain parts of the river). The number of craft towed will be restricted according to the power of the tug.

14. Humber Rule No. 18 is to be strictly enforced. No sound signals other than navigation signals authorized by the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea, and by Humber Rules Nos. 14 to 16 (inclusive) at all times of the day or night, and No. 17 during the day only, are on any account to be used by vessels in any part of the Humber, the Old Harbour at Hull, or within any of the docks at Hull, Immingham or Grimsby.

15. Owners of small vessels plying in the vicinity of the Humber are instructed not to paint their craft light grey, and are hereby directed to have any vessels so coloured re-painted.

They are warned that small vessels painted grey run a risk of being fired upon in mistake for submarines. Vessels painted black run the least risk.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING SMALL CRAFT IN THE VICINTY OF
CLEETHORPES.

16. Pleasure boats may ply for hire at Cleethorpes only between the eastern and western sewer outfall beacons, and must keep within a distance of one mile from the shore. Small vessels may anchor off Cleethorpes southward of the prohibited anchorage area shown on Admiralty chart No. 109 and shorewards of the 2 fathom contour line. No vessel is allowed to shrimp or trawl between Grimsby docks entrance and a line drawn across the river three miles below it. Notwithstanding anything in these orders rowing boats may pass along the shore at Cleethorpes, but they must keep within 400 yards of the high water-mark of spring tides.

EXCURSIONS BY WATER.

17. Excursions by water are limited to the River Humber above Hull, and Rivers Ouse and Trent. Excursion steamers will not be allowed to ply without a permit from the Admiralty Port Officer, Dock Offices, Immingham, and in no case are they to pass to the eastward of an imaginary line joining Victoria Dock entrance, Hull, and the East beacon on Skitter ness.

Note.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a republication of No. 862 of 1915.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 27th October, 1915.

No. 446.

The London Gazette, 29th October, 1915.

[29343]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1021 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND, SOUTHEAST COAST.

NORTH FORELAND TO BEACHY HEAD—REGULATIONS RESPECTING YACHTS AND PLEASURE BOATS.

Former Notice.—No. 652 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

I.—NORTH FORELAND TO SOUTH FORELAND.

1. All Yachts and Pleasure Boats are to keep within a distance of half a mile from the shore, except when in the waters between Ramsgate and Deal, when they are to keep inside a line joining North Foreland and Old Stairs bay.

*p. 677.

2. Yachts and Boats plying for hire must be duly licensed, and are not to leave the shore without a competent boatman in charge. In places where licenses are not granted by the Local Authorities a permit must be obtained from the Senior Naval Officer, Ramsgate (see paragraph 3).

3. Private Yachts and Boats are not allowed to cruise in these waters without a permit from the Senior Naval Officer, Ramsgate. (When applying for a permit state name and address of owner, and name and description of craft.)

4. No Yachts or Pleasure Boats are to cruise at night,—*i.e.*, between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

5. Yachts and Pleasure Boats are strictly forbidden to go alongside or communicate with any vessel in the Downs.

6. Yachts and Pleasure Boats embarking or disembarking passengers at Ramsgate harbour are to use the steps at inner end of West pier, and are to keep to the Westward of a line joining outer extremity of East pier and West gate of basin.

When H.M. Vessels are entering or leaving harbour, Yachts and Pleasure Boats are to keep clear of the entrance.

II.—SOUTH FORELAND TO BEACHY HEAD.

1. All Yachts and Pleasure Boats plying for hire between Beachy Head and St. Margaret's bay are only allowed to do so by day. They must be supplied with a permit signed by the Chief of the Local Police, and they are to keep within a distance of one mile from the shore. They are to be at their moorings at night—*i.e.*, between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

2. Yachts and Pleasure Boats are not allowed to leave shore without a competent boatman in charge and are forbidden to go alongside or communicate with any vessel lying off shore.

3. Dover Harbour being a fortified area is subject to special regulations.

4. Yachts and Pleasure Boats are forbidden to enter or leave Folkestone harbour. Boats plying for hire from Folkestone beach may do so subject to paragraphs 1 and 2, but must keep west of the entrance of Folkestone harbour.

NOTE.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a republication of No. 652 of 1915.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failing to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,

London, 28th October, 1915.

No. 447.

The London Gazette, 29th October, 1915.

[29343]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1022 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND, EAST COAST.

YARMOUTH ROADS—RESTRICTION OF NAVIGATION.

Former Notice.—No. 45 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

Position.—Yarmouth roads, lat. 52° 36' N., long. 1° 45' E.

Caution.—Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulation has been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and is now in force:—

*p. 229

All vessels, other than open boats, are forbidden to be under way in Great Yarmouth Roads between one hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, until further notice.

Note.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a republication of No. 45 of 1915.

CAUTION.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 28th October, 1915.

No. 448.

The London Gazette, 29th October, 1915.

[29343]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1023 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND, EAST COAST.

RIVER TYNE BOOM DEFENCE—ENTRANCE SIGNALS AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 691 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty

*p. 700.

in regard to the Boom Defence of the River Tyne, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and will remain in force until further Notice:—

The following signals will be displayed to indicate that the Boom is *open to traffic*:—

By Day.....2 Black Balls, vertical.

By Night.....2 *White* Lights, vertical.

The above signals will be hoisted on board H.M.S. *Satellite* and at the following Distant Signal Stations:—

- (a) For Incoming Traffic.—At the Lighthouse on the end of the North Arm of the Breakwater.
- (b) For Outgoing Traffic.—At Ballast Hill. Shipping at Dunstan and Tyne docks should ascertain by telephone from H.M.S. *Satellite* whether they can proceed down river. A telephone for this purpose is kept at the Staith Master's office, Dunstan, and at the Dock Master's office, Tyne docks.

The absence of these signals will denote that the Boom is *closed to traffic*.

Vessels entering or leaving the Tyne, after passing the Pier Heads when bound inwards, and after passing Hay Hole point when bound outwards, are to so regulate their speed that until the line of the Boom is passed they shall not come within a distance of 200 yards from their stem to the stern of the next vessel ahead proceeding in the same direction. Whilst navigating between Hay Hole point and the Pier Heads, no vessel should attempt to over-haul and pass ahead of another vessel proceeding in the same direction.

When crossing the line of the Boom, all vessels are to preserve a mid-channel course as far as is consistent with safe navigation. Vessels of 25 feet draught and above are to stop their engines when crossing the line of the Boom at or about the time of low water.

Incoming and outgoing vessels must not cross the line of the Boom at the same time. Vessels proceeding against the tidal stream must so regulate their speed that any vessels proceeding with the tide shall first pass the obstruction.

With the above exceptions, the Rules and Regulations for the navigation of the Tyne are to be adhered to.

Note.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a republication of No. 691 of 1915.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 28th October, 1915.

No. 449.

The London Gazette, 29th October, 1915.

[29343]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1024 of the year 1915.

SCOTLAND, WEST COAST—HEBRIDES, LEWIS.

STORNOWAY HARBOUR—CLOSED BY NIGHT.

Former Notice.—No. 890 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

Stornoway harbour is closed from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

All vessels, with the exception of local boats, arriving during the night, should anchor outside until one hour before sunrise, reporting to the Guard vessel off the port before attempting to enter the harbour.

NOTE.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a re-publication of No. 890 of 1915.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 28th October, 1915.

No. 450.

The London Gazette, 29th October, 1915.

[29343]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1025 of the year 1915.

IRELAND, SOUTH COAST.

Former Notices.—Nos. 475* and 543 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

(1) PORT OF QUEENSTOWN—REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO
TRAFFIC.

Obstructions have been placed in Queenstown harbour, and Mariners are hereby warned that under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioner of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

1. Two Trawlers are moored midway between Corkbeg and the easternmost point of Spike island. Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels without exception between the Examination anchorage and the outer Man-of-War anchorage and vice versa. All vessels shall pass between these Trawlers steering a course directly up and down the harbour. No vessels shall pass each other when approaching or passing between the Trawlers. Outward-bound vessels will in all instances give way to those inward-bound, the speed of vessels when approaching or passing between the Trawlers shall not exceed 10 knots.

2. The passage between Spike island and Ringaskiddy point is closed, and no vessel shall approach the area bounded on the south by a line drawn between Golden rock and the southernmost point of Spike island.

3. No vessels shall use the channels between Haulbowline and Spike island east of Rocky island or west of the Military pier on Spike island.

4. Vessels infringing these orders expose themselves to grave danger and are liable to be fired upon.

*p. 412.

(2) BANTRY, KENMARE AND DUNMANUS BAYS—REGULATIONS
RESPECTING YACHTS AND PLEASURE CRAFT.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

1. Yachts and other pleasure craft are not allowed to cross the line in Bantry bay drawn from Sheep head to Dursey head, nor to cross the line in Kenmare bay from Cod head to Bolus head, nor to cross the line in Dunmanus bay from Sheep head to Three Castle head.

2. No Regatta shall be held without permission in writing from the Senior Naval Officer, Castletownbere. This applies to the coast from Mizzenhead to Sybil point.

3. No excursion steamer shall run without permission in writing from the Senior Naval Officer, Castletownbere. This applies to the coast from Mizzen head to Sybil point.

4. The directions as to no craft being under way in the defended port of Berehaven during official night are to be strictly adhered to.

NOTE.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a republication of Nos. 475 and 543 of 1915.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failing to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 28th October, 1915.

No. 451.

The London Gazette, 2nd November, 1915.
[29348]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1026 of the year 1915.

SCOTLAND, WEST COAST.

FIRTH OF CLYDE—TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 651 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

Position.—Dunoon bank, lat. $55^{\circ} 56\frac{3}{4}'$ N., long. $4^{\circ} 54\frac{1}{4}'$

W.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and are now in force:—

Vessels entering or leaving the Clyde must pass between two Trawlers, situated as undermentioned, which mark the gateway in the obstruction that now exists between Cloch point and Dunoon.

(a) Eastern Trawler:

Position.—On east side of Dunoon bank at a distance of 8 cables and 66 yards, 281° N. 61° W. Mag.), from Cloch Lighthouse.

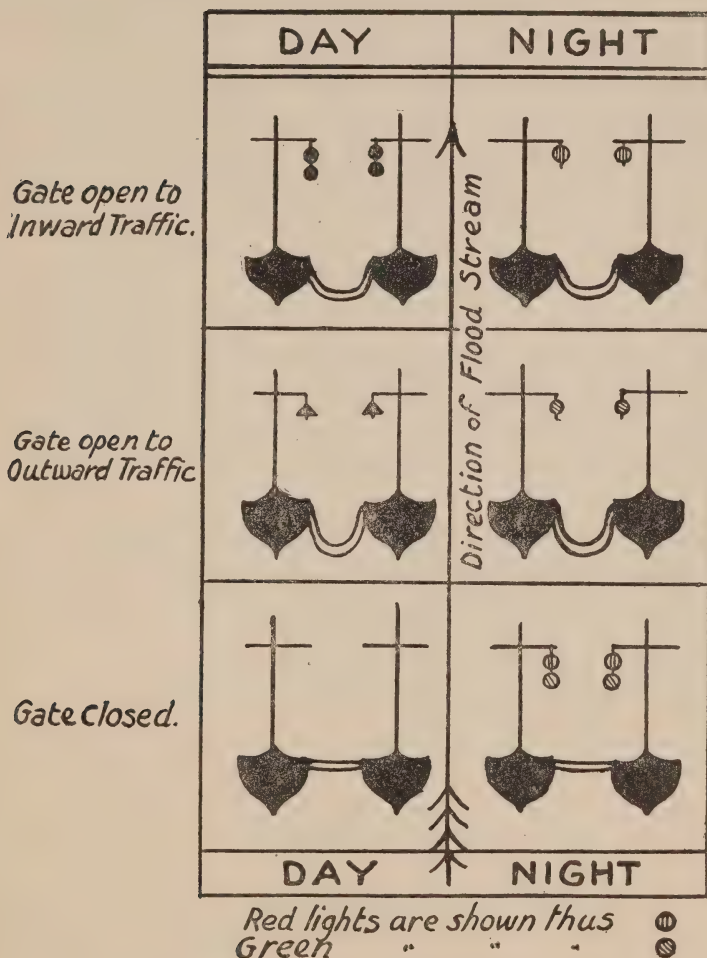
*p. 674.

Description.—The hull of this vessel is painted red.

Fog-signal.—The vessel will sound on her steam whistle four blasts every two minutes thus (— — — —), alternately with the fog-signal sounded by the western Trawler.

CLYDE.

*Signals displayed by
Gate Ships*



(b) Western Trawler:

Position.—On west side of Dunoon bank, at a distance of one cable, 272° (N. 70° W. Mag.), from the eastern Trawler.

Description.—The hull of this vessel is painted green.

Fog-signal.—The vessel will sound on her steam whistle three long blasts every two minutes, alternately with the fog signal sounded by the eastern Trawler.

The above-mentioned gate Trawlers will display signals, as shown on the accompanying diagram, to indicate whether the gate is open to inward or outward bound traffic or whether the gate is closed.

A trawler with hull painted black is moored a short distance to the northward of the gate Trawlers, and on the western side of the passage.

No vessels are to approach to within a distance of half a mile of the gateway until the special signals are hoisted indicating that the passage is open for them; neither are inward-bound vessels to approach within this distance when the signals are displayed for outward-bound vessels, and vice versa.

Speed must not exceed 10 knots, and vessels are cautioned to keep a mid-channel course when passing through the gate-way.

Outward-bound vessels are to approach the gateway on a 196° (S. 34° W. Mag.) course, leaving the black and white chequered Lightbuoy with *occulting red* light, situated three quarters of a mile 27° (N. 45° E. Mag.) from the gateway, on their port hand.

Similarly, inward-bound vessels must steer to the eastward for the Examination anchorage and Kempoch point, as soon as they have passed clear of the gateway.

Variation.— 18° W.

NOTE.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a republication of No. 651 of 1915.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Charts temporarily affected.—No. 2131, Arran island to Gare Loch.

No. 2159, Firth of Clyde and Loch Fyne.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 29th October, 1915.

No. 452.

Extra Canada Gazette, 2nd November, 1915.

Order in Council respecting the exportation of certain commodities.

P.C. 2551.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 30th day of October, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of sections 242 and 291 of The Customs Act, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the

exportation of the following goods be prohibited from Canada to foreign destinations in Europe other than France, Russia, (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, viz.:—

All manufactures and products of cotton except cotton waste which remains prohibited to all foreign destinations and cotton lace;

Furs dressed or undressed and manufactures thereof.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerkof the Privy Council.

No. 453.

Order in Council providing that publications infringing on the
Order in Council establishing the press censorship
may be excluded from the mails.

P. .C 2519.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of Section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following Orders and Regulations respecting the prohibition in Canada of newspapers, pamphlets, tracts, letters, writings or periodicals, calculated to be or that might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy or containing articles, correspondence, news or information bearing directly or indirectly on the present war and of the nature or containing material of the nature

prohibited by Order in Council of the 10th day of June, 1915,¹ or of any other Order in Council, now passed or hereafter passed:—

1. The word “Minister” wherever used herein shall mean the Postmaster General or Acting Postmaster General of Canada.

2. The Minister or anyone authorized by him, may in respect of any newspaper, tract, writing, letter or periodical passing through or dealt with in any way in the mails of Canada, ascertain the contents of same, for the purpose of enabling the said Minister to effectually carry out and enforce the provisions of the Order in Council of the 6th day of November, 1914.² Moreover, provided the Secretary of State upon the authority of the Attorney General of Canada, certifies under his hand to the Minister that an article or articles, letter, communication, report, or news, contravening the Order in Council of the 10th day of June, 1915, has appeared in any newspaper or publication or is in the habit of appearing in such newspaper or publication, upon receipt of such Certificate the Minister shall proceed against such newspaper or publication under the provisions of Clauses 1 and 2 of the said Order in Council of the 6th day of November, 1914, and thereafter such newspaper or publication and all persons concerned in the publication of the same shall be subject to the provisions of and liable to the penalties provided by such Order in Council, until such time as the said Certificate to the Minister is revoked by the Secretary of State on the authority of the Attorney General of Canada.

3. The Minister may appoint a Chief Mail Censor for Canada, who shall have charge under the said Minister of the carrying out of the provisions of this Order in Council and of the Order in Council of the 6th day of November, 1914.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

¹p. 443. ²p. 156.

No. 454.**Order in Council providing for further Mobilization of the Overseas Forces.**

P. C. 2559.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th October, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, by the Minister of Militia and Defence, dated 28th October, 1915, representing that by an Order in Council (P. C. 2067) dated 6th August, 1914,¹ Your Royal Highness, in view of the state of war existing between the United Kingdom and the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire, on the one side, and Germany, on the other side, creating a menace to the well being and integrity of the Empire, declared it to be desirable to mobilize Militia Units of such effective strength, as might from time to time be determined by Your Royal Highness in Council, such units to be composed of Officers and men who are willing to volunteer for Overseas Service under the British Crown.

The Minister further represents that by Orders in Council dated respectively 7th November, 1914,² (P. C. 2831) and 8th July, 1915, (P. C. 1593)³ he was authorized to raise, equip and send Overseas for the purpose aforesaid, Officers and men not exceeding One Hundred and Fifty Thousand, including those who have already been raised and equipped under authority of the said Orders in Council, and including also those who have been, or may hereafter, be raised for garrison and guard duties in Canada.

The Minister further submits that in view of the recent appeal issued by His Majesty, copy of which is appended, and having regard to the necessities of the war, it is desirable to increase the Canadian Forces for service Overseas.

¹p. 535. ²p. 577. ³p. 631.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to raise, equip and send overseas for the purposes aforesaid, officers and men not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand, including those who have already been raised and equipped under authority of the said Orders in Council, and including also those who have been, or may hereafter, be raised for garrisons and guard duties in Canada.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 455.

The London Gazette, 5th November, 1915.

[29353]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1037 of the year 1915.

SCOTLAND NORTHEAST COAST, PENTLAND AND
MORAY FIRTHS.

REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO TRAFFIC.

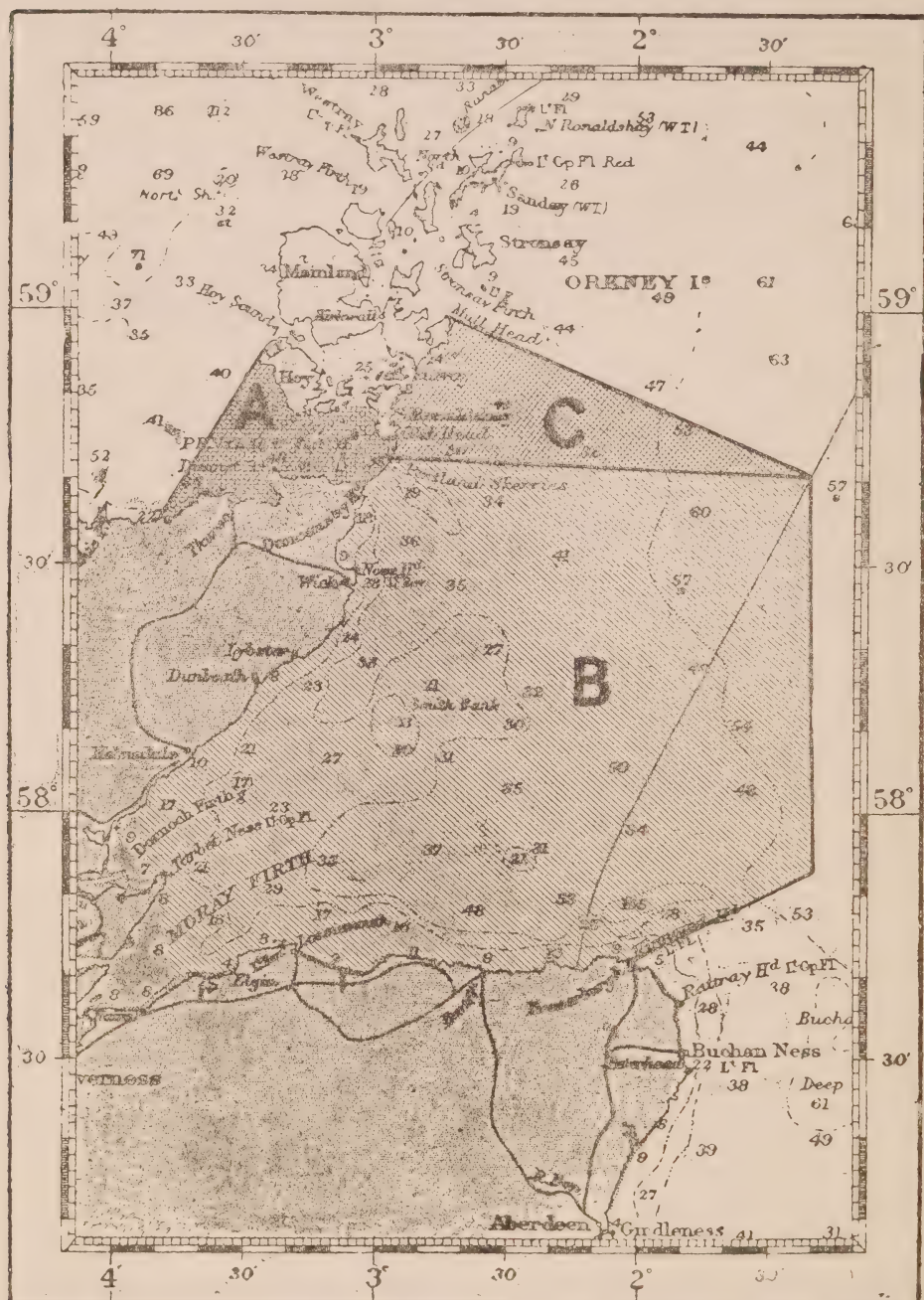
Former Notice.—No. 888 of 1915.*

The following regulations have been brought into force with a view to safeguarding the interests of shipping in the Pentland and Moray Firths:—

1. For the purposes of this Notice the area between the Western entrance to the Pentland Firth and the Eastern approaches to the Pentland and Moray Firths, has been divided into three areas, A, B and C as indicated on the accompanying portion of Chart No. 2.

*p. 767.

2. No vessel, either British, Allied or Neutral, is to be under way in the areas A and B from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise.



3. No Westbound vessel is to be under way in the area C from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise.

4. Vessels proceeding to ports in the Moray Firth, in addition to complying with clauses 2 and 3, should endeavour to enter the Firth so as to arrive at their destinations not later than half an hour after sunset. Should their destinations not be arrived at by that time they are to anchor within 3 miles of the shore, weather permitting, and remain at anchor until half an hour before sunrise, when they may proceed to their destinations.

5. Any vessel contravening the foregoing regulations will run the gravest risk of being sunk.

Caution.

Neutral or Allied vessels are particularly warned that the passage through the Pentland Firth presents very grave risks to a Westbound vessel and are strongly advised not to take it.

NOTE.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a republication of No. 888 of 1915.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 1st November, 1915.

No. 456.

The London Gazette, 5th November, 1915.

[29353]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1039 of the year 1915.

IRISH CHANNEL—NORTH CHANNEL.

RESTRICTION OF NAVIGATION.

Former Notice.—No. 137 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regu-

lations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and are now in force:—

The navigation and use of the undermentioned area is entirely forbidden to all ships and vessels of every size and nationality:—

Bounded on the northwest by a line joining (a) and (b):

(a) Latitude $55^{\circ} 22\frac{1}{2}'$ N., Longitude $6^{\circ} 17'$ W.

(b) “ $55^{\circ} 31'$ N., “ $6^{\circ} 02'$ W.

Bounded on the southeast by a line joining (c) and (d):

(c) Latitude $55^{\circ} 10\frac{1}{2}'$ N., Longitude $5^{\circ} 24\frac{1}{2}'$ W.

(d) “ $55^{\circ} 02'$ N., “ $5^{\circ} 40\frac{1}{2}'$ W.

Bounded on the southwest by a line joining (a) and (d).

Bounded on the northeast by a line joining (b) and (c).

All traffic wishing to proceed through the North Channel must pass to the southward of Rathlin Island between sunrise and sunset; no ship or vessel is to be within 4 miles of Rathlin Island between sunset and sunrise.

Note.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a re-publication of No. 137 of 1915.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 1st November, 1915.

No. 457.

The London Gazette, 5th November, 1915.

[29353]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1041 of the year 1915.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, NORTH SEA, AND RIVERS
THAMES AND MEDWAY.

PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 909 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or *vice versa*, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, Gravesend to Great Yarmouth, or *vice versa*, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or *vice versa*, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

*p. 775.

II. Trinity House Pilot Stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

(a) THE DOWNS, where ships proceeding north can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth, and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover harbours. The pilot steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles southeast of Deal pier.

(b) GREAT YARMOUTH, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the Corton Light-vessel and the South Scroby buoy.

(c) THE SUNK LIGHT-VESSEL, where ships crossing the North Sea between the parallels of $51^{\circ}40'$ and $51^{\circ}54'$ North Latitude, but *no others*, can obtain pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

(d) Pilots can also be obtained at LONDON and HARWICH for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches.)

NOTE.—The pilots referred to in this Notice are the pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

III. RIVERS THAMES AND MEDWAY.—All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light-buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels between Chapman Lighthouse on the west, and the Sunk Head Light-buoy or a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingle buoys, on the east, between the hours of 7 p.m. and 4.30 a.m.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 7 p.m. and 4.30 a.m.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

2. Coasting vessels are not to be under way nor exhibit any lights in the East Swin or Wallet between sunset and sunrise.

3. Cruising of yachts and pleasure craft is prohibited in the estuaries of the Thames, Medway, Colne, Blackwater, Crouch and Roach, and adjacent rivers and creeks.

Fishing vessels are governed by the terms of the Notices issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

NOTE.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a republication of No. 909 of 1915, with amendments to Section III.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 1st November, 1915.

No. 458.

Order in Council providing for leave of absence of Civil Servants enlisting for Overseas Service.

P. C. 2553.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 1st November, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration the attached report of the Sub-Committee of the

Privy Council to whom was referred the matter therein mentioned.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Laird Borden, the Prime Minister, advise that the following practice be followed with respect to persons employed in the Civil Service who may desire to enlist in His Majesty's Forces for service overseas:—

1. The Head of any Department should give leave of absence with salary only to persons whose positions need not be filled during their absence and whose absence during the period of the war will not prejudice the public service. In granting leave of absence in any such cases the Minister should follow the principle of deducting from the pay of any person so enlisting the amount of his military pay during the period covered by such leave of absence.

2. In all other cases the Minister should make a recommendation to Council in order that necessary authority may be obtained for granting leave of absence on such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may determine.

3. Leave of absence with either full or partial pay shall not be granted to any person employed in the Civil Service unless he was so employed at the outbreak of the war.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

To the Governor General in Council.

Your Committee to whom was referred the question of leave of absence to Civil Servants who desire to enlist, having considered the subject, beg leave to report as follows:—

1. We consider that the Minister of a Department should not allow those Civil Servants to enlist on existing terms as to pay, whose positions it will be necessary to fill during their absence.

2. Those cases where in order to keep abreast of the work of the Department interested it will be necessary to provide substitutes should be referred to the Governor in Council, for action.

3. Only those who were Civil Servants at the outbreak of the war should be granted leave of absence with pay.

The Committee consider that in determining who should be granted leave of absence for overseas service the Ministers should be guided by a man's previous military training and the special qualifications for which his services are required.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. ROCHE,
CHAS. J. DOHERTY,
TH. CHASE-CASGRAIN.

Ottawa, Oct. 22, 1915.

No. 459.

Order in Council revoking the Order in Council of 28th January, 1915, and appointing the Secretary of State in lieu of the Minister of Justice to administer the Order in Council of 24th September, 1914.

P. C. 2073.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 1st November, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum from the Secretary of State, dated 1st September, 1915, referring to an Order in Council, dated 24th September 1914¹, passed under and by virtue of the provisions of Section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, making orders and regulations respecting the transmission and reception of telegraph and telephone messages; also to an Order in Council, dated the 28th January, 1915², providing that the Minister of Justice be appointed and designated as the Minister referred to in the aforesaid Order in Council of the 24th September, 1914, to exercise the powers conferred by the said Order, and authorizing the Deputy Minister of Justice to exercise the powers of the

¹p. 563. ²p. 594.

Minister under the said Order in the absence of the Minister; and also to an Order in Council, dated the 10th June, 1915,¹ authorizing the Secretary of State of Canada to appoint a person to be censor of writings, copy of matter printed or the publications issued at any printing house.

The Minister reports that in the administration of the aforesaid Order authorizing the appointment of a censor it has been found necessary to issue instructions to telephone and telegraph companies at unforeseen times and in a manner requiring urgency. It would consequently appear to be advisable, that instead of being placed under separate administration these services should be under the one head.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the aforesaid Order in Council of the 28th January, 1915, be revoked and that with reference to the Order in Council of the 24th September, 1914, conferring powers upon a Minister with respect to telegraphs and telephones in connection with the war, the Secretary of State of Canada be appointed and designated as the Minister to exercise the powers conferred by the said Order, and that the Under-Secretary of State be appointed to exercise the powers of the said order in the absence of the Minister.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 460.

Supplement to The London Gazette, 2nd November, 1915—3rd
[29349] *November, 1915.*

**Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the Exportation of
Certain Commodities and amending the
Proclamation of 28th July, 1915.**

**AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE 3RD
DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1915.**

**BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.**

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,² that any Proclamation or

¹p. 443. ²App. p. 182.

Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915,² and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND, WHEREAS, by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:—

AND, WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:

Cinchona bark, quinine and its salts;

Metal cylinders such as are used for containing compressed oxygen or hydrogen.

(2) That the exportation of "Aluminium, manufactures of aluminium, and alloys of aluminium," which is already prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be prohibited to all destinations.

(3) That the heading "Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil)," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British

¹App. p. 191. ²p. 653.

Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Creosote and creosote oils (including blast furnace oil) except wood tar oil (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.)"

(4) That the heading "Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth, with pattern," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Cloth of all kinds manufactured of wool or hair (except khaki woollen cloth, the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations.)"

(5) That the heading "Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Fish of all kinds, whether cured, salted or fresh."

(6) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Arrowroot.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 461.

Order in Council respecting the Oaths of men on enlistment in the Overseas Forces.

P. C. 2358.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
THURSDAY THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the instructions from His Majesty's Government in respect to the enlistment of men for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force directed that such men shall be attested by a Magistrate;

AND WHEREAS, by Section 94 of the Army Act, it is enacted that, for the purposes of the attestation of soldiers in pursuance of that part of the Act which relates to the enlistment of soldiers, any person duly authorized in that behalf by the Governor of a colony shall, in that colony, have the authority of a Justice of the Peace and be deemed to be included in the expression "Justice of the Peace" wherever used in that part of the Act which relates to the attestation of soldiers;

AND WHEREAS, owing to the inconvenience and the expense of having enlistments for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force attested by Provincial Justices of the Peace, it is desirable that certain military officers shall be authorized to attest soldiers for that force;

THEREFORE His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, in pursuance of the power conferred as aforesaid, is pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize that soldiers enlisted in pursuance of that part of the Army Act which relates to enlistment may be attested by any officer appointed to command a battalion or other similar unit of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force, provided he, at the time, hold a rank not lower than that of field officer in the Canadian Militia.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 462.

Order in Council amending the Order in Council of 12th September, 1914, prohibiting disclosure of movement of forces or Military Operations.

P. C. 3310.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
THURSDAY THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to order as follows:—

Paragraph 4 of the Regulations, made and established by Order in Council of the 12th September, 1914, (P. C. 2358),* is hereby cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

“4.—No person shall, with the intent of eliciting information for the purpose of communicating it to the enemy, or for any purpose calculated to assist the enemy, give or sell intoxicating liquor to a member of any of His Majesty's Forces, or to a member of the Militia of Canada; and when any of His Majesty's Forces, or of the Militia of Canada, are employed in guarding or defending any railway dock, harbour, canal, wireless or cable station, or any fort, armoury, building, structure, plant, or work, or any stores, armament, munitions or goods, on or in connection with which a guard or sentry is placed, no person shall at any time give or sell any intoxicating liquor to a member of such Forces, or of the Militia, with intent to make him drunk; nor shall any person, either with or without such last mentioned intent, give or sell intoxicating liquor to any such member when he is on guard, sentry or other military duty.”

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*p. 93.

No. 463.

Order in Council respecting the transportation of Explosives.

P. C. 2397.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 4th day of November, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Order in Council of the 12th of August, 1915,* a regulation was made and established respecting the carriage of explosives for the Dominion Government on railways in Canada;

AND WHEREAS such regulation is subject to the general rules of Order No. 100 of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada in regard to the transportation of explosives;

AND WHEREAS it has since been made to appear that said Order No. 100 applies to the transportation of explosives in freight services only and that the regulations contained in it are not applicable to the transportation of explosives in express service;

THEREFORE His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to rescind the said Order in Council of the 12th August, 1915, and is further pleased, under the authority contained in Section 6 of the War Measures Act to make the following regulation in respect of carriage of explosives in express service, as supplementary to the rules laid down in said Order No. 100, which applies to freight service only:—

“All railways in Canada are authorized and required upon the requisition of the Minister or the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, to transport and carry samples of explosives for the Government of Canada upon their express trains, between any points in Canada, subject to the following regulations:—

1. *Packing.* Samples of explosives must be placed in well-secured metal cans or glass bottles, or in strong water-proof paper or cardboard packages containing not more than one-half

*p. 699.

pound each, and the interior packages must be placed in dry sawdust or similar cushioning material in a strong and tight wooden box, with ends not less than one inch thick, and top, bottom, and sides not less than one-half inch thick when a nailed box is used, or with ends, top, bottom and sides not less than one-half inch thick when of lock cornered construction.

2. *Weight.* Not more than twenty of such one-half pound samples of explosives may be placed in one outside box and not more than one of such outside boxes may be transported on the same train at the same time; except in the case of cordite of which one twenty pound sample, properly packed, in one parcel, may be so transported whenever required by the Minister of Militia and Defence.

3. *Labels.* Each outside box shall have affixed thereto a proper label containing the following words:—

“Explosives—Sample for testing.”

“Handle carefully—Keep fire away.”

“This is to certify that the articles contained in this package are properly described by name and are packed and marked and in proper condition for transportation according to the regulations prescribed by the Governor General in Council.”

.....
Shipper.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 464.

Order in Council respecting the pay of artificers in the Overseas Forces.

P. C. 2581.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 4th November, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 1st November, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating, with reference to Order in Council

No. 2264¹ of 3rd September, 1914, fixing rates of pay for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, that when these rates were under consideration in the Department of Militia and Defence, it was represented that working pay for cooks, tailors, bakers, butchers, motor car drivers, mechanics, smiths, farriers, wheelers and such like at rates varying from 50c. to \$1.00 a day in addition to the ordinary rate was necessary in order to induce men of these trades to enlist, and accordingly, this extra pay was recommended and approved.

In the light of further experience, however, it is now considered advisable to cancel this working pay as those who are drawing it have as a rule easier and less dangerous tasks to perform than the men in the trenches who do not receive it. Furthermore, no difficulty is now anticipated in recruiting men of these trades.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that beginning with 1st January, 1916, that part of the Order in Council of 3rd September, 1914, authorizing working pay be cancelled and those in receipt of same who are unwilling to continue on the ordinary rates be allowed to take their discharge as soon as their places can be filled.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 465.

The London Gazette, 9th November, 1915.

[29360]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1059 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND, SOUTH COAST.

Former Notice.—No. 1015 of 1915;[†] hereby cancelled.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations

*p. 552. †p. 847.

have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

(1) BEACHY HEAD TO ST. ALBANS HEAD—REGULATIONS
REGARDING TRADING, FISHING AND PLEASURE
CRAFT.

1. Area A.—Enclosed by a line from Beachy head to Owers Light-vessel to Boulder Bank buoy, thence 315° (N. 30° W. Mag.) to the Portsmouth Defence Area.

Area B.—Enclosed by a line from Culvercliff to a point 3 miles, 90° (S. 75° E. Mag.), of Culver cliff, thence within the 3-mile limit to a point 3 miles, 180° (S. 15° W. Mag.), of Freshwater Gate, thence to Freshwater Gate.

Area C.—Enclosed by a line joining Christchurch head to St. Albans head.

Variation.— 15° W.

2. The term craft as used herein includes ships, barges, boats and vessels of all descriptions, and the orders apply to all fishing and pleasure craft.

3. No craft are to go out in specified areas between sunset and sunrise.

4. All craft from places within these areas are to be on shore or back in their harbour half an hour after sunset.

5. No craft are to put to sea during fog or thick weather, and any caught at sea by fog, etc., are to return to shore or harbour at once, if possible.

6. Craft unable to return to harbour owing to failing wind or fog, etc., are to anchor and show the regulation anchor lights at night. No bright lights are permitted.

7. Fishing is permitted by all bona fide fishermen in sailing craft, provided they are in possession of a permit which can be obtained from their District Fishery officers. When applying for these permits, they are to state the port from which they intend to work, and this will be entered on the permit.

8. All fishing craft mentioned in paragraph 7 above, must carry either their permit number or their registered number painted on each bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height.

9. Fishing is absolutely prohibited for all steam fishing vessels.

10. Craft found after dark in the areas detailed in paragraph 1 above are liable to be fired upon.

11. No craft are to proceed to sea with any petrol, motor oil, heavy oil, etc., on board with the exception that—

- (i) Traders and all other craft may carry oil, petrol, motor spirit, etc., in bulk, barrels, or as stores for the equipment or navigation of the vessel, provided that the goods are properly pre-entered and that clearance is obtained from the customs officials in accordance with the Customs War Powers Act, 1915, paragraphs 1 to 3.
- (ii) Sailing vessels may not have on board a quantity of petrol, motor spirit, benzine, paraffin, petroleum, or similar substances, exceeding four gallons.

12. Owners of motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions are to supply to the Coastguard Officer of the District lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and they are to obtain from him permits for them. Without such permits these craft are not to be used. The number of the permit is to be painted on each bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height.

13. Motor craft, pleasure craft and small craft of all descriptions are not to proceed outside of their ports, creeks or rivers during the hours of official day, unless in possession of a permit which may be obtained from a Customs Official on personal application, or (in places where there is no Customs Official) from the Coastguard Officer of that district.

14. The areas within which pleasure craft with permits may move during daylight are as follows, and they are forbidden to move in any other areas:—

Newhaven: Within one mile of *occulting* light at entrance.

Brighton and Hove: Within one mile of *fixed* light on western pier.

New Shoreham: Within one mile of high *occulting* light.

Worthing: Within one mile of *fixed* light on pier.

Littlehampton: Within one mile of *fixed red* light at entrance.

Bognor: Within one mile of *green* fishing light.

Sandown Bay: Inside the line joining Culver cliff and Dunnose head.

Ventnor: Within one mile of Ventnor pier.

Christchurch: Inside the entrance to Christchurch harbour.

Christchurch head to Sandbanks: Within 400 yards of low water mark.

Poole harbour: Within the line joining North and South Havens.

Studland Bay: From opposite Studland village to the old Breakwater within 400 yards of low water mark.

Swanage Bay: To the west of the line joining Ballard and Peverill points.

15. No excursion traffic is allowed except with the written permission of the Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, to be obtained for the season in regard to standing excursions and on each occasion for special excursions.

16. Nothing in these orders shall effect the standing orders relating to the Defence Areas at Newhaven, Portsmouth and Poole.

(2) NEWHAVEN—CLOSING OF THE PORT.

The Port of Newhaven is closed to all merchant vessels other than those employed on Government Service, and those which have previously obtained special permission to enter from the Divisional Naval Transport Officer, Newhaven.

(3) PORTLAND HARBOUR APPROACH—RESTRICTION OF TRAFFIC.

No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland Bill with St. Albans head, by day or night, unless proceeding into Weymouth anchorage.

Note.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a republication of No. 1015 of 1915, with amendment to paragraph 11 (ii) of Section (1).

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 5th November, 1915.

No. 466.

**Order in Council fixing the pay of Officers of the Overseas Forces
not provided for.**

P. C. 2212.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th November, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 20th September, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that no rates of pay and allowances were fixed in the Order in Council dated 3rd September, 1914* for the undermentioned appointments to the Canadian Expeditionary Force, which appointments have been made since the first contingent arrived in England.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the following daily rates be approved:—

*p. 552.

	<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Field Allowance.</i>
Commander Training Division.....	\$10.00	\$5.00
Director of Medical Services.....	10.00	3.00
Deputy Director of Medical Services.....	8.00	3.00
Assistant Director of Medical Services.....	7.00	3.00
Deputy Assistant Directors of Medical Services.....	4.00	3.00
Director of Chaplain Services.....	7.00	3.00
Assistant Director of Chaplain Services....	5.00	3.00
Director of Record Services.....	9.00	3.00
Director of Pay Services.....	10.00	3.00
Director of Veterinary and Remount Services.....	9.00	3.00
D. A. A. G. for Records.....	7.00	3.00
Assistant Director of Pay Services.....	7.00	3.00
Chief Ordnance Officer.....	8.00	3.00
Assistant Chief Ordnance Officer.	5.00	3.00
Director of Dental Services.....	7.00	3.00
Headquarters Paymaster, Shorncliffe.....	7.00	3.00
Assistant Headquarters Paymaster, Shorncliffe.....	5.00	3.00
Director of Organization and Recruiting...	10.00	3.00
Director of Supplies and Transport.....	10.00	3.00
Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport.....	7.00	3.00
Director of Audit Services.....	10.00	3.00
General Auditor and Assistant Director of Audit Services.....	7.00	3.00
Assistant General Auditor.....	4.00	3.00
Legal Adviser.....	5.00	3.00
Officers employed as Heads of Branches in Pay or Record Offices, London.....	5.00	
Officers employed as Assistants to Heads of Branches Class I.....	4.00	
Officers employed as Assistants to Heads of Branches Class II.....	3.00	

Officers employed in Pay and Record Offices as Heads of Branches or as Assistants to Heads of Branches are to draw the regimental rates of field allowance but any officer transferred to

Pay and Records Offices from a Staff Appointment may continue to draw the pay and allowances of his original appointment.

The Minister further recommends that the Subsistence Allowance of \$2.50 a day hitherto drawn by certain Officers be discontinued beginning November 1st next, to all officers who are in receipt of Staff rate of Field Allowance, and that these Officers be granted the same allowance as Officers in the field, viz. \$1.00 a day messing allowance, and rations or the allowance in lieu.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 467.

The London Gazette, 9th November, 1915.

[29360]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1060 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND AND WALES, SOUTH AND WEST COASTS.

Former Notice.—Nos. 1014* and 1048 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

- (1) PORTLAND BILL TO BARDSEY ISLAND; PLYMOUTH SOUND AND HAMOAZE—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SMALL CRAFT.

1.—PLYMOUTH SOUND AND HAMOAZE.

(a) *Plymouth Sound:*

A limited number of moorings for yachts may be laid in the following places and nowhere else:—

*p. 841.

Off West Hoe, on application to King's Harbour Master, Sound; in the Cattewater, above Turnchapel, on application to the Harbour Master of Cattewater.

Yachts, etc., and Pleasure Boats may cruise in the waters of the Sound as laid down in the Public Traffic Regulations with the following exception:—

No Yacht, etc., or Pleasure Boat may proceed to the westward of a line joining the east end of Drake's Island and the west side of the entrance to Millbay Docks, nor may they proceed more than two miles outside the breakwater.

All persons going afloat in charge of yachts or boats are to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with these orders, the Public Traffic Regulations, and the Notices that have been published from time to time in the Public Press defining prohibited areas.

Special notice is drawn to the following points in the Regulations:—

No yacht or boat may be under way after dark; there can, therefore, be no traffic after dark between yachts at their moorings and the shore.

Although it is laid down that no craft may leave or enter by the East Channel, no craft is to approach anywhere near the East Channel buoys, as such action would be likely to draw the fire of the forts.

All excursion steamer traffic is prohibited in the Sound.

Note.—Yachts that are only fitting out at Plymouth, and that may wish to proceed to their summer base harbour, must obtain permission to leave here for that purpose.

(b) *Hamoaze*:

1. Within the limits in the Harbour of Hamoaze mentioned in paragraph 4 below, all small craft, motor-boats, steamboats, pulling boats, punts, etc., are to be moored in one of the following areas, viz.:—Saltash, Pottery quay, North corner, Mutton cove, Cremyll hard, Torpoint, Stonehouse creek (or be hauled up and secured above high water-mark in an approved position), where they will remain under police supervision, and only be allowed out on the production of a permit. (See paragraph 4 below.)

2. With the exception of steam ferry boats, which have obtained special permits, no craft of any description is to be under way during the hours of official night, *i.e.*, between the sunset gun and daylight gun fired from H.M.S. *Impregnable*. Any craft under way between these times may be fired on by the Naval patrol boats or H.M. ships in harbour without notice.

3. During fog or thick weather, no craft of any description is to be under way, with the exception of the Chain Ferry bridges at Torpoint and Saltash.

4. All traffic is prohibited in the waters of the Harbour of Hamoaze within the following limits, *viz.*:—Between lines joining Skinham and Warren points in the Tamar river, and the boom at Devil's point, including the Lynher river as far as St. Germans, Millbrook lake, and all the creeks and coves adjoining, subject to the following provisions:—

During daylight, *i.e.*, outside the hours of official night all craft of any description engaged by their owners in the prosecution of their business, or used by them as a means of obtaining their livelihood, may be permitted to be under way within the above limits on obtaining a permit for the purpose from the Superintendent of Dockyard Police; such permit to be produced when called for by the person in charge of any patrol boat, police boat, or boat of H.M. ships.

Persons owning craft of any description which they may wish to use for pleasure purposes will be allowed to remove the same to approved places outside the above limits; no permits will be granted for use of pleasure craft within the limits defined.

5. With the undermentioned exception at (i), the following areas are prohibited to all craft of every description:

Coombe bay, Kiln bay, Wilcove lake, Thanckes lake, south of Gravesend to Pound at Torpoint, St. John's lake, Millbrook lake (inside a line from Palmer point to Little Southdown).

(i) With regard to Millbrook lake inside the line specified, special permits will be given to steam or motor ferry craft for public traffic only, at the discretion of the King's Harbour Master at Hamoaze.

6. No craft of any description is to approach or is to communicate with any of H.M. establishments or ships without having permission and calling the attention of the guard before they close. Craft disobeying this order may be fired on without notice.

7. The foregoing provisions do not apply to any of H.M. craft or boats, or to vessels in Government employ.

8. No excursion steamers will be permitted in the Hamoaze between the boom at Devil's point and Saltash pier. Subject to special arrangements, facilities will be granted during the summer months only for excursions in the rivers Tamar and Tavy above Saltash, permits for which must be obtained by the owners of excursion steamers from the King's Harbour Master of Hamoaze.

SPECIAL WARNING TO BOATMEN AND THOSE WHO HIRE OUT
YACHTS OR BOATS.

Great care must be taken that yachts and boats are only hired out to persons who are thoroughly acquainted with these Regulations, as any infringements of the orders will amongst other things, lead to the detention of the offending yacht or boat.

11.—PORTLAND BILL TO BARDSEY ISLAND.

(a) *Portland Bill on the east to star point on the west:*

1. The owners of all such boats or vessels (except fishing craft specially provided for under paragraph 5 below) are to supply lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and they must obtain pleasure craft permits for them, from a Divisional Coast Watching Officer through the Station Officer of the nearest Coastguard Station. Without permits the boats or vessels are forbidden to be used.

2. No such vessels (except fishing craft as provided for under paragraph 5 below) are to be under way at night, *i.e.*, between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise or during fog, but are to remain at their moorings. If caught out by fog, they are to return to the shore at once.

3. Subject to the above and to any special exceptions which have been or may be made, all such vessels may proceed as far as three miles outside the port, creek, or river to which they

belong, but it must be understood that no special protection can be afforded them.

4. No excursion traffic is allowed except within ports, creeks and rivers, and then only in special circumstances, by written permission of the Commander in Chief, Plymouth.

5. Fishing vessels authorized by Fishing Permits signed by the Local Fishery Officer are allowed to be at sea day and night, except as stated below:—

- (i) The laying of nets or of crab or any other pots, trawling, fishing, or anchoring is forbidden at any time on the southeast coast of Devon from Sharkham point to Combe rock and thence to Skerries bell-buoy, within an area bounded.

On the North.—By a straight line, 5 miles long, in a direction 85° (S. 79° E. Mag.) from Sharkham point.

On the South.—By a straight line, 6 miles long, in a direction 111° (S. 53° E. Mag.) from Skerries bell-buoy.

On the East.—By a straight line joining the eastern extremities of the north and south boundaries.

- (ii) *By night* no fishing vessels are allowed to be—

- (a) Within the above area.

- (b) Within ten miles of the entrance to any defended port.

- (c) North of a line joining Portland Bill and Hope's Nose, except that during the herring season, drift net herring boats may continue fishing during the night between Abbotsbury and Hope's Nose, within three miles of the shore. (Note.—Every boat when so engaged must carry its fishing permit, to be produced when asked for, and must display a white light between sunset and sunrise.)

- (d) On the southeast coast of Devon to the westward of a line drawn from the Skerries bell-buoy to a position two miles, 85° (S. 79° E. Mag.), from Start point.

Variation.— 16° W.

6. Special local regulations are being issued as far as necessary for defended areas and ports.

Notes on the above.

Fishing vessels are only to include *bona fide* professional fishing craft. Amateurs and pleasure craft out fishing are

not to be regarded as coming under paragraph 5. Doubtful cases are to be referred for permits to the nearest Divisional Coast Watching Officer.

Amateur Boat Owners will obtain Pleasure Craft Permits as directed in paragraph 1, and will be subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

Hired Boats.—Subject to paragraph 1, owners may let out small rowing and sailing boats on hire to parties for whom they are prepared to be responsible. Such hired-out boats shall be strictly subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

Defended Ports comprise Portland, Plymouth and Falmouth.

Fishery Officer means an officer of the Local Sea Fisheries Committee within whose area the fishing port in question lies, or other Fishery Officer duly authorized for this purpose.

Permits may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the Divisional Coast Watching Officer or Fishery Officer concerned.

(b) Start point on the East of Bardsey Island on the West:

1. The owners of all such boats or vessels (except fishing craft specially provided for under paragraph 5) are to supply lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and they must obtain pleasure craft permits for them from a Divisional Coast Watching Officer through the Station Officer of the nearest Coastguard Station. Without permits the boats or vessels are forbidden to be used.

2. No such vessels (except fishing craft as provided for under paragraph 5) are to be under way at night, *i.e.*, between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, or during fog, but are to remain at their moorings. If caught out by fog, they are to return to the shore at once.

3. Subject to the above and to any special exceptions which have been or may be made, all such vessels may proceed as far as three miles outside the port, creek, or river to which they belong, but it must be understood that no special protection can be afforded them.

4. No excursion traffic is allowed except within ports, creeks and rivers, and then only in special circumstances, by written permission of the Commander in Chief, Plymouth.

5. Fishing vessels authorized by Fishing Permits signed by the local Fishery Officer are allowed to be at sea day and

night, but they are not allowed at night to be within ten miles of the entrance to any defended port.

6. Special local regulations are being issued as far as necessary for defended areas and ports.

Notes on the above.

Fishing vessels are only to include *bona fide* professional fishing craft. Amateurs and pleasure craft out fishing are not to be regarded as coming under paragraph 5. Doubtful cases are to be referred for permits to the nearest Divisional Coast Watching Officer.

Amateur Boat Owners will obtain pleasure craft permits as directed in paragraph 1, and will be subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

Hired Boats.—Subject to paragraph 1, owners may let out small rowing and sailing boats on hire to parties for whom they are prepared to be responsible. Such hired-out boats shall be strictly subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

Defended Ports comprise Plymouth, Falmouth, Milford haven, Cardiff and Barry, and Swansea.

Fishery Officer means an officer of the Local Sea Fisheries Committee within whose area the fishing port in question lies, or other Fishery Officer duly authorized for this purpose.

Permits may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the Divisional Coast Watching Officer or Fishery Officer concerned.

(2) *Channel southward of Breaksea Light-Vessel prohibited.*

The passage of vessels through the channel southward of the Breaksea light-vessel is entirely prohibited.

Vessels contravening this regulation are liable to be fired upon.

NOTE.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a republication of Nos. 1041 and 1048 of 1915, with amendments to paragraph 5 of subsection 11 of section (1).

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation)

Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 6th November, 1915.

No. 468.

Order in Council defining the words “wives” and “families”
for the purpose of Separation Allowance.

P.C. 2603.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th November, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 15th October, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting that by Order in Council¹ (P.C. 2266) of the 27th day of August, 1915, provision was made for money grants in the nature of separation allowances to wives and families of the non-permanent troops sent abroad, to cover quarters, fuel, light and rations, on a scale set out in the afore-said Order, and that cases have arisen which make it desirable

¹P. 555. The O. in C. is dated 4th Sept., 1914, the recommendation being dated 27th August, 1914.

that the meaning of the terms "wives" and "families" be made clearer than at present.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the said Order in Council of the 27th day of August, 1915, be amended by adding thereto the following:—

"For the purposes of this provision of Separation Allowance 'wife' means the woman who was married to the officer or the soldier in question under the laws of the country in which the marriage was solemnized and who has not been separated from her husband by a judicial decree of 'separation from bed and board' or other similar decree parting her from her husband's home and children, but where a wife so separated is entitled either by the agreement of separation to regular payments from her husband, or by an order of a competent court to alimony, such wife shall be entitled to the extent of such payments or alimony to the separation allowance.

" 'Family' means such children of the officer or man in question as are under the age of fifteen years in the cases of boys, and under seventeen years in the cases of girls; and where the wife is living apart from the children, and is not charged with their support, the allowance, subject to any valid claim of the wife under separation agreement or Court order, shall be paid to such person as the father has for that purpose designated in a written direction signed by him and addressed to the Paymaster General of the Canadian Militia.

"In the event of individual cases arising which do not appear to come within the terms of this Order, or in the event of a wife or child appearing to be unworthy of assistance, or in the event of moneys being improperly expended by the person to whom they have been made payable, the case will be specially considered and decided by the Governor in Council."

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 469.

Canada Gazette, 13th November, 1915.

Post Office Notice.**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.**

OTTAWA, November 8th, 1915

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant of powers vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures' Act, 1914, a book entitled "The King, the Kaiser and Irish Freedom" by James McGuire is from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada, and is prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such paper, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such publication shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

No. 470.

Canada Gazette, 4th December, 1915.

*Second Supplement of The London Gazette, 9th November, 1915—
10th November, 1915.*

[29362]

Order of His Majesty in Council prohibiting trading by British ships registered in the United Kingdom between foreign ports.

**AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE ON THE
10TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1915.**

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, the Sultan of Turkey and the King of the Bulgarians:

AND WHEREAS His Majesty holds it to be his prerogative duty as well as his prerogative right to take all steps necessary for the defence and protection of the realm;

AND WHEREAS it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the defence and protection of the realm that in the exercise of his prerogatives as aforesaid he should prohibit as from and after the first day of December, 1915, the carrying of cargo from any foreign port to any other foreign port by any British steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage and whether or not such ship while carrying such cargo calls at any intermediate port within His Majesty's Dominions unless the owner or charterer of such steamship has been granted exemption by license as hereinafter provided:

NOW THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in exercise of his prerogatives as aforesaid and of all other powers him thereunto enabling, to order and it is hereby ordered that from and after the first day of December, 1915, no British steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage shall carry any cargo from any foreign port to any other foreign port and whether or not such ship while carrying such cargo calls at any intermediate port within His Majesty's Dominions unless the owner or charterer of such steamship has been granted exemption by license as hereinafter provided, and His Majesty doth hereby declare that the expression "foreign port" herein used shall mean and include any port outside His Majesty's Dominions and His Majesty by and with the advice aforesaid and in exercise of his prerogatives and powers as aforesaid is further pleased to authorize and direct the President of the Board of Trade to appoint a committee of persons to carry out and give effect to the provisions hereof and that the said committee shall have power to grant licenses of exemption therefrom to or in favour of owners and charterers of such steamships as aforesaid which licenses may be general in reference to classes of ships or their voyages or special, and His Majesty is further pleased to authorize the President of the Board of Trade from time to time to add other persons as members of such committee and to substitute as members thereof other persons for such members as may from time to time die, resign or be, or become

incapable of acting thereon, and the President of the Board of Trade is to act and to give instructions and directions accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 471.

The London Gazette, 12th November, 1915.

[29364.]

Honours Sir Robert Borden granted right to wear Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

WHITEHALL, November 10, 1915.

The KING has been pleased to give and grant unto The Right Honourable Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., President of the Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, First Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs of the said Dominion, His Majesty's Royal Licence and Authority to wear the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, which decoration has been conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic.

No. 472.

Canada Gazette, 27th November, 1915.

*Second Supplement to The London Gazette, 9th November, 1915.
10th November, 1915.*

[29362]

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE KING.

RELATING TO TRADING WITH PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY
RESIDENT OR CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN LIBERIA
OR PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying

on business in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa should be restricted in manner provided by this Proclamation,—

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows:—

1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy shall, as from the 10th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country, provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa nothing in Article six of the trading with the enemy proclamation No. two shall be construed so as to prevent transactions by or with that branch being treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

2. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by Our license or by a license given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

3. This Proclamation shall be called the trading with the enemy (Liberia and Portuguese East Africa) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this tenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(Signed) BONAR LAW.

No. 473.

Canada Gazette, 4th December, 1915.

Second Supplement, to The London Gazette, 9th November, 1915.
—10th November, 1915.

[29362.]

**Order of His Majesty in Council providing for the requisitioning
of any British ship registered in the United Kingdom.**

**AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 10TH
DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1915.**

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria King of Hungary, the Sultan of Turkey, and the King of the Bulgarians:

AND WHEREAS, His Majesty holds it to be His Prerogative Duty as well as His Prerogative Right to take all steps necessary for the Defence and Protection of the Realm:

AND WHEREAS, it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the Defence and Protection of the Realm that all British ships registered in the United Kingdoms should be made liable to requisition in manner hereinafter appearing for the carriage of foodstuffs and of any other articles of commerce;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that any British ship registered in the United Kingdom may until further order be requisitioned by and on behalf of His Majesty for the carriage of foodstuffs and of any other articles of commerce, and such requisition is to take effect upon Notice of Requisition being served as hereinafter provided on the Owner of any such ship:

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to authorize and direct the President of the Board of Trade to give effect to this Order by causing Notice of Requisition to be served on the Owner of any such ship:

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that service of Notice of Requisition on an Owner shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served in the case of an individual Owner by being addressed to such individual Owner and left at his last-known place of business or abode, and in the case of joint Owners by being addressed to such joint Owners and left at the last-known business addresses or places of abode of such joint Owners, and in the case of a Company or Corporation by being addressed to such Company or Corporation and left at the registered or other address of such company or corporation, or in any of the aforesaid cases by being addressed to the Managing Owner, Ship's Husband, or other person to whom the management of the ship is by law entrusted by or on behalf of the Owners, and left at the registered or other last-known address or place of abode, of such Managing Owner, Ship's Husband, or other such person, as the case may be:

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that any Notice of Requisition which the President of the Board of Trade may cause to be served hereunder, may be signed by any person or persons from time to time authorized for such purpose either generally or specially by the President of the Board of Trade.

And the President of the Board of Trade is to give instructions and directions accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 474.

The London Gazette, 12th November, 1915.

[29364.]

Notice to Mariners.

No 1071 of the year 1915.

SCOTLAND, WEST COAST.

FIRTH OF CLYDE—TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 1026 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

Position.—Dunoon bank, lat. $55^{\circ} 56' N.$, long. $4^{\circ} 54\frac{1}{4}' W.$

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

Vessels entering or leaving the Clyde must pass between two Trawlers, situated as undermentioned, which mark the gateway in the obstruction that now exists between Cloch point and Dunoon.

(a) EASTERN TRAWLER:

Position.—On east side of Dunoon bank, at a distance of 8 cables and 66 yards, 281° (N. 61° W. Mag.), from Cloch Lighthouse.

Description.—The hull of this vessel is painted red.

Fog-signal.—The vessel will sound on her steam whistle four blasts every two minutes, thus (— — — —), alternately with the fog-signal sounded by the western Trawler.

(b) WESTERN TRAWLER:

Position.—On west side of Dunoon bank, at a distance of one cable, 272° (N. 70° W. Mag.), from the eastern Trawler.

Description.—The hull of this vessel is painted green.

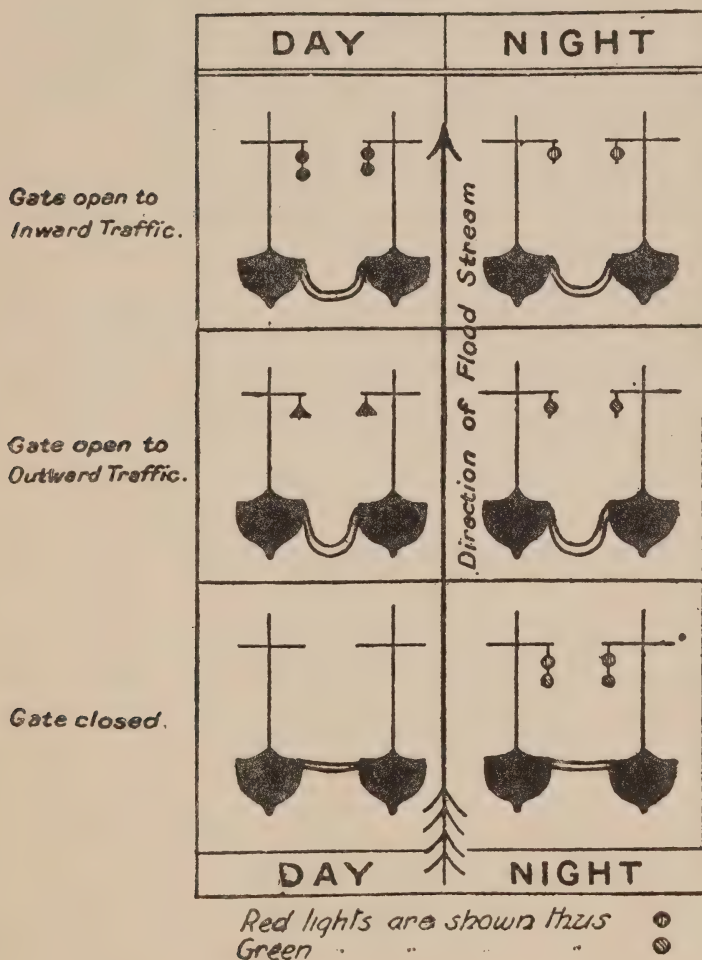
Fog-signal.—The vessel will sound on her steam whistle three long blasts every two minutes, alternately with the fog-signal sounded by the eastern Trawler.

*p. 868.

The above-mentioned gate Trawlers will display signals, as shown on the accompanying diagram, to indicate whether the gate is open to inward or outward bound traffic or whether the gate is closed.

CLYDE.

*Signals displayed by
Gate-Ships*



A Trawler with hull painted black is moored a short distance to the northward of the gate Trawlers, and on the western side of the passage.

No vessels are to approach to within a distance of half a mile of the gateway until the special signals are hoisted indicating that the passage is open for them; neither are inward-bound vessels to approach within this distance when the signals are displayed for outward-bound vessels, and vice-versa.

Speed must not exceed 10 knots, and vessels are cautioned to keep a mid-channel course when passing through the gateway.

Outward-bound vessels are to approach the gateway on a 196° (S. 34° W. Mag.) course, leaving the black and white chequered light-buoy with *occulating green* light, situated three-quarters of a mile 27° (N. 45° E. Mag.) from the gateway, on their port hand.

Similarly, inward-bound vessels must steer to the eastward for the Examination anchorage and Kempock point, as soon as they have passed clear of the gateway.

Variation.— 18° W.

Note.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is a repetition of No. 1026 of 1915, with the exception that the colour of the light exhibited from the light-buoy situated north-eastward of the gateway has been altered.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Charts temporarily affected.—No. 2131, Arran island to Gare loch; No. 2159, Firth of Clyde and Loch Fyne.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
10th November, 1915.

No. 475.

Canada Gazette, 13th November, 1915.

**Order in Council respecting the exportation of certain
Commodities.**

P.C. 2643.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of November, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of sections 242 and 291 of The Customs Act, is pleased to order as follows:—

The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe, and on Mediterranean and Black Sea, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, viz.:—

“Fish of all kinds whether cured, salted or fresh.”

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 476.

The London Gazette, 7th December, 1915.

[29393]

Notice respecting the Requisitioning of Foreign Vessels in Italian Ports.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome the following translation of a Decree issued by the Italian Government (No. 1605). A translation of Decree No. 957 of June 17, 1915, to which reference is made, was published in Parliamentary Paper Miscellaneous No. 18 (1915), Cd. 8104.

Foreign Office.

December 4, 1915.

Translation.

Thomas of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, Lieutenant-General of His Majesty King Victor Emanuel III, King of Italy by the grace of God and the will of the nation.

In virtue of the authority delegated to us;

In view of the law of May 22nd, 1915, No. 671, which confers extraordinary powers on the Royal Government:

In view of the Royal Decree dated January 21st, 1915, No. 29, which is to become law, and its subsequent modifications and additions:

In view of the Lieutenant's Decree of June 17th, 1915, No. 957, concerning the use of confiscated or requisitioned enemy merchant ships:

In view of the advisability of regulating by special measures the requisitioning of merchant ships of foreign nationality:

After consultation with the Council of Ministers:

On the proposal of the Minister of Marine, in concert with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of the Exchequer and Agriculture, and of Industry and Commerce:

We have decreed and decree—

Article I.

The rules laid down in the Lieutenant's Decree No. 957 of June 17, 1915, are extended to the requisitioning of merchant

ships and yachts flying a foreign flag, and boats and floating craft of foreign ownership, lying in the harbours and territorial waters of the Kingdom and its colonies, subject to the conditions laid down in the following articles.

Article II.

Payment in compensation for requisitioning (to be calculated in accordance with Article V of the above mentioned Decree) will be made in monthly instalments, not paid in advance to the interested persons or their legal representatives. The Government have power however, to suspend payment if special circumstances arise rendering such a course advisable.

Article III.

The requisitioned vessels which come under the terms of the present Decree will be temporarily inscribed in a special register at the Marine Department of Genoa, and will be authorized to fly the Italian flag in virtue of a special temporary permit.

We order that the present Decree, sealed with the Seal of State shall be inserted among the Laws and Decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, commanding all concerned to obey it and cause it to be obeyed.

Given at Rome, this 11th day of November, 1915.

(Signed) THOMAS OF SAVOY.

No. 477.

Canada Gazette, 13th November, 1915.

Post Office Notices.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 13th November, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council No. 94, assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under virtue of the

provisions of section 6 of The War Measures' Act, 1914, *Der Buffalo Demokrat*, a daily paper printed in German and published at 254 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A., is from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada, and is prohibited from circulation in Canada in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such paper, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such paper shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

OTTAWA, 13th November, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council No. 94, assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under virtue of the provisions of section 6 of the War Measures' Act, 1914, the "Szabadsag" (Liberty) a Hungarian daily paper published at 702 Huron Road, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., is from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada, and is prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such paper, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such paper shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

No. 478.

*Second Supplement to The London Gazette of 12th November,
1915—15th November, 1915.*

[29366]

**Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the exportation of
certain commodities amending the Proclamation of
25 June 1915.**

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, THE 15TH DAY OF
NOVEMBER, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by virtue and in exercise of the powers conferred on Him by section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as extended by section one of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,¹ and section one of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915,² His Majesty was pleased to issue a Proclamation dated the twenty-fifth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifteen, declaring that the exportation of the articles mentioned in the second column of the Schedule to that Proclamation is prohibited to the country named in the first column of the said Schedule unless those articles are consigned to the persons referred to in the third column of the said Schedule:

AND WHEREAS by section two of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,³ any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may be varied or added to whilst a state of war exists by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the amended Schedule to the Proclamation of the 25th day of June, 1915,⁴ which was brought into force by the Order of Council of the 7th day of October, 1915,⁵ should be

¹App. p. 191. ²App. p. 474. ³App. p. 191. ⁴p. 479. ⁵p. 780.

further amended by adding Tobacco to the List of excepted articles which are not required to be consigned to the Authorized Persons referred to in the said Schedule:

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 479.

Canada Gazette, 1st January, 1916.

Militia General Orders, 1915.

HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 15th November, 1915.

G. O. 136.

INSTRUCTIONS, REGULATIONS, ETC.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

GIFT OR SALE PROHIBITED.

Paragraph 4 of the Regulations, made and established by Order in Council of the 12th September, 1914, (P.C. 2358) is hereby cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

“4.—No person shall, with the intent of eliciting information for the purpose of communicating it to the enemy, or for any purpose calculated to assist the enemy, give or sell any intoxicating liquor to a member of any of His Majesty's Forces, or to a member of the Militia of Canada; and when any of His Majesty's Forces, or of the Militia of Canada, are employed in guarding or defending any railway, dock, harbour, canal, wire-

less or cable station, or any fort, armoury, building, structure, plant, or work, or any stores, armament, munitions or goods, on or in connection with which a guard or sentry is placed, no person shall at any time give or sell any intoxicating liquor to a member of such forces, or of the Militia, with intent to make him drunk; nor shall any person, either with or without such last mentioned intent, give or sell intoxicating liquor to any such member, when he is on guard, sentry or other military duty."

(H.Q. 7-96-26.)

G. O. 136a.

ENLISTMENT, C.E.F.

FIELD OFFICERS AUTHORIZED TO ATTEST.

WHEREAS the instructions from His Majesty's Government in respect to the enlistment of men for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force directed that such men shall be attested by a Magistrate;

AND WHEREAS, by Section 94 of the Army Act, it is enacted that, for the purpose of the attestation of soldiers in pursuance of that part of the Act which relates to the enlistment of soldiers, any person duly authorized in that behalf by the Governor of a Colony, shall, in that colony, have the authority of a Justice of the Peace and be deemed to be included in the expression "Justice of the Peace" wherever used in that part of the Act which relates to the attestation of soldiers;

AND WHEREAS, owing to the inconvenience and the expense of having enlistments of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force attested by Provincial Justices of the Peace, it is desirable that certain military officers shall be authorized to attest soldiers for that force.

THEREFORE, His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, in pursuance of the power conferred as aforesaid, is pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize that soldiers enlisted in pursuance of that part of the Army Act which relates to enlistment may be attested by any officer appointed to command a battalion or other similar unit of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force, provided he, at the time, hold rank not lower than that of field officer in the Canadian Militia.

(H.Q. 1982-1-31.)

G.O. 137a.

PAY OF CIVIL SERVANTS ENLISTED FOR SERVICE OVERSEAS.

1. The Head of any Department should give leave of absence with salary only to persons whose positions need not be filled during their absence and whose absence during the period of the war will not prejudice the public service. In granting leave of absence in any such cases the Minister should follow the principle of deducting from the pay of any person so enlisting, the amount of his military pay during the period covered by such leave of absence.

2. In all other cases the Minister should make a recommendation to Council in order that the necessary authority may be obtained for granting leave of absence on such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may determine.

3. Leave of absence with either full or partial pay shall not be granted to any person employed in the Civil Service unless he was so employed at the outbreak of the war.

(H.Q. 39-1-1-2.)

No. 480.

Order in Council authorizing a payment to the Belgian Relief Fund.

P.C. 2683.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 16th November, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 13th November, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, submitting the following for consideration:—

The High Commissioner has received from the Lord Mayor of London an appeal substantially in the terms following:—

The Fete Day of the heroic King of the Belgians falls on Monday, the fifteenth day of November, and as Chairman of the National Committee for Belgian Relief I appeal to the people of the British Empire to celebrate the event in a manner that will afford King Albert the greatest satisfaction, namely, of subscribing money enough to feed three million destitute Belgians in Belgium on their beloved monarch's Fete Day. Canada has responded nobly to the cry of the starving Belgians and I feel certain that this special appeal will meet with ready response.

The Prime Minister, in view of the foregoing, recommends that Five Thousand pounds sterling be contributed to this fund chargeable to the War Appropriation vote, 1915.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 481.

See Despatch in Canada Gazette, 29th January, 1916, p. 2396.

The London Gazette, of 16th November, 1915.

[29368]

The Royal Red Cross Warrant.

WAR OFFICE, 16th November, 1915.

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. To all whom these Presents shall come GREETING:—

WHEREAS Her Late Majesty Our Beloved Grandmother Queen Victoria by a Warrant dated the 23rd day of April, 1883, did institute, constitute and create a Decoration designated

“The Royal Red Cross” to be awarded in recognition of special services rendered in nursing the sick and wounded of Our Army and Navy and did make, ordain and establish certain rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which rules and ordinances were subsequently amended by Royal Warrants dated the 11th day of December, 1897, the 24th day of July, 1902, and the 8th day of September, 1909:

AND WHEREAS it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that further provision shall be made for the recognition of such special services rendered in nursing the sick and wounded of Our Army and Navy:

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare that the rules and ordinances heretofore in force for the government of the said Decoration shall be abrogated, cancelled and annulled, and We are pleased to make, ordain and establish the following rules and ordinances in substitution for the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

Firstly.—The Decoration shall be styled and designated “The Royal Red Cross,” and shall be divided into two classes.

The First Class shall consist of a Cross, enamelled red, edged with gold, having on the arms thereof the words, Faith, Hope, Charity, with the date of the institution of the Decoration; the centre having thereon in relief the Royal and Imperial Effigy. On the reverse thereof the Royal and Imperial Cipher and Crown shall be shown in relief on the centre.

The Second Class shall consist of a Cross which shall be of the same form and size as in the First Class, but shall be of frosted silver and shall have superimposed thereon a Maltese Cross enamelled red not exceeding half its dimensions, the centre having thereon in relief the Royal and Imperial Effigy. The reverse shall have inscribed on the arms thereof the words Faith, Hope, Charity and the date of institution of the Original Decoration, and shall bear in the centre in relief the Royal and Imperial Cipher and Crown.

Secondly.—The Cross in either Class shall be attached to a dark blue riband edged red, of one inch in width, tied in a bow and worn on the left shoulder.

Thirdly.—The decoration may be worn by the Queen Regnant, the Queen Consort, or the Queen Dowager of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and it shall be

competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to confer the Decoration upon any of the Princesses of the Royal Family of Great Britain and Ireland; also upon the Queens or Princesses of Foreign Countries who may have specially exerted themselves in providing for the nursing of the sick and wounded of Foreign Armies and Navies.

Fourthly.—It shall be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to confer either Class of this Decoration upon any members of the Nursing Services without restriction as to rank, or upon other persons engaged in nursing duties whether subjects or foreign persons who may be recommended to Our Notice by Our Secretary of State for War or by the First Lord of the Admiralty, as the case may be, for special devotion and competency which they may have displayed in their nursing duties with Our Army in the field, or in Our Naval and Military Hospitals.

Fifthly.—The number of awards in the First Class of the Decoration shall not exceed two per cent of the total establishment of Nurses, and the number of awards in the Second Class of the Decoration shall not exceed five per cent of the total establishment of Nurses, the allotments to be proportionate to the numbers of each Nursing Service provided nevertheless that it shall be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to make such additions as, under exceptional circumstances, We may deem fitting.

Sixthly.—Recipients of the Second Class of the Decoration shall be eligible for advancement to the First Class as vacancies may arise.

Seventhly.—Recipients of the First Class of the Decoration shall be designated Members of the Royal Red Cross, and shall be entitled to the letters R.R.C. following their names.

Recipients of the Second Class of the Decoration shall be designated Associates of the Royal Red Cross, and shall be entitled to the letters A.R.R.C. following their names.

Eighthly.—It shall be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to confer either class of the Decoration upon any ladies, whether subjects or foreign persons, who may be recommended to Our notice by Our Secretary of State for War as having voluntarily undertaken the duties of establishing, conducting or assisting in hospitals for the treatment of sick and

wounded soldiers and sailors of Our Army and Navy, or of Our Indian Military Forces or of the Naval and Military Forces of Our Self-governing Dominions beyond the Seas, or as having performed valuable services with the Red Cross or kindred societies at home or abroad, or as having otherwise rendered eminent services in the care of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors of Our Army and Navy; and it is hereby ordained that all persons appointed under this clause shall be regarded as Honorary Members or Associates, and their appointments shall be additional to the establishment ordained in the Fifth Clause of this Our Royal Warrant.

Ninthly.—The names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer the Decoration shall be published in the London Gazette, and a registry thereof kept in the Office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Tenthly.—In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this honourable distinction, it is ordained that if any person on whom such distinction shall be conferred shall by her conduct become unworthy of it, her name shall be erased by an order under the Royal Sign Manual, from the register of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred. And it is hereby declared that We, Our Heirs and Successors shall be the sole judge of the conduct which may require the erasure from the register of the name of the offending person, and that it shall at all times be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to restore the name if such testoration should be justified by the circumstances of the case.

Lastly.—We reserve to Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting or dispensing with these Regulations, or any part thereof, by a notification under the Royal Sign Manual.

Given at Our Court at St. James', this tenth day of
November, 1915, in the sixth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

H. H. ASQUITH.

No. 482.

Order in Council respecting the issue of Money Orders.

P. C. 2684.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness on the 16th November, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 4th November, 1915, from the Postmaster General stating that, owing to the disturbed financial conditions that prevailed following the outbreak of the war, an Order in Council was passed on the 7th August, 1914,¹ suspending the exchange of Money Orders between Canada and Switzerland (as well as other European countries).

The Minister recommends, inasmuch, as Switzerland now desires to recommence Money Order business with Canada and as the rate of exchange is now favourable to this country for remitting balances which invariably have to be paid by the Canadian Department, that Money Order exchange with Switzerland be resumed on and after this date.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU

Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 483.

Canada Gazette, 18th December, 1915.

*Supplement to The London Gazette, 16th November, 1915—
16th November, 1915.*

[29369]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE, 16th November, 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to

*p. 538.

the undermentioned, for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Expeditionary Forces in France and Flanders and at the Dardanelles:—

A-24081, Private A. H. V. Wythe, 5th Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry, resource, and coolness on 8th October, 1915, at Messines, when he entered a German sap with an Officer and shot two of the enemy. The next day he returned with the same Officer and drove out the enemy from their position, obtaining much valuable information.

On the 17th October Private Wythe went for the third time into the enemy's sap, accompanied by two others, and secured further useful information. This little party only retired after ten bombs were thrown at them by the Germans.

No. 484.

Canada Gazette 18th December, 1915.

*Third Supplement to the London Gazette, 16th November, 1915—
18th November, 1915.*

[29371]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE, 18th November, 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the VICTORIA CROSS to the undermentioned Officers, in recognition of their most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in the field:—

Lieutenant John Gibson Anderson, 5th Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry near Messines on 8th October, 1915, when he went out with Private Wythe to a German sap. Lieutenant Anderson entered the sap, and Private Wythe crept along the edge. They met and shot two Germans, exchanged shots with three others, and brought back the rifles of the men they had killed.

Next day they returned to the sap and attacked another party of Germans, who retired, leaving a cloak, some bombs, a periscope, etc., behind. These they brought in. Much valuable information was gained.

Lieutenant Albert William Northover, 28th Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry on 8th October, 1915, near Wytschaete. When the Germans had exploded mines near our trench, Lieutenant Northover was buried under debris, but immediately on being dug out he assumed control and took steps to deny to the enemy any foothold in the craters. His prompt action and gallant example went a long way towards successfully coping with a difficult and dangerous situation.

No. 485.

Canada Gazette, 27th November, 1915.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 19th November, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council No. 94, assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under virtue of the provisions of section 6 of the War Measures' Act, 1914, the weekly paper *Issues & Events*, published by the Vital Issue Co., Inc., 21 Park Row, New York City, is from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada, and is prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such paper, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such publication shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

No. 486.

Order in Council respecting the Domestic War Loan.

P. C. 2717.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 20th November, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, advise—in order that provision may be made for defraying expenses incurred in Canada in connection with the war—that an issue of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000.00) of five per cent bonds maturing December 1st, 1925, be made upon the terms and conditions set out in the prospectus hereto annexed.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ISSUE OF \$50,000,000 5% BONDS MATURING 1ST DECEMBER,
1925.

Repayable at par at Ottawa, Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria.
Interest payable half-yearly, 1st June, 1st December.

ISSUE PRICE 97½.

A full half-year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1916.

The proceeds of the loan will be used for war purposes only.

In the event of future issues—other than issues made abroad—by the Government, for the purpose of carrying on the War,

bonds of this issue will be accepted at the issue price, 97½, plus accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscriptions to such issues.

The Minister of Finance offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on	application,		
7½	“	“	3rd January, 1916,
20	“	“	1st February, 1916,
20	“	“	1st March, 1916,
20	“	“	1st April, 1916,
20	“	“	1st May, 1916.

The instalments may be paid in full on and after the 3rd day of January, 1916, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Applications accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. The bank will issue a provisional receipt.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch of any chartered bank in Canada and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Script certificates payable to bearer will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the script certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds without coupons.

Delivery of script certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch of any chartered bank in Canada.

Holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds with coupons, payable to bearer or registered, without payment of any fee, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert, without fee, into fully registered bonds without coupons at any time on application in writing to the Minister of Finance.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

The loan will be repaid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications which bear their stamp.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 30th November, 1915.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA,
NOVEMBER 22nd, 1915.

WAR LOAN.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Issue of \$50,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st December, 1925.

ISSUE PRICE, 97½.

APPLICATION FORM.

TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA:

.....hereby apply for.....dollars
(\$.....) of Dominion of Canada
5 Per Cent War Loan, 1925, in terms of the Prospectus dated the
twenty-second day of November, 1915, and.....
hereby engage to pay the instalments as they shall become due
on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application
as provided in the Prospectus.

The sum of.....dollars
(\$.....) ten per cent of the amount
applied for, is enclosed herewith.

Signature:.....

Communications to be addressed to.....

Address in full.....

Date: November.....1915.

Cheques should be payable to: "Credit of Minister of
Finance."

If bonds with coupons are required, state here the number
and demoninations and whether they are to be made payable to
bearer or registered.

By striking out the word "bearer" or the word "registered"
the kind of bonds required will be indicated.

.....Bonds (bearer—registered) of \$100 each = \$.....
Bonds (bearer—registered) of \$500 each = \$.....
Bonds (bearer—registered) of \$1,000 each = \$.....

If fully registered bonds without coupons are required, state here the number and denominations:

.....Fully registered bonds of \$1,000 each = \$.....
Fully registered bonds of \$5,000 each = \$.....

WAR LOAN.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Issue of \$50,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st December, 1925.

PROVISIONAL RECEIPT.

RECEIVED, the.....day of November, 1915, on behalf of the Minister of Finance from.....
 the sum of.....(\$.....)
 being ten per cent of the par value payable on application for \$.....of 5 per cent bonds of the above named loan.

Bank of.....

By.....

This receipt is valid only when signed by or on behalf of a chartered bank by one of its managers or officers. The receipt must be carefully preserved and surrendered to the bank signing it, when a scrip certificate payable to bearer will be issued after allotment in exchange therefor.

No. 487.

Extra Canada Gazette, 20th November, 1915.

Proclamation of War with Bulgaria for the purposes of the Prize Court Act.

ARTHUR.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

By Field Marshal His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom); Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; Personal Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—GREETING:—

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Governor General and Vice-Admiral of Canada aforesaid, being satisfied thereof by information received by me, do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and the King of the Bulgarians.

At Government House, in the City of Ottawa, this twentieth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

No. 488.

Extra Canada Gazette, 20th November, 1915.

Proclamation of War with Turkey for the purposes of the Prize Court Act.

ARTHUR.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

By Field Marshal, His Royal Highness, PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom) Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; One of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; Personal Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING:—

I, ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Governor General and Vice-Admiral of Canada as aforesaid, being satisfied thereof by information received by me do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and the Empire of Turkey.

At Government House, in the City of Ottawa, this twentieth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

No. 489.

Canada Gazette, 27th November, 1915.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 23rd November, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council No. 94, assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under virtue of the provisions of section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, the "Amerikai Magyar Nepszava," a daily paper printed in Hungarian and published at 178 Second Avenue, New York City, is from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada, and is prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such paper, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such paper shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

No. 490.

The London Gazette of 23rd November, 1915.

[29377]

Munitions Order respecting War Material under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS OF WAR, 23rd November, 1915.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30a of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations 1914,* the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the War

*p. 749.

Material to which that regulation applies shall include optical munitions of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say:

Prismatic binoculars and monoculars having a magnifying power of five times or more.

Galilean Binoculars having object-glasses with a full diameter of one-and-three-quarter inches or more, and a magnifying power of three-and-a-half to five times.

Terrestrial Telescopes, portable, with an object-glass of one-and-a-quarter inches full diameter or more, and a magnifying power of eleven times or more.

Telescopic or other optical sights for rifles.

Periscopes and Hyposcopes, using optical means other than, or in addition to, plane mirrors.

Compasses, Prismatic and the like, of an outer diameter of two-and-one-half inches or less, by means of which an azimuth angle can be read off simultaneously with the sighting of an object.

And in addition the following optical munitions of Admiralty or of War Office pattern:—

Rangefinders;

Mekometers;

Telemeters;

Clinometers;

Angle of Sight Instruments;

Apparatus for the Control of Fire;

Dial Sights;

Directors;

Field-Plotters.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,

General Secretary.

No. 491.

Supplement to the London Gazette, 23rd November 1915.—24th
[29378] *November 1915.*

**Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the exportation of
certain commodities and amending the Proclamation
of 28 July 1915.**

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE 24TH
DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,² that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915³ and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

¹App. p. 182. ²App. p. 191. ³p. 653.

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—

Cotton wadding;
Cotton wool;
Iron ore of all descriptions.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods which is at present prohibited to all destinations should be prohibited only to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:—

Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine;
Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine;
Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine;
Lasting tacks or rivets, including iron shoe rivets, for use by hand or machine;
Steel bills, for use by hand or machine;
Heel tips;
Heel tip nails;
Hobnails of all descriptions;
Protector studs;
Screwing wire.

(3) That the heading “Surgical bandages and dressings (including buttercloth),” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading “Surgical bandages and dressings (including buttercloth, but not including cotton wadding and cotton wool, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations.)”

(4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Railway wagons;
Soft soap.

(5) That the exportation of "Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes" which is at present prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

(6) That the heading "All manufactures and products of cotton, except cotton lace and cotton waste" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "All manufactures and products of cotton except cotton lace, cotton wadding, cotton waste and cotton wool."

(7) That the heading "China clay (including China stone and potter's clay)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "China clay (including china stone, ball clay and potter's clay)."

(8) That the exportation of "Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen" should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

(9) That the heading "Terneplates" and "Tinplates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor respectively the headings "Terneplates and all receptacles made from terneplates" and "Tinplates, and all receptacles made from tinplates."

(10) That the heading "Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (except railway wagons, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.)"

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 492.

Canada Gazette, 4th December, 1915.

PASSPORT NOTICE.

His Royal Highness the Governor General has received a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, setting forth that until further notice, passports will be required from all British subjects, without exception, entering the United Kingdom.

The Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, 25th November, 1915.

No. 493.

The London Gazette, 30th November, 1915.

[29386]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1148 of the year, 1913.

ENGLAND, SOUTH COAST.

Former Notice.—No. 1059 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

(1) BEACHY HEAD TO ST. ALBANS HEAD—REGULATIONS
REGARDING TRADING, FISHING AND PLEASURE CRAFT.

1. Area A.—Enclosed by a line from Beachy Head to Owers Light-vessel to Boulder Bank buoy, thence 315° (N. 30° W. Mag.), to the Portsmouth Defence area.

Area B.—Enclosed by a line from Culver Cliff to a point 3 miles, 90° (75° E. Mag.), from Culver Cliff, thence within the 3-mile limit to a point 3 miles, 180° (S. 15° W. Mag.), from Freshwater Gate, thence to Freshwater Gate.

Area C.—Enclosed by a line joining Christchurch head to St. Albans head.

Variation.— 15° W.

2. The term craft as used herein includes ships, barges, boats and vessels of all descriptions, and the orders apply to all fishing and pleasure craft.

3. No craft are to go out in specified areas between sunset and sunrise.

4. All craft from places within these areas are to be on shore or back in their harbour half an hour after sunset.

5. No craft are to put to sea during fog or thick weather, and any caught at sea by fog, etc., are to return to shore or harbour at once, if possible.

*p. 891.

6. Craft unable to return to harbour owing to failing wind or fog, etc., are to anchor and show the regulation anchor lights at night. No bright lights are permitted.

7. Fishing is permitted by all *bona fide* fishermen in sailing craft, provided, they are in possession of a permit which can be obtained from their District Fishery Officers. When applying for these permits, they are to state the port from which they intend to work and this will be entered on the permit.

8. All fishing craft mentioned in paragraph 7 above must carry either their permit number or their registered number painted on each bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height.

9. Fishing is absolutely prohibited for all steam fishing vessels.

10. Craft found after dark in the areas detailed in paragraph 1 above are liable to be fired upon.

11. No craft are to proceed to sea with any petrol, motor oil, heavy oil, etc., on board with the exception that:—

- (i) Traders and all other craft may carry oil, petrol, motor spirit, etc., in bulk, barrels, or as stores for the equipment or navigation of the vessel, provided that the goods are properly pre-entered and that clearance is obtained from the Customs Officials in accordance with the Customs War Powers Act, 1915, paragraphs 1 to 3.
- (ii) Sailing vessels may not have on board a quantity of petrol, motor spirit, benzine, paraffin, petroleum, or similar substances, exceeding four gallons.

12. Owners of motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions are to supply to the Coastguard Officer of the District lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and they are to obtain from him permits for them. Without such permits these craft are not to be used. The number of the permit is to be painted on each bow in figures not less than twelve inches in height.

13. Motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions are not to proceed outside of their ports, creeks or rivers during the hours of official day, unless in possession of a permit which may be obtained from a Customs Official on personal application, or (in places where there is no Customs Official) from the Coastguard Officer of that district.

14. The areas within which pleasure craft with permits may move during daylight are as follows, and they are forbidden to move in any other areas:—

Newhaven: Within one mile of *occulting* light at entrance.

Brighton and Hove: Within one mile of *fixed* light on western pier.

New Shoreham: Within one mile of high *occulting* light.

Worthing: Within one mile of *fixed* light on pier.

Littlehampton: Within one mile of *fixed red* light at entrance.

Bognor: Within one mile of *green* fishing light.

Sandown bay: Inside the line joining Culver cliff and Dunnose head.

Ventor: Within one mile of Ventor pier.

Christchurch: Inside the entrance to Christchurch harbour.

Christchurch head to Sandbanks: Within 400 yards of low water mark.

Poole harbour: Within the line joining North and South Havens.

Studland Bay: From opposite Studland village to the Old Breakwater within 400 yards of low water mark.

Swanage bay: To the west of the line joining Ballard and Peverill points.

15. No excursion traffic is allowed except with the written permission of the Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, to be obtained for the season in regard to standing excursions, and on each occasion for special excursions.

16. Nothing in these orders shall affect the standing orders relating to the Defence Areas at Newhaven, Portsmouth and Poole.

(2) NEWHAVEN—CLOSING OF THE PORT.

The Port of Newhaven is closed to all merchant vessels other than those employed on Government Service, and those which have previously obtained special permission to enter from the Divisional Naval Transport Officer, Newhaven.

(3) POOLE BAY AND SOLENT APPROACH—RESTRICTION OF TRAFFIC.

No craft of any description, other than craft employed on Admiralty work, is to be under way to the northward of a line joining St. Catherine's point and Anvil point, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, or during fog.

(4) PORTLAND HARBOUR APPROACH—RESTRICTION OF TRAFFIC.

No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland Bill with St. Albans head, by day or night, unless proceeding into Weymouth anchorage.

Note.—This notice is a repetition of Notice No. 1059 of 1915, with the addition of the information relating to restriction of traffic in Poole bay and Solent approach contained in section (3).

Caution.—This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London, 26th November, 1915.

No. 494.

P. C. 2758.

Order in Council providing that preference be given returned members of the overseas forces in making appointments to the Civil Service.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 27th November, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, advise that in making appointments to the Government Civil Service, preference be given to the returned members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, especially those who through disability occasioned by active military service are unable to fill their previous occupations; such appointments to be subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Acts and to be made with due regard to the capacity of any applicant to discharge the duties of the position to which it is proposed to appoint him.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 495.

The London Gazette, of 30th November, 1915.

[29386]

Honours.

WHITEHALL, November 27, 1915.

The KING has been pleased to give and grant unto the under-mentioned Officers His Majesty's Royal license and authority to wear Decorations (as stated against their respective names) which have been conferred upon them by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia in recognition of Valuable services rendered by them:—

Order of St. Vladimir, 3rd Class, with Crossed Swords and Ribband Bow.

Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., Order of St. Vladimir, 4th Class, with Crossed Swords and Ribband Bow.

No. 496.

Orders in Council providing for the appointment of a Commission to make enquiries respecting the supply and sufficiency of war materials required for the production of munitions.

P. C. 2755.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 27th November, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 24th November, 1915, from the Right Honourable Sir Robert Laird Borden, the Prime Minister, stating that representations have been made to him urging the importance and desirability of an enquiry respecting the supply and sufficiency of raw materials in Canada required for the production of munitions of war and as to the best method of conserving the same.

The Prime Minister observes that the proposed inquiry involves considerations of an urgent nature and that it should be made forthwith.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Laird Borden, the Prime Minister, advise that for the purpose of such inquiry, the following gentlemen be, under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act, appointed Commissioners, viz.:—

Col. Thomas Cantley, of New Glasgow, Province of Nova Scotia, Manufacturer, Chairman;

Robert Hobson, of the City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Esquire, Manufacturer;

George C. Mackenzie, B.Sc., of the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, Mining Engineer; and

Honourable William C. Edwards, of the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, Manufacturer.

F. K. BENNETTS,
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 2806.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 30th November, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Laird Borden, Prime Minister, advise, with reference to the Order in Council of 27th November, 1915, appointing, under the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act, certain gentlemen as Commissioners to make inquiry respecting the supply and sufficiency of raw materials in Canada required for the production of munitions of war and as to the best method of conserving the same, that the under-mentioned gentlemen be added to the personnel of the said Commission, viz.:—

E. Carnegie, Esquire, President of the Electric Steel and Metal Company of Welland, Ontario; and

George W. Watts, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Esquire, General Manager of the Canada General Electric Company.

F. K. BENNETTS,
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

CANADA.

ARTHUR.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:—

W. STUART EDWARDS, } WHEREAS in and by Orders of Our
Acting Deputy Minis- } Governor General in Council, bearing
ter of Justice, } date the twenty-seventh and thirtieth
Canada. } days of November, in the year of Our
Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (copies of which are hereto annexed) provision has been made for an inquiry by Our Commissioners therein and hereinafter named respecting the supply and sufficiency of raw materials in Canada required for the production of munitions of war and as to the best method of conserving the same.

NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We do by these Presents nominate, constitute and appoint Thomas Cantley of the Town of New Glasgow, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Manufacturer; Robert Hobson, of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, Manufacturer; George Cleghorn Mackenzie, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario, Mining Engineer, the Honourable William Cameron Edwards, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario aforesaid, a Member of Our Senate of Canada, Ebenezer Carnegie, of the Town of Welland, in the said Province of Ontario, Esquire, and George W. Watts, of the City of Toronto, in the said Province of Ontario, Esquire to be Our Commissioners to conduct such inquiry.

To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office, place and trust unto the said Thomas Cantley, Robert Hobson, George Cleghorn Mackenzie, William Cameron Edwards, Ebenezer Carnegie and George W. Watts, together with all the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments unto the said office, place and trust of right and by law appertaining during pleasure.

AND WE, in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf do hereby authorize and empower Our said Commissioners to engage the services of such accountants, engineers technical advisers, or other experts, clerks, reporters and assistants, as they may deem necessary or advisable also the services of Counsel to aid and assist Our said Commissioners in the inquiry, and also to have and exercise the other powers specified in Chap. 28, 2 George V, intituled "An Act to amend the Inquiries Act."

AND WE do by these presents nominate, constitute and appoint the said Thomas Cantley, Chairman of such Commission.

AND WE do hereby under the authority of the Revised Statutes respecting Inquiries concerning public matters, confer upon Our said Commissioners the power of summoning before them any witnesses and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and orally or in writing, and to produce such documents and things as Our said Commissioners shall deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are hereby appointed to examine.

AND WE do hereby require and direct Our said Commissioners to report to Our Governor General in Council the result of their investigation together with the evidence taken before them and any opinion they may see fit to express thereon.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor, Field Marshal, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex in(the Peerage of the United Kingdom); Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of

India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

No. 497.

*Third Supplement to The London Gazette, 26th November, 1915—
29th November, 1915.*

[29384]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE, 29th November, 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the Undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Expeditionary Forces in France and Flanders, the Dardanelles and East Africa:—

No. 73741, Private H. B. Compton, 28th Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous bravery on the 8th October, 1915, in front of Wytschaete. The enemy exploded mines, and Private Compton was buried under the debris. On being dug out, he immediately volunteered to go forward as a member of a party of bombers, and assisted in bombing the enemy from the crater in which they were advancing. He also assisted, under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, to dig out four men who had been

buried by the explosion, thus helping to save their lives. Throughout the action his courage, resource, and devotion to duty were most marked.

No. 69805, Sergeant W. C. Ryer, 26th Canadian Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry on the 13th October, 1915. During a reconnaissance of a German crater Sergeant Ryer carried another Sergeant, who was mortally wounded, until the latter died, when he returned to the crater and, with the assistance of another man, carried back a second man. This was performed under heavy cross fire from machine guns and rifles. He gave a fine example of bravery and devotion to duty.

No. 498.

The London Gazette, 30th November, 1915.

[29386]

A Proclamation for prohibiting the importation of machine tools into the United Kingdom.

BY THE KING.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS, by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

AND WHEREAS, it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of machine tools and parts thereof, excluding small tools, should be prohibited as hereinafter provided:

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act, and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the 21st day of December, 1915, subject as hereinafter provided, all machine tools and parts thereof, excluding small tools, shall be prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to machine tools and parts thereof, imported under the license of the Board of Trade and subject to the provisions and conditions of such license.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Machine Tools (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 499.

The London Gazette, 30th November, 1915.

[29386]

**Order of His Majesty in Council postponing the coming into
operation of the Merchants Shipping (Convention)
Act, 1914.**

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 30TH
DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, on the 20th day of January, 1914, an International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, and for purposes incidental thereto, was duly entered into by His Majesty and the other Signatory Powers more especially referred to and set out in the said Convention:

AND WHEREAS, a Statute 4 and 5 Geo. V., c. 50, intituled "An Act to make such amendments of the Law relating to Merchant Shipping as are necessary or expedient to give effect to an International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea,"

(being the convention above referred to), was passed on the 10th day of August, 1914, the short title of which is "The Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914."*

AND WHEREAS, by Section 29, Sub-section 5, of the said Act it was provided as follows:—

"This Act shall come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1915:

"Provided that His Majesty may, by Order in Council, from time to time, postpone the coming into operation of this Act for such period not exceeding on any occasion of postponement one year as may be specified in the Order."

AND WHEREAS, by Order in Council dated the 2nd day of June, 1915, His Majesty did postpone the coming into operation of the said Act until the 1st day of January, 1916:

AND WHEREAS, His Majesty deems it expedient, owing to a state of War, that the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914, should be further postponed:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, in pursuance of the powers vested in Him by the above-recited provision, and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914, shall be postponed from coming into operation until the 1st day of July, 1916."

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 500.

*Supplement to The London Gazette, 30th November, 1915—1st
December, 1915.*

[29387]

**Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Defence of the Realm
(Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.**

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 30TH
DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen,¹ His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914) under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,² for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm:

AND WHEREAS the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,³ the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915,⁴ and the Munitions of War Act, 1915:⁵

AND WHEREAS the said Regulations have been amended by various subsequent Orders in Council:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:

1. In lieu of the second paragraph of Regulation 11 the following paragraph shall be substituted:—

“The Secretary of State may also by order require that between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order, such lamps as may be so specified shall be carried by all vehicles or vehicles of any specified class or description and in connection with traffic of any other specified class or description, and shall be properly

¹App. p. 284. ²App. p. 191. ³App. p. 205. ⁴App. 209. ⁵App. p. 313.

trimmed, lighted, and attached or carried, and any police constable may stop any vehicle or other traffic found without lamps as required by the order, and, in the case of a vehicle, may seize the same, and the person in charge or having control of the vehicle or other traffic shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations."

2. After Regulation 14B the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"14C—(1) A person coming from or intending to proceed to any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a valid passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or, in the case of a person coming from a place outside the United Kingdom, either such a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity.

"To every such passport and document as aforesaid there must be attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.

"In the case of British subjects resident in Ireland special permission to embark may be given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland instead of by a Secretary of State.

"(2) If any person lands or embarks in contravention of this regulation, or if, where any such special permission to land has been granted by a Secretary of State subject to any conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

"(3) For the purposes of this regulation the expression 'passenger' includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the work or service of the ship."

3. After Regulation 22a the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"22B.—(1) Every person who carried on, whether alone or in conjunction with any other business, the business of receiving for reward letters, telegrams, or other postal packets for delivery or forwarding to the persons for whom they are intended, shall as soon as may be send to the chief officer of police for the

district for registration by him, notice of the fact together with the address where the business is carried on, and the chief officer of police shall keep a register of the names and addresses of such persons, and shall if required by any person who sends such a notice furnish him on payment of a fee of one shilling with a certificate of registration, and every person so registered shall from time to time furnish to the chief officer of police notice of any change of address at which the business is carried on and such other information as may be necessary for maintaining the correctness of the particulars entered in the register.

“(2) Every person who carried on such a business as aforesaid shall cause to be entered in a book kept for the purpose the following particulars:—

- (a) the name and address of every person for whom any postal packet is received, or who has requested that postal packets received may be delivered or forwarded to him;
- (b) any instructions that may have been received as to the delivery or forwarding of postal packets;
- (c) in the case of every postal packet received the place from which the postal packet comes and the date of posting (as shown by the post mark) and the date of receipt, and if, registered, the date and office of registration and the number of the registered packet;
- (d) in the case of every postal packet delivered the date of the delivery and the name and address of the person to whom it is delivered;
- (e) in the case of every postal packet forwarded, the name and address to which and the date on which it is forwarded;

and shall not deliver a letter to any person until that person has signed a receipt for the same in such book as aforesaid.

“(3) The books so kept and all postal packets received by a person carrying on any such business and any instructions as to the delivery or forwarding of postal packets received by any such person, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any police constable or by any person appointed for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority.

“(4) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offense against these regulations.

“(5) Nothing in this regulation shall apply to postal packets addressed to any office where any newspaper or periodical is published being postal packets in reply to advertisements appearing in such newspaper or periodical.”

In Regulation 42, after the words “civilian population,” there shall be inserted the words “or to impede, delay, or restrict the production, repair, or transport of war material, or any other work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war”.

At the end of the same regulation the following paragraph shall be inserted:—

“This regulation, so far as it relates to the production, repair, and transport of war material, and such other work as aforesaid, shall be deemed, for the purposes of Regulation 56, to be a regulation in which the Minister of Munitions has concurrent powers.”

5. In paragraph (b) of Regulation 45, after the words “has been duly issued,” there shall be inserted the words “or with intent to obtain any such pass, permit, certificate, license or other document or passport, whether for himself or for any other person, knowingly makes any false statement.”

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 501.

Order in Council respecting the distribution of Prizes.

P. C. 2788.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 1st December, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 26th November, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred a despatch, dated 6th August, 1915, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicating particulars of proposals for the enactment of legislation to authorize a change in the practice of distributing the net

proceeds of prizes captured from the enemy and for referring for settlement to a committee already appointed in the United Kingdom all claims made by British Allied or neutral third parties against ships or cargoes which have been detained or condemned by prize courts.

The Minister submits that in the opinion of Your Royal Highness' advisers, there can be no reasonable objection from the standpoint of the Canadian Government to the proposals referred to in so far as they affect prizes condemned during the present war, but that they would suggest that any legislation which His Majesty's Government may be advised to be necessary for the carrying out of these proposals should be of a temporary nature relating to the present period of hostilities. They apprehend that when the war is over the constitution of prize courts, the naval forces of overseas Dominions, the distribution of prize moneys, and the determination of local claims may be proper subject for enquiry and consideration in connection with the general relations of the Dominions to the Empire, and that it would be unadvisable at present to impose any legislative view which might affect the situation for the future.

As regards the request contained in paragraph 17 of Mr. Bonar Law's despatch for particulars of any claims already entered against ships or cargoes condemned or detained by prize courts in Canada, the Minister represents that no ships or cargoes have been condemned in Canada since the outbreak of war, and that the only ship and cargo ordered to be detained during this period up to the present time is the German barque *Bellas*, and her cargo, which were ordered to be detained on the 15th December last until further order of the court. In this case the only claim made with regard to the ship was that of Dr. Orlando De Mello Do Rego, of the City of Lisbon, Portugal, whose claim was dismissed with costs, and no appearance was entered by any one with respect to the cargo thereof.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for External Affairs, advise that Your Royal Highness may be pleased to communicate the substance of this Minute, if approved, to Mr. Bonar Law by telegraph.

All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 502.

London Gazette, 3rd December, 1915.

[29390]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1173 of the year, 1915.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, NORTH SEA, AND RIVER
THAMES AND MEDWAY.

PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 1041 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or *vice versa*, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from and whilst navigating in the waters from, Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or *vice versa*, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or *vice versa*, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkstone.

*p. 879.

11. Trinity House Pilot Stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

- (a) The Downs, where ships proceeding north can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth, and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover Harbours. The pilot steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles south-east of Deal pier.
- (b) Great Yarmouth, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs. The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the Corton Light-vessel and the South Scroby buoy.
- (c) The Sunk Light-vessel, where ships crossing the North Sea between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 40'$ and $51^{\circ} 54'$ North Latitude, but *no others*, can obtain pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.
- (d) Pilots can also be obtained at London and Harwich for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches).

Note.—The pilots referred to in this Notice are the pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

111. River Thames and Medway.—All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light-buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels between Chapman Lighthouse on the west, and the Sunk Head Light-buoy or a line joining the positions of the South long Sand and East Shingles buoys, on the east, between the hours of 6.30 p.m. and 5.30 a.m.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 6.30 p.m. and 5.30 a.m.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

2. Coasting vessels are not to be under way nor exhibit any lights in the East Swin or Wallet between sunset and sunrise.

3. Cruising of yachts and pleasure craft is prohibited in the estuaries of the Thames, Medway, Colne, Blackwater, Crouch and Roach, and adjacent rivers and creeks.

Fishing vessels are governed by the terms of the Notices issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Note.—This Notice is a re-publication of Notice No. 1041 of 1915, with amendments to section 111.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 1st December, 1915.

No. 503.

Canada Gazette, 22nd January, 1916.

The London Gazette, 17th December, 1915.

[29405]

**Authorization by Colonial Secretary to Director of Pay and Record
Service of the Canadian Expeditionary Force to act under
Regimental Debts Act, 1893.**

AUTHORIZATION.

I, Andrew Bonar Law, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, hereby authorize the person for the time

being holding the appointment of Director of Pay and Record Services of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and any person or persons authorized by him to perform on my behalf in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, 56 Victoria, chapter 5, and any Regulations prescribed under the said Act any of the following functions, namely:—

- (1) To receive any surplus arising under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, of any member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who may die subject to military law during the present war, and all arrears of pay, batts, grants and other allowances in the nature thereof standing to the credit of the deceased.
- (2) To pay out of the money so received any debts payable out of the same in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and regulations, and any expenses or charges which under the said Act, or any regulations prescribed thereunder, may be chargeable against the same.
- (3) To pay or apply the moneys so received, or any residue thereof remaining after payment of debts, charges and expenses as aforesaid, to the representative of the deceased in the United Kingdom, or in the absence of any such representative to pay or apply the same to or for the benefit of such persons in the United Kingdom as appear to be beneficially entitled to the personal estate of the deceased or to or for the benefit of any such persons.
- (4) To transmit any balance in his or their hands not disposed of as aforesaid to the Minister of Militia and Defence at Ottawa for distribution.

And I hereby authorize the Minister of Militia and Defence at Ottawa and all persons duly authorized by him to dispose of and distribute on my behalf any part of the estate coming to his or their hands as aforesaid in accordance with the conditions in the said Act and any regulations prescribed under the said Act.

And I declare that for the purposes of exercising the powers delegated to them all persons authorized to act on my behalf shall have and exercise all such further or incidental powers as are by the said Act or any regulation prescribed thereunder conferred or vested in the Secretary of State.

And I hereby further declare that all receipts of money or effects of any members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force deceased during the present war and all payments out of monies so received, and all distributions, disposals and applications of such monies and effects had or made before the date hereof by the said Director of Pay and Record Services, whether under that title or under his former title of Chief Paymaster of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or by any person or persons acting under his authority in pursuance or purported pursuance of the said Act, and or regulations prescribed thereunder, have been had and made under the authority of and with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Given under my hand this third day of December, 1915.

A. BONAR LAW.

No. 504.

Order in Council authorizing a payment to the Anglo-Russian Hospital Fund.

P. C. 2852.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, on the 3rd December, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on a report from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister that he has received an appeal for financial aid from the Anglo-Russian Hospital Committee, London, England, recommend that the sum of £10,000 sterling be paid out of the War Appropriation, through the High Commissioner for Canada, to the Anglo-Russian Hospital Fund, to express the Canadian people's appreciation of the valour and heroism of the Russian armies.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 505.

Order in Council respecting the Commandeering of Wheat.

P. C. 2873.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 4th December, 1915.

On a report, dated 3rd December, 1915, from the Minister of Trade and Commerce representing that the Government of Canada has been requested to take into account the supplies of wheat required by the British Government and certain of the Allied Governments, and to arrange for a considerable supply to be shipped during the month of December and following months. The Minister of Trade and Commerce reports that it became necessary and advisable, within the meaning of Section 6 of the *War Measures Act*, 1914, to appropriate and control the wheat hereinafter described under the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

The Minister further reports that the action which he has taken for the above purpose is set forth in the telegrams, copies of which are hereto appended, and that the instructions given in the messages signed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Minister of Railways and Canals and the Solicitor General, were sent after consultation with him and at his request in pursuance of the proposed appropriation and control of the wheat aforesaid.

That in the putting into effect and in the carrying out of the said appropriation it has been found desirable in order to avoid as far as possible interference with the progress of milling in Canada, and with contracts for export of wheat, to release out of the wheat so appropriated in elevators east of Port Arthur, such quantities as have been shown to be necessary to supply wheat for grinding to Canadian mills, either upon contracts, to replace or without such contracts. It has also been found necessary to release out of the wheat appropriated at Fort William and Port Arthur quantities required to fill existing contracts for export and also quantities required for grinding in Canadian mills, such latter releases being covered in each case by contracts for replacing of like quantities and grades. It has

also been found desirable to release out of the grain appropriated without contract for replacement, certain quantities under contract for shipment to the French Government, and for other shipments of a special character, and that such releasing and exchange has accordingly been authorized in each case by the Minister of the Department concerned.

As the wheat was required and ordered though the Government of the United Kingdom from the Government of Canada by reason of war conditions, the Minister of Trade and Commerce recommends that under Section 6 of the *War Measures Act*, 1914, the appropriation and control of wheat as herein set out be ratified and confirmed and all despatches effecting same and all acts done by or under the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Minister of Railways and Canals and the Solicitor General, in the carrying out of the said appropriation and in the releasing under contract or replacement or otherwise, portions of the wheat appropriated be ratified and confirmed.

The Minister further recommends that the wheat which has thus been appropriated and which is now under the control of the Government be used for the purpose of supplying any such orders as aforesaid heretofore received by the Government through the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or otherwise.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

November 27th, 1915.

Dr. ROBERT MCGILL,
Grain Commission,
Fort William.

"Government has commandeered all numbers one, two and three Northern wheat in elevators under Grain Commission. You are hereby instructed to retain same for Dominion Government."

GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

November 27th, 1915.

Chairman Harbour Commission,
Montreal.

"Government has commandeered all numbers one, two and three Northern wheat in store Dominion Government or Harbour Commission elevators, Montreal. You are hereby instructed to retain same for Dominion Government."

J. D. HAZEN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

November 27th, 1915

Sir WILLIAM PRICE,
Chairman Harbour Commission,
Quebec.

"Government has commandeered all numbers one, two and three Northern wheat in store Dominion Harbour Commission elevator Quebec. You are hereby instructed to retain same for Dominion Government."

J. D. HAZEN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

November 27th, 1916.

Supt. Dominion Government Elevator,
Halifax, N.S.

"Government has commandeered all numbers one, two and three Northern wheat in store Dominion Government elevator Halifax. You are hereby instructed to retain same for Dominion Government."

FRANK COCHRANE,
Minister of Railways and Canals.

Supt. Dominion Government Elevators,
Port Colborne.

"Government has commandeered all numbers one, two and three Northern wheat in store Dominion Government elevator Port Colborne. You are hereby instructed to retain same for Dominion Government."

FRANK COCHRANE,
Minister of Railways and Canals.

Supt. Grand Trunk Elevator,
Montreal.

“Government has commandeered all numbers one, two and three Northern wheat in store elevators under you. You are hereby instructed to retain same for Dominion Government.”

ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Solicitor General.

Mr. GROUT,
Supt. Atlantic Division, C.P.R.,
St. John, N.B.

“Government has commandeered all numbers one, two and three Northern wheat in elevators under you, at St. John. You are hereby instructed to retain same for Dominion Government.”

ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Solicitor General.

No. 506.

Order in Council respecting the Commandeering of Wheat.

P. C. 2874.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 4th December, 1915.

The Minister of Finance and the Minister of Trade and Commerce jointly recommend that in order to in part effectuate the provisions of Order in Council, P.C. 2873,* of the 4th December, 1915, ratifying the appropriating of Nos. one, two and three Northern wheat, in store in Canadian elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur and eastward, the sum of Ten Million Dollars be under the provisions of the *War Appropriation Act, 1915*, borrowed from the Bank of Montreal, on the credit of the Government of Canada, and that such part same as the Minister of Trade and Commerce may designate be transferred by the Government of Canada to the credit of the Lake Shippers’

*p. 966.

Association, Fort William, at the Bank of Montreal at such points and in such amounts as may be designated by the Minister of Trade and Commerce upon condition binding on the said Bank that such moneys are to be paid out by the Lake Shippers' Association, Fort William, only upon cheques countersigned by Robert McGill, Chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, and having attached to each cheque a transfer of wheat certified by the signature of the said Robert McGill.

That the Minister of Trade and Commerce may authorize the said Robert McGill to so countersign said cheques and so certify said transfers provided said transfers constitute title (with all charges to date of appropriating paid) in the Government of Canada to wheat of the value of each cheque to which they are attached respectively computed at the prices named below.

That such of the balance of said loan as may be necessary be utilized for payment under authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce of further wheat appropriated under said order and for payment of costs and charges in connection with the appropriating, storing and transporting the said wheat.

The Ministers further recommend that the prices to be paid for said wheat so appropriated or for replacing such of same as may be released, be as follows:—

For No. 1 Northern wheat.....	\$1.04 $\frac{3}{4}$
For No. 2 “ 	1.03 $\frac{1}{8}$
For No. 3 “ 	0.98 $\frac{3}{4}$

such being the prices quoted for same in the open market on the day on which same was appropriated.

The said Ministers further recommend that the said loan be re-payable in two months from date with interest at 6% per annum.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 507.

Despatch from the Colonial Office respecting the circulation of certain books.

CANADA.

DOWNING STREET,
4th December, 1915.

No. 1152.

SIR, I have the honour to request Your Royal Highness to inform your Ministers that the attention of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs has been called to two books entitled "The Socialists and the War" and "The Fall of Tsing Tau", published in America which have been sent to his country with a view to publication.

2. The opinions expressed in these books appear likely to give offence to allied Governments, and the books are being with-held from circulation for the period of the War.

I have etc.,

A. BONAR LAW,

Governor General,

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K. G.,
etc., etc., etc.

No. 508.

Order in Council respecting Naval Service Separation Allowance.

P.C. 2864.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 4th December, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 24th November, 1915, from the Minister of the Naval Service, stating that by Orders in Council of the 28th November, 1914,¹ and 24th June, 1915,² approval was given for

¹p. 184. ²p. 478.

the payment of separation allowance for the period of the present war in respect of ratings serving in the Royal Canadian Navy;

That the payment of separation allowance in the Royal Navy, having now been extended to Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy, and Reserve Forces and Royal Marine Gunners, under authority of Admiralty Weekly Order No. 926 of the 11th June, 1915, the Minister submits that his technical officers have recommended to him that this extension should be granted in respect of Officers of the same rank serving in His Majesty's Canadian Navy, under the following regulations:—

Payment of separation allowance will be made for the period of the present war to the wives, motherless children and dependents of Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy and Reserve Forces and Marine Gunners serving in His Majesty's Canadian Navy, and of the Royal Canadian Naval permanent Warrant Officers, as from the 15th April, 1915, according to the following scale:—

In the case of a wife, \$2.00 a week, and in addition \$1.00 for the first child, 75c for the second, 50c for the third and 25c for each other child, subject to a minimum allotment of \$20.00 per month having been made in favour of the wife.

In the case of motherless children, \$1.25 a week for each.

In the case of dependents (provided there is an allotment in force), the allowance made will not exceed that for a wife and will be granted by reference to (1) the degree of pre-war dependence, and (2) the amount of current allotment.

When more than one person is dependent on a Warrant Officer or Marine Gunner, the maximum is increased to the scale for a wife and a number of children corresponding to the number of additional dependents, providing the total amount of dependence and the rate of the current allotment admit of such increase. These regulations are to be read in conjunction with and in relation to previous Orders in Council and the Admiralty Weekly Orders dealing with naval separation allowance upon which they are based.

The Minister concurs in this recommendation, as it agrees with the procedure in force in the Royal Navy, and recommends that the same be approved.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Canada Gazette, 18th December, 1915.

Regulations for payment of Separation Allowance.

Payment of separation allowance will be made for the period of the present war to the wives, motherless children and dependents of Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy and Reserve Forces and Marine Gunners serving in His Majesty's Canadian Navy, and of the Royal Canadian Naval permanent Warrant Officers, as from the 15th April, 1915, according to the following scale:—

In the case of a wife, \$2.00 a week, and in addition \$1.00 for the first child, 75c. for the second, 50c. for the third, and 25c. for each other child, subject to a minimum allotment of \$20.00 per month having been made in favour of the wife.

In the case of motherless children, \$1.25 a week for each.

In the case of dependents (provided there is an allotment in force), the allowance made will not exceed that for a wife and will be granted by reference to (1) the degree of pre-war dependence and (2) the amount of current allotment.

When more than one person is dependent on a Warrant Officer or Marine Gunner, the maximum is increased to the scale for a wife and a number of children corresponding to the number of additional dependents, providing the total amount of dependence and the rate of the current allotment admit of such increase. These regulations are to be read in conjunction with and in relation to previous Orders in Council and the Admiralty Weekly Orders dealing with naval separation allowance upon which they are based.

No. 509.

The London Gazette, 7th December, 1915.

[29393]

**Order of the Ministry of Munitions under the provisions of the
Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.**

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS, 7th December, 1915.

ORDER.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30 (a) of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the war material to which the regulation applies shall include the material of the following description—namely, all kinds of Aluminum and Alumina.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that all applications for a permit in connection with the above Order made by the Minister of Munitions should be addressed to the Director of Materials, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, S.W.

No. 510.

Canada Gazette, 15th January, 1916.

*Supplement to The London Gazette, 7th December, 1915—
7th December, 1915.*

[29394]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE,

7th December, 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undermentioned Officer, in recognition of his gallantry and devotion to duty in the field:—

Lieutenant John Robert Cosgrove, 1st Field Company,
Canadian Engineers.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability near the Wulverghem-Messines road, on the night of 20th-21st October, 1915.

He prepared for demolition and completely destroyed a house about 300 yards in advance of our firing line. This house had been an enemy advanced post.

No. 511.

The London Gazette, 14th December, 1915.

[29402]

Order of the Board of Trade revoking a Certain License dated 4th November, 1914, under the Proclamation respecting Trading with the Enemy and extending the said License.

WHEREAS by Royal Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy, dated the 9th day of September, 1914,¹ it was, amongst other things, declared as follows:—

“The expression ‘enemy country’ in this Proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary together with all the Colonies and Dependencies thereof”:

“The expression ‘enemy’ in this Proclamation means any person or body of persons, of whatever nationality, resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.”

AND WHEREAS it was also declared by the said Proclamation that from and after the date of the said Proclamation the persons therein referred to were prohibited from doing certain acts therein more specifically mentioned:

AND WHEREAS it was further declared by the said Proclamation as follows:—

“Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our License or by the license given on Our behalf by a

¹p. 83.

Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, whether such licenses be especially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons”:

AND WHEREAS by Proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914,¹ the said Proclamation dated the 9th day of September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 was amended as therein more specifically set forth and the said Proclamation of the 8th day of October, 1914, was to be read as one with the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2:

AND WHEREAS, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the above-recited Proclamations the Board of Trade acting on behalf of His Majesty by license dated the 4th day of November, 1914, granted license to the persons therein referred to to pay the fees therein more specifically mentioned:

AND WHEREAS, by Proclamation dated the 5th day of November, 1914,² it was declared that the provisions of the Proclamations and Orders in Council then in force issued with reference to the state of war with the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, should be extended to the war with Turkey subject to the exception in such Proclamation mentioned, and it was declared that the words “enemy country” in any of the Proclamations or Orders in Council referred to in Article 1 of the said Proclamation should include the Dominions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey other than Egypt, Cyprus and any territory in the occupation of Us or Our Allies:

AND WHEREAS, by Proclamation dated the 7th day of January, 1915,³ the provisions of the Proclamations dated respectively the 9th day of September, 1914, the 8th day of October, 1914, and the 5th day of November, 1914, were extended as therein more specifically set forth:

AND WHEREAS, by Proclamation dated the 16th day of February, 1915,⁴ called the Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915, it was declared that the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy should apply to territory in friendly occupation as they apply to Our Territory or that of Our Allies and to territory in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country.

¹p. 109. ²p. 146. ³p. 202. ⁴p. 255.

AND WHEREAS, by Proclamation dated the 25th day of June, 1915,¹ called the Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915, it was declared that the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy should apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco, in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in any enemy country, provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco, nothing in Article 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 should be construed so as to prevent transaction by or with that branch being treated as transaction by or with an enemy:

AND WHEREAS, by Proclamation dated the 14th day of September, 1915,² it was declared as follows:—

“For the purposes of the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy the expression ‘enemy’ notwithstanding anything in the said Proclamation is hereby declared to include and to have included any incorporated company or body of persons (wherever incorporated) carrying on business in an enemy country or in any territory for the time being in hostile occupation”:

AND WHEREAS, by Proclamation dated the 16th day of October, 1915,³ it was declared that the Proclamations and Orders in Council then in force issued with reference to the state of war with the German Emperor or with reference to the state of war with the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria King of Hungary or with reference to the state of war with the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria King of Hungary and the Sultan of Turkey should be extended to the war with Bulgaria subject to the exception in such Proclamation mentioned, and it was declared that the words “Enemy Country” in any of the Proclamations or Orders in Council referred to in Article 1 of such Proclamation should include the Dominion of the King of the Bulgarians and the words “persons of enemy nationality” in any of the said Proclamations and Orders in Council should include subjects of the King of the Bulgarians:

¹p. 480. ²p. 734. ³p. 804.

AND WHEREAS, by Proclamation dated the 10th day of November, 1915,¹ it was declared that the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy should as from the 10th day of December, 1915, apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa in the same manner as they apply to person resident or carrying on business in an enemy country, provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa nothing in Article 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 should be construed so as to prevent transactions by or with that Branch being treated as transactions by or with an enemy:

AND WHEREAS, it is desirable to restate and extend the provisions contained in the before recited license dated the 4th day of November, 1914:

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Trade, acting on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the powers reserved in the said Proclamations and all other powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby revoke the said license dated the 4th day of November, 1914, and do hereby give and grant license:

(1) To all persons residing, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom to pay

(a) on their own behalf or on behalf of any person or persons residing, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom; and

(b) on behalf of any person or persons residing, carrying on business or being in any part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom who have been authorized to make such payments by the Government of that part of His Majesty's Dominions any fees necessary for obtaining the grant of or for obtaining the renewal of Patents or for obtaining the registration of Designs or Trade Marks or the renewal of such registration in an "enemy country" and to pay to enemy agents their charges and expenses in relation to the matters aforesaid:

(2) To all persons residing, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom

¹p. 908.

- (a) to pay on behalf of an "enemy" any fees payable in the United Kingdom on application for or renewal of the grant of patents or on application for the registration of designs or trade marks or the renewal of such registration and to pay agents in the United Kingdom (including themselves) their charges and expenses, if any, in relation to the matters aforesaid;
- (b) to pay on behalf of an "enemy" to any person or persons residing, carrying on business or being in any part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom—subject to such persons having been authorized by the Government of that part of His Majesty's Dominions in which they reside, carry on business or are, to pay on behalf of an enemy any such fees in such part of His Majesty's Dominions—any fees payable on application for or renewal of the grant of patents or on application for the registration of designs or trade marks or the renewal of such registration in such part of His Majesty's Dominions, and also to pay to such persons their charges and expenses, if any, in relation to the matters aforesaid.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1915.

G. S. BARNES,
Secretary of the Board of Trade.

No. 512.

Order in Council respecting subsistence allowance of recruits for the Overseas Forces.

P. C. 2727.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 8th December, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 18th November, 1915, from the Minister of

Militia and Defence, stating that it is considered advisable to quarter the recruits enlisted this winter for services Overseas in the towns and villages where they have been obtained, provided the number obtained in any such town or village is not less than twenty-five.

The Minister recommends that Subsistence Allowance at following rates be authorized for these recruits during the time they are held in their home towns and villages and until mobilized with their respective units:

(a) Married men.....	}	85 cents a day.
(a) Widowers with children under sixteen years of age.....		
(a) Sons and sole support of widowed mothers }		
(b) Unmarried men.....		60 cents a day.

This allowance to cover all expenses for quarters, food, washing, etc., and no Separation Allowance to be paid dependents of those who are in receipt of Subsistence Allowance at above rate for married men, viz., 85 cents a day.

As soon as arrangements have been made for rationing any mobilized units the above rates of Subsistence Allowance will cease to be paid such units but Separation Allowance will be payable beginning from date Subsistence Allowance ceased to be drawn.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 513.

Canada Gazette, 25th December, 1915.

Order in Council respecting Chinese Immigration during the war.

(P. C. 2889.)

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of December, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS there are in British Columbia a considerable number of persons of Chinese origin without employment, who, in view, of the war conditions, do not feel justified in returning to their native land on account of the possibility of being unable to return within the statutory limited period of twelve months, but, who, if leave of absence period were extended, might return to China on extended visit, thus relieving the present unemployment conditions,—

THEREFORE His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, by reason of the war and for the welfare of Canada, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following Order under Section 6 of The War Measures Act of 1914.

“All Chinese who register out between January 1st, 1916, and June 30th, 1916, may prolong their return to Canada without in any way affecting their right to free re-entry until six months after a proclamation has been published in the *Canada Gazette* declaring that war no longer exists.”

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 514.**Order in Council respecting the Commandeering of Wheat.**

P. C. 2893.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 8th December, 1915.

On a report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, representing that the Government of Canada has been requested to take into account the supplies of wheat required by the British Government and certain of the Allied Governments, and to arrange for a considerable supply to be shipped during the month of December and following months. The Minister of Trade and Commerce reports that it has become necessary and advisable and within the meaning of Section 6, of the War Measures Act, 1914, to appropriate and control the wheat hereinafter described under the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

The Minister further reports that the action which he has taken for the above purpose is set forth in the telegrams, copies of which are hereto appended, and that the instructions given in the messages signed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Minister of Railways and Canals and the Solicitor General were sent after consultation with him and at his request in pursuance of the proposed appropriation and control of the wheat aforesaid.

That in the putting into effect and the carrying out of the said appropriation it has been found desirable in order to avoid as far as possible interference with the progress of milling in Canada, and with contracts for export of wheat, and to provide wheat already contracted for by the French Government and for other special shipments, to loan certain quantities of wheat so appropriated and to release certain quantities upon contracts for replacement or otherwise and to dispose of certain quantities upon sale and purchase agreement for the restoration of like quantities at like prices at convenient times.

As the wheat was required and ordered through the Government of the United Kingdom from the Government of Canada,

by reason of war conditions, the Minister of Trade and Commerce recommends that under Section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, the appropriation and control of wheat as herein set out be ratified and confirmed and all despatches effecting same and all acts done by or under the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Minister of Railways and Canals and the Solicitor General, in the carrying out of the said appropriation and in the releasing under contract or replacement or otherwise, portions of the wheat appropriated be ratified and confirmed.

The Minister further recommends that the wheat which has been so appropriated and which is now under the control of the Government, save such as may have been or may hereafter be loaned, released or disposed of, in manner afore described, and also any wheat taken or to be taken in replacement, in return or by purchase and sale contract as aforesaid, be used for the purpose of supplying any such orders as aforesaid heretofore received or to be received by the Government through the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies or otherwise, and that the Minister be authorized to do such acts and make such contracts both of the character already taken and hereby confirmed as may be necessary for the purpose of using the appropriated wheat accordingly.

The Minister recommends that the Order in Council, P. C. 2873,* respecting the appropriation of wheat, passed on the fourth day of December, 1915, be repealed.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

November 27th, 1915.

Dr. ROBT. MCGILL,
Grain Commission,
Fort William.

Government has commandeered all numbers one, two and, three Northern wheat in elevators under Grain Commission. You are hereby instructed to retain same for Dominion Government.

GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

*p. 966.

November 27th, 1915.

Chairman of Harbour Commission,
Montreal, Que.

Government has commandeered all numbers one, two and three Northern wheat in store Dominion Government or Harbour Commission Elevators, Montreal. You are hereby instructed to retain same for Dominion Government.

J. D. HAZEN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

November 27th, 1915.

Sir WILLIAM PRICE,
Chairman of the Harbour Commission,
Quebec, Que.

Government has commandeered all numbers one, two and three Northern wheat in store in the Dominion Harbour Commission Elevator, Quebec. You are hereby instructed to retain same for Dominion Government.

J. D. HAZEN,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

November, 27th 1915.

Superintendent,
Dominion Government Elevator,
Halifax, N.S.

Government has commandeered all numbers one, two and three Northern wheat in store Dominion Government Elevator, Halifax. You are hereby instructed to retain same for Dominion Government.

FRANK COCHRANE,
Minister of Railways and Canals.

November 27th, 1915.

Superintendent,
Dominion Government Elevator,
Port Colborne.

Government has commandeered all numbers one, two and three Northern wheat in store Government Elevator, Port Colborne. You are hereby instructed to retain same for Dominion Government.

FRANK COCHRANE,
Minister of Railways and Canals.

November 27th, 1915.

Superintendent,
Grand Trunk Elevator,
Montreal.

Government has commandeered all numbers one, two and three Northern wheat in store elevators under you. You are hereby instructed to retain same for Dominion Government.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Solicitor General.

November 27th, 1915.

Mr. GROUT,
Superintendent,
Atlantic Division, C.P.R.,
St. John, N.B.

Government has commandeered all numbers one, two and three Northern wheat in elevators under you at St. John. You are hereby instructed to retain same for Dominion Government.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Solicitor General.

No. 515.

Canada Gazette, 18th December, 1915.

Order in Council protecting entries under the Dominion Lands Act of persons in Military Service.

(P. C. 2888.)

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 9th day of December, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Orders in Council of the 8th May, 1915,¹ and 20th September, 1915,² authority was given to apply the provisions of clauses 22 and 23 of The Dominion Lands Act, to any

¹p. 388. ²p. 745.

body or force of men who have served or are now serving, or who may hereafter serve with any of the forces of Great Britain, or any of the Allies of Great Britain, in the present war with Germany and Austria, or with any of the Allies of these countries, and to any member of any such body or force, whether he is a British subject by birth, or naturalization, or is an alien;

AND WHEREAS it has been held that the said clauses 22 and 23 of The Dominion Lands Act only apply to those persons who had made entries for Dominion Lands prior to enlistment or, in the case of reservists, prior to the date when they were recalled for active military service, and that consequently, any person who made entry for Dominion Lands after enlistment or after the date of his recall as aforesaid, would come under the provisions of subsection 1, of section 13 of The Dominion Lands Act, which sets forth that no entry, which is not perfected within twelve months from the date thereof, shall be protected from cancellation for any further period of time;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior is of the opinion that while it might not be in the public interest to extend the benefit of clauses 22 and 23 of the Act to settlers taking up entries after enlistment, or after the date of their call to the colours, it would not be advisable to allow the entries of such settlers to be cancelled during their absence on active military service,—

THEREFORE the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 6, chapter 2, 5 George V, is pleased to grant and doth hereby grant authority to protect the entry of any person who, being a member of any body or force serving as aforesaid with the forces of Great Britain or of any of her Allies during the present European war, and who secured such entry after enlistment, or after the date of his recall for active service, such protection to hold good during the continuance of such service, and for a period not exceeding three months after his discharge from the military force with which he has been serving.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 516.

Order in Council establishing a Naval Pensions Board.

P. C. 2887.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 9th December, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 3rd December, 1915, from the Minister of the Naval Service, submitting that, in order to provide departmental machinery to examine claims for pensions to Naval Personnel, provided for under Order in Council of 21st July, 1915,* (P. C. 1712), it would appear desirable to establish a central Naval Pensions Board at Ottawa, the duty of this Board being to examine the Reports of Survey and Invaliding at the various naval bases, and to make recommendations to the Minister of the Naval Service as to the award of pensions in each case.

The Minister states that the technical officers of the Department of the Naval Service have recommended that this Board should consist of one officer of the Naval Staff of the Department of the Naval Service and one civil medical practitioner.

The Minister concurs in this recommendation and submits that approval may be given for the formation of this Board the members thereof to consist of Vice-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill, Director of the Naval Service, as President, (with power to allocate the duty during his absence to another officer of the Headquarters Naval Staff), and Dr. R. H. Parent, of Ottawa, the latter being paid the sum of \$5.00 for each day on which the Board is in session.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*p. 646.

No. 517.

Second Supplement to The London Gazette, 10th December, 1915
—13th December, 1915.

[29400]

**Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the Exportation of
Certain Commodities and amending the proclamation
of 28th July, 1915.**

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE 13TH
DAY OF DECEMBER, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,² that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915,³ and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Order of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:

¹App. p. 182. ²App. p. 191. ³p. 653.

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations—

Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite;

Magnesium and its alloys.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Beeswax.

(3) That the heading “Coal, all kinds, and coke made in gas works, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading “Coal, all kinds, and coke, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.”

(4) That the following heading should be included in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

“All articles which are wholly or mainly manufactured of copper or its alloys and which are not at present prohibited to be exported to any destination.”

(5) That the exportation of the following articles should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Silica bricks.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all

other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 518.

The London Gazette, 31st December, 1915.

[29421]

War Office Notice respecting Agreement between His Majesty's Government and the French Republic respecting the competence of the Tribunals of their respective Armies.

WAR OFFICE,

15th December, 1915.

His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the French Republic agree to recognize during the present war the exclusive competence of the tribunals of their respective Armies with regard to persons belonging to these Armies, in whatever territory and of whatever nationality the accused may be.

In the case of infringements committed jointly or in complicity by individuals belonging to these two Armies, the French authors or accomplices shall be handed over to the French military jurisdiction and the British authors or accomplices shall be handed over to the British military jurisdiction.

The two Governments further agree to recognize during the present war the exclusive competence in French territory of French justice with regard to foreign persons in the British Army who may commit acts prejudicial to that Army, and the exclusive competence in British territory of British justice with regard to foreign persons in the French Army who may commit acts prejudicial to the said Army.

Note.—The above declaration should be considered as having been published in the London Gazette of the 15th December, 1915.

No. 519.

Order in Council directing that a certain portion of the pay of men of the Overseas Forces be withheld.

P. C. 2944.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 16th December, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 11th December, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that strong recommendations on more than one occasion have been received from Overseas to establish a system of deferred pay, owing to the fact that the men in England have too much money, and are not only wasting it but are getting into trouble as well, and that in the interests of discipline and in the interests of the men themselves it is desirable that a portion of their pay be withheld until their return to Canada.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that, beginning with the first of January, 1916, fifty per cent of the pay of the rank and file be withheld from those who have not made any assignment of pay.

As regards those who have assigned less than fifty per cent of their pay, the difference only between the portion assigned and fifty per cent of their pay is to be withheld.

The Minister further recommends that the pay so withheld be paid to the men in Canada at the termination of their engagement, but in the case of men invalided home he recommends that the Overseas Paymaster be authorized to issue it before the soldier sails if the latter so desires.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 520.

The London Gazette, 21st December, 1915.

[29409]

Notice of Austro-Hungarian Contraband of War.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

December 16, 1915.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from the United States' Ambassador a copy of lists of absolute and conditional contraband of war communicated by the Austro-Hungarian Government to the United States Embassy in Vienna on the 12th ultimo. The English translation of the lists is as follows:—

Absolute Contraband.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Gunpowder and explosives of all kinds.
4. Gun-mountings, ammunition wagons, limbers, transport wagons, field forges, gun barrels, field kitchens, field bakeries, searchlights, searchlight material, and their distinctive component parts.
5. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
6. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
7. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
8. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
9. Armour plates.
10. Warships, including boats, and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war; sheathing and shipbuilding steel.
11. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture or repair of arms and war material.

12. Airships and flying machines of all kinds, their distinctive component parts and accessories, articles and material recognizable as intended for use in connection with aircraft and airships.

13. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

14. Range finders and their distinctive component parts.

15. Binoculars, telescopes, chronometers and nautical instruments of all kinds.

16. Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

17. Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.

18. Ingredients of explosives, viz., nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium acetate, sulphur, nitrate of potassium, the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol inclusive, methylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamde, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate, mercury; toluol and the compounds of toluol extracted from tar, petroleum or in any other manner.

19. Ammonia and its simple and compound salts; liquid ammonia, carbamide, aniline and its compounds.

20. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome.

21. The following metals: tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, haematite pig-iron, manganese.

22. The following ores: wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, manganese ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite, cryolite.

23. Aluminium, alumina and salts of aluminium.

24. Antimony, together with its sulphides and oxides.

25. Copper, unwrought and part wrought, copper wire.

26. Lead, pig, sheet or pipe.

27. Iron pyrites.

28. Tin, chloride of tin, tin ore.

29. Copper iodide.

30. Animal wool, raw or manufactured, including yarn whether carded or worsted.

31. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet.

32. Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military articles of clothing.

33. Rubber tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

34. Rubber of all kinds and goods made of rubber.

35. Resinous products, camphor and turpentine.

36. Mineral oils, raw and refined, and other fuel used for engines.

37. Castor oil.

38. Paraffin wax.

39. Lubricants.

40. Lathes of all kinds and other machines and tools suitable for use in the production of munitions of war.

41. Tinplates.

42. Coal and coke.

43. Mine timber.

44. Flax.

45. Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of 1/250,000 or any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale, by photographs or otherwise, of such maps and plans.

Conditional Contraband.

1. Foodstuffs.

2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals of all kinds.

3. The following articles, if suitable for use in war:—
Clothing, fabrics for clothing, boots and shoes.

4. Gold and silver, in coin or bullion; paper money.

5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.

6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds, floating docks, apparatus for dry docks, and their component parts.

7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.

8. Fuel, other than coal, coke and mineral oils.

9. Linseed oil.

10. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.

11. Harness and saddlery.

12. Tanning material of all kinds, including the extracts used in tanning.

13. Timber of all kinds, raw or manufactured (especially hewn, sawn, planed, and grooved timber), with the exception of mine timber; wood tar.

No. 521.

Order in Council respecting invalidated insane members of the Overseas Forces.

P.C. 2813.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 16th December, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 29th November, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that there have been several cases of insanity among the men of the Overseas Forces invalidated home, and that these men have been sent to their respective Provincial Asylums for care and treatment.

The Minister recommends that the charges made by these institutions for care and treatment of such patients be paid by the Government so long as the patients are kept at these institutions, and that as regards pay, allowances and pensions to such soldiers, and their dependents, the following regulations be approved.

(a) UNMARRIED SOLDIERS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS.

No pay allowances or pension will be granted if it is a case of permanent insanity. If it is a case of temporary insanity, pay of rank will be allowed the soldier while cared for in such institution, but same will not be paid him until he is discharged therefrom. The period for which such pay is granted shall not exceed six months.

(b) MARRIED SOLDIERS AND SONS OF WIDOWED MOTHERS.

Assigned pay and separation allowance will be continued the dependents while the soldier is undergoing treatment. If it is a temporary case only, balance of pay will be issued the soldier on discharge. If however, the case is considered incurable the soldier will be detained at the asylum, but will be discharged from the Force, and balance of pay due him will be paid his wife or mother, as the case may be, and the claims of these latter for pension will be considered as if the soldier were dead.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 522.

Extra Canada Gazette, 20th December, 1915.

Order in Council respecting the exportation of certain commodities.

P.C. 2939.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 16th day of December, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 27th April, 1915,¹ prohibiting the exportation of certain goods to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Russia, (except Baltic Ports), Japan, United States when for consumption in United States

¹p. 353.

only, or shipped to specified consignees in the United Kingdom *via* the United States, or exported *via* the United States under license or dispensation from Canada, shall be and the same is hereby amended by striking thereout the following articles, viz:—"Oatmeal, hay".

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council under and in virtue of the provisions of sections 242 and 291 of the Customs Act, is pleased to order as follows:—

- (b) The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, viz:—"Scrap Steel and Scrap Wrought Iron."
- (c) The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Italy, Belgium, Spain and Portugal, viz:—"Oatmeal, Rolled Oats."
- (e) The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Italy, Japan and Russia (except Baltic Ports), viz:—"Hay."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 523.

The London Gazette, 17th December, 1915.

[29405]

Notice respecting Exchequer bonds and American dollar securities.

EXCHEQUER BONDS.

Per Acts 29 Vict. c. 25; 52 Vict., c. 6; and 5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 55.

Bearing interest from the date of purchase at £5 per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st June and the 1st December.

Repayable at Par on the 1st December, 1920.

Price of Issue fixed by H. M. Treasury at £100 per cent.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorized by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to receive until further notice applications for Exchequer Bonds as above.

The Principal and Interest of the Bonds are chargeable on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of £100, £200, £500, £1,000 and £5,000, and will bear interest at £5 per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly by coupon, the first coupon on each Bond representing interest to the 1st June, 1916, from the date upon which payment for the Bond is made.

In the event of future loans (other than issue made abroad or issues of Exchequer Bonds, Treasury Bills, or similar short-dated securities) being raised by His Majesty's Government for the purpose of carrying on the War, Bonds of this issue will be accepted together with all undue Coupons, as the equivalent of cash to the amount of their face value for the purpose of subscription to any such loan. Interest accrued to the date of the surrender of a Bond will be paid in cash.

Bonds of this issue, and the interest payable from time to time in respect thereof, will be exempt from all British taxation, present or future, if it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that they are in the beneficial ownership of a person who is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Where a Bond belongs to such a holder, the relative Coupons will be paid without deduction for Income Tax, or other taxes, if accompanied by a declaration of ownership in such form as may be required by the Treasury.

Applications for Bonds, which must in every case be accompanied by payment of the full amount payable in respect of the Bonds applied for, may be lodged by hand at the Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, E.C., on any business day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 12 noon); or they may be forwarded to the Bank through the post. Where payment is made otherwise than in cash or banker's draft on the Bank of England, the amount of interest payable in respect of the relative bonds, on the 1st

June, 1916, will be calculated as from the date on which the proceeds of the payment are actually received by the Bank.

In all cases in which the Bank are asked to forward Bonds by post, the bonds will be despatched by Registered Post at the risk of the Applicant, who must himself effect any insurance that may be desired.

A provisional receipt, exchangeable in due course for the Definitive Bonds, will be issued in respect of each application.

Bonds of this issue (*EX* the Coupon payable 1st June, 1916, for interest in respect of the broken period) may be lodged for registration in the books of the Bank of England on payment of a fee of one shilling per Bond. Holdings of Registered Bonds, which will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of £100, in the same manner as Inscribed Stock, may be reconverted at any time into Bonds to Bearer without payment of any fee.

Dividends on registered holdings will be paid by warrants which will be transmitted by post.

Applications must be made upon the printed forms which may be obtained together with copies of this Prospectus, at the Bank of England, at the Bank of Ireland; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co., 13 George Street, Mansion House, E.C.; and at any Bank, Money Order Office, or Stock Exchange, in the United Kingdom.

Bank of England, London,
16th December, 1915.

AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES.
PURCHASED BY OR DEPOSIT ON LOAN WITH THE
TREASURY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

With a view to facilitating the maintaining of the exchanges between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are prepared to purchase American (including certain Canadian) dollars securities owned in this country, or to receive such securities on deposit for use as cover for short loans to be contracted in America.

The securities which are regarded as suitable for these purposes are—

- (1) Securities in which Savings Banks in the United States of America are authorized to invest; and
- (2) Any other securities which are customarily accepted as security by bankers in the United States.

Of the two alternatives above suggested, the Treasury prefer that of purchase in all cases in which the holder of the securities is in a position to sell them outright. The alternative of deposit on loan is intended to meet the case of those holders who are not in a position to sell, but are able and willing to assist the Government by lending their securities.

I. PURCHASE.

The Treasury will be prepared to purchase such securities as are in their opinion suitable for the purpose in view at the current market price, the purchase money to be paid at the seller's option either in cash or in 5 per cent Exchequer Bonds falling due 1st December, 1920, at par, subject to the proviso that where the purchase money is not 100 *l.* or a multiple thereof any balance in excess of an even hundred pounds will be payable in cash.*

In the case of securities quoted on the New York Stock Exchange the closing New York Stock Exchange quotation of the day on which the securities are purchased will, normally be taken as the current market price for this purpose and the price to be paid will be the sterling equivalent of that quotation at the exchange of the day. In the case of unquoted securities, or in the case of quoted securities in respect of which the current quotation may not be regarded as representing a true market value, the price will be fixed by agreement with the person tendering the securities.

The Exchequer Bonds will bear interest from the day following that on which the purchase is made. Where the quotation of the securities does not include accrued interest or dividend, the amount of such accrued interest or dividend to the date of the purchase will be added to the price.

In the event of future loans (other than issues made abroad or issues of Exchequer Bonds, Treasury Bills, or similar short

*Including sterling securities convertible into dollar securities, and securities carrying the right to payment in dollars or sterling at the holder's option, but not purely sterling securities.

dated securities) being raised by His Majesty's Government for the purpose of carrying on the war, Bonds of this issue will be accepted, together with all undue coupons, as the equivalent of cash to the amount of their face value for the purpose of subscription to any such loan. Interest accrued to the date of surrender of a Bond will be paid in cash.

Securities upon which British Stamp Duty has not previously been paid need not be stamped for the purpose of sale to the Treasury.

II. DEPOSIT ON LOANS.

In the case of holders who for any reason are not prepared to sell their securities, the Treasury are willing to accept securities on deposit, subject to a right of purchase in certain contingencies on the following terms:—

(1) The securities to be transferred to the Treasury for a period of two years from the date of transfer.

(2) While the securities are on deposit under this arrangement the lender to receive from the Treasury all interest and dividends paid in respect of them, and also by way of consideration for the loan, a payment at the rate of one-half of one per cent per annum calculated on the face value of the securities.

(3) If the depositor at any time during the currency of the loan desires to realize all or any of his securities, the Treasury will, upon receipt of a notification from him specifying the securities which he desires to realize either—

- (i) sell (subject to any limit as to price which may be specified in the notification) the securities on his behalf in New York, and pay over to him the proceeds in London in sterling at the exchange of the day on which such proceeds are received in New York, without any deduction for brokerage or commission, or (at the depositor's option);
- (ii) release the securities in New York for the purpose of sale by the depositor himself, such release, to be made (unless the Treasury otherwise agree) only against payment of the proceeds in dollars to the Treasury Agent in New York, the depositor to be paid in London by the Treasury in sterling at the exchange of the day.

Alternatively the Treasury will, at any time during the currency of the loan, be prepared to consider proposals that they should themselves take over all or any of the securities from the depositor at the New York Stock Exchange closing quotation of the day upon which the proposal is received; the purchase money to be paid in sterling at the exchange of the day without any deduction for brokerage or commission.

The purchase money will in each case be payable in London against the surrender of the Treasury Certificate.

(4) In case the Treasury should find it necessary to sell all or any of the securities deposited, the Treasury may take over all or any of such securities on sending notification in writing to the registered address of the holder of the certificate. The Treasury to pay the value of the securities mentioned in the notification, calculated at the New York Exchange closing quotation of the day the notification is sent, with an addition of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the value so calculated. Payment to be made in London in sterling at the exchange of the day, without any deduction for brokerage and commission, against the surrender of the Treasury Certificate.

(5) So far as circumstances may permit, arrangements will be made for enabling a depositor at any time to obtain the release of deposited securities in exchange for the deposit of other suitable American securities of equal value.

(6) Holders of Bearer Bonds (or share certificates transferable by delivery) will be required to lodge the bonds and coupons with the Treasury, and holders of registered stock will be required to execute a transfer of the stock in favour of the Treasury. Bonds upon which British stamp duty has not previously been paid may be deposited unstamped. The bonds or stock will then be entered in the holder's name in a register kept by the Treasury for the purpose, and a certificate of entry in this register will be issued to the holder. The title to bonds or stock entered in the Treasury Register may be transferred upon that register by deed in the ordinary way. In the case of registered stock, the Treasury will bear all charges in respect of the original transfer into their name in the company's books, and of the re-transfer in the company's books into the name of the person in whose name the stock stands in the Treasury Register when it is finally released; transfer deeds for intermediate transfers in the Treasury Register will be subject to

stamp duty in ordinary course, and to a registration fee of 2s. 6d. All transfer deeds in respect of Bearer Bonds or share certificates transferable by delivery will be free of stamp duty and registration fee. At the end of the period of the loan the bonds or certificates deposited (or bonds or certificates identical in all respects with those deposited) will be delivered to the depositor in exchange for the surrender of the Treasury Certificate.

(7) The Stock Exchange Committee will be asked to make arrangements for dealings on the Stock Exchange in the Treasury Certificates of Securities deposited under the scheme.

(8) The interest and dividends on all deposited securities, together with the additional payment at the rate of one-half of one per cent per annum, will be paid by Treasury Warrant to the holder for the time being on the Treasury Register, as soon as they have been collected, in sterling at the exchange of the day. For convenience of payment, a full half-years' additional payment will be added to the first dividend payment and (when the deposit continues for the whole period of two years) no additional payment will be made in respect of the period from the last dividend payment to the end of the period. In the event of earlier release, the amount due from the date of deposit to the date of release will be calculated, and any overpayment or underpayment will be adjusted when the release is effected.

(9) All securities tendered for deposit must be supported by a statement by a banker, broker, or other responsible party that they have remained in physical possession in the United Kingdom or have been in the ownership of the depositor since the 30th September, 1914, and that they have not since the outbreak of war been in enemy ownership.

(10) The Treasury undertake to recommend to Parliament any legislation which may be necessary to give effect to the scheme and to enable trustees and companies to take advantage thereof and to hold Treasury Certificates in place of the securities deposited.

The Treasury reserve the right to refuse either in whole or in part any offer to sell or deposit securities under the scheme.

Treasury Chambers,
Whitehall, S.W.,
15th December, 1915.

Note.—This Notice is published for public information only. The procedure to be followed in regard to individual applications to sell or deposit securities will be announced on Tuesday next, the 21st instant.

No. 524.

The London Gazette, 21st December, 1915.

[29409]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1251 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND, WEST COAST.

RIVER MERSEY—PROHIBITED ANCHORAGE.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulation has been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and is now in force:—

No vessel other than H.M. ships and merchant vessels acting under orders from the Senior Naval Officer, Liverpool, is to anchor within an area bounded as follows:—

- (a) *On the North.*—By a line drawn from the Mariners' Home, Egremont, in the direction of the Hydraulic tower on the south side of Canada basin, for a distance of 1,350 yards.
- (b) *On the South.*—By a line drawn from Egremont Ferry pier in the direction of the North entrance of Sandon Half Tide dock, for a distance of 700 yards.
- (c) *On the East.*—By a line joining the eastern extremities of limits (a) and (b).

This regulation in no way affects the right of navigation through the area herein described.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regu-

lations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 20th December, 1915.

No. 525.

Second Supplement to The London Gazette, of 17th December, 1915
—20th December, 1915.

[29407]

**Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the Exportation of
Certain Commodities and amending the proclamation
of July 28th, 1915.**

**AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE 20TH
DAY OF DECEMBER, 1915.**

**BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.**

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an

¹App. p. 182.

Order made by the Lords of the Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915,² and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the heading “Iron, Hæmatite pig” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports). Italy, Spain, and Portugal, should be deleted, and that the exportation of “Hæmatite pig iron” should be prohibited to all destinations.

(2) That the exportation of “Iron and Steel smelting scrap” should be prohibited to all destinations.

(3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Bichromate of soda;

Bladders, casings and sausage skins;

Colechicum and its preparations;

¹App. p. 191. ²p. 653.

Solid drawn steel tubes;
Wireless telegraphs, material for.

(4) That the headings "Bichromate of soda" and "Bladders casings and sausage skins" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.

(5) That the heading "Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones, material for," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Telegraphs (other than wireless) and telephones, material for."

(6) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—All such vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom (not including linen thread) as are not at present prohibited to be exported to any destination.

NOW, THEREFORE, their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to Order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 526.

Canada Gazette, 25th December, 1915.

Post Office Notice.**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.**

OTTAWA, 20th December, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council No. 94, assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, the "Germania Herold" a daily paper and "Milwaukee Sonntags-Post," a Sunday paper, both printed in German and published by the Germania Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., are from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada, and are prohibited from circulation in Canada in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such papers, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such papers shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

No. 527.

The London Gazette, 21st December, 1915.

[29409]

Notice respecting American Dollar Securities.**AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES.****PURCHASE BY OR DEPOSIT ON LOAN WITH THE TREASURY.**

Invitation to Holders other than Insurance and Trust Companies.

On or after January 1, 1916, holders of American (including Canadian) dollar securities are invited to place their securities at the disposal of the Treasury either by sale to the

Treasury or, if they are not prepared to sell them, by deposit on loan with the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum printed in the *London Gazette* of the 17th December, 1915. In view of the time required for dealing with the securities now being tendered by Insurance and Trust Companies, the Treasury are not in a position to consider offers from individual holders before the 1st January, 1916.

In order to facilitate the working of the scheme the following explanations are here added:—

1. While it is not possible to compile a complete list of securities which will as a rule be acceptable for the purposes in view, the following general observations will serve as a guide:—

- (a) No purely sterling securities can be accepted. It is essential that securities tendered either for sale or for deposit shall either be expressed in United States of America or Canadian currency, or, if expressed in sterling, shall be convertible at the holder's option into dollar securities, or carry the right to payment in dollars or sterling at the holder's option.
- (b) No bonds can be accepted on which dividends, or interest have not been regularly paid since the date of issue, and no stock can be accepted unless a dividend of not less than 3 per cent per annum has been regularly paid thereon since 1st January, 1913.
- (c) All securities tendered for sale or deposit must be supported by a statement by a banker, broker, or other responsible party that they have remained in physical possession in the United Kingdom or have been in the ownership of the seller or depositor since the 30th September, 1914, and that they have not since the outbreak of war been in enemy ownership.
- (d) *Provided that conditions (a), (b), and (c) are satisfied*, first-class securities falling within the following categories may be regarded as being, as a rule, likely to be acceptable:—
 - (i) Any securities quoted on the London Stock Exchange;
 - (ii) Bonds of the Government of the United States of America;

- (iii) Bonds of a State or municipality in the United States of America;
 - (iv) Securities of a railway company or a public utility company operating in the United States of America;
 - (v) Canadian Government, provincial, and municipal bonds;
 - (vi) Canadian railway securities.
- (e) Bonds and stocks of industrial corporations will not as a rule be acceptable, except in the case of large corporations, such as the United States Steel Trust, &c. Securities not clearly falling within one or other of the categories named under (d) above should not be offered to the Treasury, except upon the advice of a banker or stock-broker.

2. Forms for submitting lists of securities offered for sale or loan to the Treasury will be placed in the hands of bankers and stock-brokers, and will be provided upon application to the Secretary to the Treasury, c/o The National Debt Commissioners, Old Jewry, London, E.C., to which address any necessary inquiries should be directed. It is particularly requested that such inquiries should be confined within the narrowest possible limits, in order to avoid unessential correspondence. Lists should not be submitted except upon these forms, and the particulars therein asked for should be carefully filled in. Attention is directed to the fact that four distinct forms are provided for use—

- (A) For bonds offered for sale;
- (B) For stocks offered for sale;
- (C) For bonds offered for deposit on loan;
- (D) For stocks offered for deposit on loan.

No list should be forwarded before the 1st January, 1916, and the actual securities should in no case be forwarded until an intimation has been received of the acceptance of an offer and a request made for the accepted securities to be forwarded.

3. All lists totalling less than \$25,000 must be submitted through a member of a Stock Exchange, except in the case of Insurance and Trust Companies, whose lists may be submitted direct. The commission to the member of a Stock Exchange will be paid by the Treasury, and no commission will be charge-

able by him to his client in respect of transactions under the scheme.

4. In view of the fact that it will not be possible for the Treasury to accept more than a limited amount of securities under the scheme at the present time, it may prove necessary temporarily to withdraw this invitation at any moment.

5. Holders of American securities are requested to remember that, although they are invited primarily to submit suitable securities to the Government under the present scheme, they can still contribute materially towards the achievement of the objects aimed at in the scheme by selling their securities in the open market and re-investing the proceeds in British Government securities.

21st December, 1915.

No. 528.

Order in Council amending the Order in Council of 1st August, 1914, adopting regulations for the government of the Naval Volunteer Force.

P. C. 3009.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of December, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Order in Council, dated 1st August, 1914, the following regulation was made and established for the discipline of the Naval Volunteer Force, viz.:—

“The provisions of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, and the Acts in amendment thereof, and the King’s Regulations and Admiralty Instructions in so far as the said Acts, Regulations and Instructions are applicable, and except in so far as they may be inconsistent with the Naval Service Act, are adopted

ordained and enacted as regulations for the government of the Naval Volunteer Force, pursuant to the authority conferred by Section 28 of the Naval Service Act."

AND WHEREAS this regulation does not provide for the application of subsequent amendments to the Naval Discipline Act (and Acts in amendment thereof) and amendments and additions to the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions;

THEREFORE His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The above quoted regulation, established by Order in Council of 1st August, 1914, is amended to read as follows:—

The provisions of "The Naval Discipline Act, 1866," and the Acts in amendment thereof, passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, which are now or may be hereafter enacted, adopted, issued and in force, in so far as the said Act or Acts, Regulations and Instructions are applicable, and except in so far as they may be inconsistent with the Naval Service Act, 9-10 Edward VII, Chapter 43, or with any regulations made thereunder, are adopted, ordained and enacted as regulations for the government of the Naval Volunteer Force, pursuant to the authority conferred by Section 28 of the said Naval Service Act.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Canada Gazette, 25th December, 1915.

Notice of above Order in Council.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

OTTAWA, 22nd December, 1915.

The regulations made and established for the discipline of the Naval Volunteer Force authorized by Order in Council of the 1st August, 1914, reading as follows:—

"The provisions of The Naval Discipline Act, 1866, and the Acts in amendment thereof, and the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions in so far as the said Acts, Regulations

and Instruction are applicable, and except in so far as they may be inconsistent with the Naval Service Act, are adopted, ordained and enacted as regulations for the government of the Naval Volunteer Force, pursuant to the authority conferred by section 28 of the Naval Service Act," are amended to read as follows:

"The provisions of 'The Naval Discipline Act, 1866,' and the Acts in amendment thereof, passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, which are now or may be hereafter enacted, adopted, issued and in force, in so far as the said Act or Acts, Regulations and Instructions are applicable, and except in so far as they may be inconsistent with The Naval Service Act, 9/10 Edward VII, Chapter 43, or with any regulations made thereunder, are adopted, ordained and enacted as regulations for the government of the Naval Volunteer Force, pursuant to the authority conferred by section 28 of the said Naval Service Act."

No. 529.

Order in Council respecting the transportaion of Explosives.

P. C. 2886.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

21st December, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Order in Council, dated 4th November, 1915,* regulations were made in respect of the carriage of explosives in express service supplementary to the rules laid down in General Order No. 100 of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and by said Order in Council all railways in Canada were authorized and required upon requisition of the Minister or Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence to transport and carry samples of explosives for the Government of Canada upon their express trains between any points in Canada subject to the regulations set out in said Order in Council;

*P. 889.

AND WHEREAS it is now deemed desirable that the authority and requirement made by such Order in Council shall apply not only to samples of explosives for the Government of Canada, but also for the Government of the United Kingdom or of any of her Allies;

THEREFORE His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The said Order in Council of 4th November, 1915, is amended by adding after the words "Government of Canada" in the fourth line of the enacting provisions thereof the words "or of the United Kingdom or of any of her Allies."

AND WHEREAS it is also deemed advisable that the said Order in Council shall be made to apply not only to samples of explosives but to shrapnel shells without primers or fuses hermetically sealed with zinc plugs and containing black powder not to exceed three ounces in weight in each shell, also to high explosive shells without primers or fuses hermetically sealed with steel plugs and containing high explosive mixture not to exceed $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds in weight per shell;

THEREFORE His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is further pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The aforesaid Order in Council of 4th November, 1915, is further amended by adding after the word "explosives" in the fourth line of the enacting provisions thereof, the words "or shrapnel shells without primers or fuses hermetically sealed with zinc plugs and containing black powder not to exceed three ounces in weight in each shell, also high explosive shells without primers or fuses hermetically sealed with steel plugs and containing high explosive mixture not to exceed $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds in weight per shell, such shells to be packed in boxes having a separate compartment for each shell and not more than six shells to be enclosed in one outside box; no such shipment containing in the aggregate more than ten pounds of black powder in the case of shrapnel shell, or $52\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of high explosive mixture in the case of high explosive shell shall be transported in the same train at the same time."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 530.

*Supplement to the London Gazette, 21st December, 1915—22nd
December, 1915.*

[29410]

**Proclamation of His Majesty the King relating to the Exportation
of Certain Articles to Switzerland during the present War.**

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES TO
SWITZERLAND DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS, by section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, it is enacted that We may, by Proclamation, prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely:—Arms, ammunition, military and naval stores and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition or military or naval stores to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient, in order to prevent such arms, ammunition or military or naval stores being used against Our forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with our forces:

AND, WHEREAS, by section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,¹ it is enacted that the above-recited section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which His Majesty is engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description:

AND, WHEREAS, by section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915,² it is enacted that the power of His Majesty under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act,

¹App. p. 182. ²App. p. 191.

1914, by Proclamation to prohibit the exportation of articles to any country or place named in the Proclamation, shall, during the continuance of the present war, include the power to prohibit the exportation of any article to any such country or place unless consigned to such person or persons as may be authorized by or under the Proclamation to receive such article:

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid to declare and it is hereby declared that the exportation of the articles mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto is prohibited to the country named, in the first column of the said Schedule unless those articles are consigned to the persons referred to in the third column of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Country.	Articles.	Authorized persons.
Switzerland.	<p>Such of the articles in the following List as are not for the time being prohibited to be exported to a destination in Switzerland:—</p> <p>Accumulators, electric, and accumulator plates.</p> <p>Aceto cellulose.</p> <p>Acetone.</p> <p>Acid—</p> <p>Acetic and acetates.</p> <p>Hydrobromic.</p> <p>Hydrochloric.</p> <p>Lactic.</p> <p>Nitric.</p> <p>Salicylic.</p> <p>Stearic.</p> <p>Sulphuric.</p> <p>Tartaric, cream of tartar and its alkaloids; tartrates.</p> <p>Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.</p> <p>Acorns.</p> <p>Aeroplanes and airships and engines and parts.</p> <p>Aeroplane component parts with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.</p> <p>Alcohol; Amyl fusel oil, methylic, ethylic.</p> <p>Alumnia: Anhydride, hydride, salts.</p> <p>Alum.</p> <p>Aluminium in all forms; ore; Pure metal; alloys of, oxides of.</p> <p>Aluminium, manufactures of.</p> <p>Ammonia.</p> <p>Aniline and its combinations.</p> <p>Animals, living.</p> <p>Antimony in all forms; Ore; alloys of, including anti-friction metal.</p> <p>Antipyrine (phenazone).</p> <p>Arms of all kinds and component parts.</p> <p>Arsenic and its salts.</p> <p>Asbestos, crude and manufactured.</p> <p>Aspirin.</p> <p>Atropine.—</p> <p>Bamboos.</p> <p>Bauxite.</p> <p>Beans, locust.</p> <p>Beet for manufacturing sugar.</p> <p>Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.</p> <p>Belting (machine) of leather, and other.</p> <p>Benzine.</p> <p>Bichromate of soda.</p> <p>Bicycles and component parts.</p> <p>Bismuth and its salts.</p> <p>Blankets (woollen).</p> <p>Boats for river use (barges, etc.)</p> <p>Bones.</p> <p>Bran, pollard, and flour-mill waste.</p> <p>Brewers' and distillers' grains used for cattle feeding.</p> <p>Bromine, and bromides.</p> <p>Bullion (see Gold).</p> <p>Butter and butter substitutes.</p> <p>Cable, insulated.</p>	Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique.

SCHEDULE—Continued.

Country.	Articles.	Authorized persons.
Switzerland	<p>Cables, cordage, ropemakers' wares, of any textile materials.</p> <p>Cachou, crude.</p> <p>Caffeine.</p> <p>Camphor.</p> <p>Candles.</p> <p>Cantharides and its preparations.</p> <p>Caoutchouc (see Rubber).</p> <p>Carbide of calcium.</p> <p>Carbon, sulphide.</p> <p>Carbonate of soda.</p> <p>Cattle cake.</p> <p>Caseine.</p> <p>Cattle (live stock).</p> <p>Cattle, feeding stuffs, brewery grains, and other.</p> <p>Caustic soda.</p> <p>Celluloid, raw, in bulk, sheets, rods, tubes, clippings, and waste.</p> <p>Cellulose.</p> <p>Cement.</p> <p>Ceresine.</p> <p>Charcoal.</p> <p>Cheese.</p> <p>Chemical preparations for pharmacy.</p> <p>Chicory root, fresh and dried.</p> <p>Chloral, chloramid, and preparations containing chloral.</p> <p>Chlorates and perchlorates.</p> <p>Chloride of lime, tin, magnesium, zinc.</p> <p>Chlorine, liquefied.</p> <p>Chloroform.</p> <p>Chrome, ore and metal, in all forms.</p> <p>Chronometers, ships'.</p> <p>Cinchona bark.</p> <p>Cloth, woollen.</p> <p>Coal and coke.</p> <p>Cobalt in all forms.</p> <p>Coca and its preparations.</p> <p>Cocaine and Novo-cocaine.</p> <p>Cocoa—chocolate.</p> <p>Cocoa beans.</p> <p>Codeine (alkaloid of opium).</p> <p>Coffee.</p> <p>Coin, gold, silver, nickel, bronze, and copper.</p> <p>Collodion.</p> <p>Copper: Ore (including pyrites): pure metal and alloys of, in all forms.</p> <p>Cork.</p> <p>Cotton and cotton waste, including cotton yarn waste.</p> <p>Cotton rags.</p> <p>Cotton tissues, all kinds, made up or otherwise.</p> <p>Creosote, wood.</p> <p>Cutch, including gambier.</p> <p>Cyanamide, calcium.</p> <p>Cylinders and recipients of iron or steel for compressed or liquid gas.</p>	<p>Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique.</p>

SCHEUDLE.—*Continued.*

Country.	Articles.	Authorized persons.
Switzerland	<p>Detonators.</p> <p>Diamond drills for draw plates, 15/100 mm. diameter and over (diamond weighing over $\frac{1}{4}$ ct.)</p> <p>Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes.</p> <p>Digitaline.</p> <p>Distillers' grains, and residues from apples, raisins, olives.</p> <p>Dyes, coal tar.</p> <p>Earth containing infusoria.</p> <p>Eggs.</p> <p>Electrical fire lighters.</p> <p>Electrical carbons.</p> <p>Electrical insulated wire and cables.</p> <p>Electrodes, piles, and component parts.</p> <p>Emery wheels.</p> <p>Emetine and its salts.</p> <p>Engine packings (see packings).</p> <p>Ergot of rye not including liquid or other medical preparations of ergot.</p> <p>Ether sulphuric and ether acetic.</p> <p>Eucaïne, hydrochlor.</p> <p>Explosives: Gunpowder and similar explosives, guncotton, nitro-glycerine, fulminating cotton, dynamite, melinite, &c.</p> <p>Farinaceous goods of all kinds being food-stuffs, wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, buckwheat, grain, meal and flour, malt, ships' bread and buscuit (excepting gluten bread) groats semoline, Italian paste, sago, salep, mandioca, tapioca, and flour, rice of all kinds, dried vegetables of all kinds and their meal, chestnuts and flour, dari, millet, and alpiste, (long millet) potatoes.</p> <p>Fats, vegetable, for food.</p> <p>Fats, animal.</p> <p>Ferro-chrome and ferro-nickel, and all other ferro alloys.</p> <p>Filings and scrap, of old copper, tin, zinc, and their alloys.</p> <p>Firearms of all kinds and their component parts.</p> <p>Fish, fresh and preserved, dried salted.</p> <p>Fish oil.</p> <p>Flax, raw, as tow or combed.</p> <p>Flaxen canvas: Hammock canvas, kitbag canvas, navy canvas, tent canvas.</p> <p>Flaxen fabric suitable for balloons.</p> <p>Flour, potato, maize, and other sorts of; also gluten and fecula.</p> <p>Forage: Hay, straw.</p> <p>Forges, portable.</p> <p>Formol.</p> <p>Gambier.</p> <p>Gas, asphyxiating (materials for manufacturing of).</p>	<p>Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique.</p>

SCHEDULE.—Continued.

Country.	Articles.	Authorized persons.
Switzerland.....	<p>Gentian and its preparations. Glasses, field and opera, other than "de luxe."— Glasses for optical instruments, and for spectacles. Glycerine. Graphite. Gold: Bullion, ingots, bars, dust, battered articles, coin. Grindery used in the making of boots and shoes, including rivets, plates, nails, buttons, &c. Grindstones and emery wheels. Gums, all kinds. Gut, animal, in all forms, e.g., fresh, dried, salted, bladders, sausage casings. Hair, animal. Hammock, canvas. Hams. Haematite iron. Hemp, crushed, dressed and combed. Hemp, yarn, cordage and twine. Hemp, cloth. Henbane and its preparations. Hides, raw and dressed. Horn and similar materials. Horses, asses and mules. Hyposulphite of soda.— Indigo, natural. Instruments, observation, geodesy, and optical. Instruments, nautical, of all kinds. Iodine, iodide, iodoform. Ipecacuanha root. Iridium.— Iron ore (including pyrites) and metal; iron castings and forgings, tinned plate, including boxes for packing food. Jute: raw; yarn: bags. Jute: piece-goods. Lard. Lava, volvic. Lead, pure, and its alloys; pipe sheet. Lead ore. Leather and leather wares. Linen tissues. Linen yarn. Locust beans. Lubricants. Machine tools and parts thereof. Machinery and parts thereof, suitable for use in marine and aerial navigation. Machinery, electrical, electric dynamos, and motors. Machinery, refrigerating. Machinery and parts thereof, exclusively used for the manufacture of munitions and weapons of war. Magnesium.</p>	<p>Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique.</p>

SCHEDULE.—*Continued.*

Country.	Articles.	Authorized persons.
Switzerland.	<p>Phosphorus products of all kinds. Phosphorus and phosphate of lime. Photographic plates and papers.</p> <p>Magnetos. Manganese; ore and metal, all forms. Manures, chemical. Maps and charts. Margarine, oleo-margarine, copra, butter, and similar products. Meats, tinned, and extracts of. Meats, fresh and refrigerated. Meats, salt, and smoked. Medicinal preparations. Mercury, fulminate of. Mercury: ore, metal, and preparations. Metallic peroxides. Methyl, salicylate. Mica, rough and worked. Milk, condensed, sweetened or not. Miners' fuses. Molasses. Molybdenum; ore and alloys. Morphia. Munitions. Needles, knitting. Nickel ore, metal, pure and alloyed, all forms. Nuts and seeds, oleaginous. Nitrobenzine. Nitrates and nitrites. Nuts and walnuts. Nux vomica and its alkaloids and prepar- ations. Oil, vegetable. Oil-cake, whole and ground. Oil, whale. Oil-cloth. Oil, mineral, crude, refined, essential, heavy. Oil, residual of distillation of alcohol. Oleaginous nuts and seeds. Oleine. Onions. Opium and preparations containing opium. Optical instruments, glasses for. Osmium. Packings, engine and boiler, including slag- wool. Paraffin. Paraldehyde. Peat. "Peptone Witte." Peroxides, metallic. Pharmaceutical preparations (vegetable al- kaloids). Pigeons, living. Platinum. Pork butchers' meat ("charcuterie"). Potassium, potash, and potash salts. Potatoes. Powder and similar explosives (see Explosives). Poultry. Projectiles and other munitions of war.</p>	<p>Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique.</p>

SCHEDULE.—Continued.

Country.	Articles.	Authorized persons.
Switzerland.....	<p>Woollen tissues. Woollen hoisery and knitted goods. Yeast Yarns, cotton.</p> <p>Protargol. Preserved foodstuffs, all kinds. Pyramidon; pyridine (base of). Pyrites, copper and iron. Quinine and its salts. Quinine, extracts of. Rabbits. Rags of all kinds. Ramie, raw; yarn; tissues; and waste. Rattans, natural and peeled; canes. Rhodium. Residue of apples, grapes, olives, ("mares"). Resinous substances, pine and fir, oil of turpentine; rosin; rosin pitch. Ropes (see Cables). Routhenium. Rubber; Balata, gutta-percha, raw or remelted, including waste and ebonite; rubber wares. Rubber, vulcanized, in sheets. Rye, ergot of (see Ergot). Saccharin, including saxin. Sacks (coal), satchels and bags of all kinds (excepting paper bags). Salicylate of soda. Salin of beetroot. Salol. Salts of:— Copper, chrome, tin, mercury, thorium, ammonia, cerium, titanium, molybdenum, vanadium, and other salts of rare earths. Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan. Sanitary materials and fittings. Santonin and its preparations. Scraps: Metal and filings, copper, tin, zinc, and their alloys. Seeds, sowing. Selenium. Serum. Silicon. Silk, Tussah, raw, spun and woven. Silk, floss, and noils, in mass or combed; yarns and tissues of the same, undyed, unprinted. Shipbuilding materials, rigging and apparatus. Soap. Sodium sulphide; also hyposulphite. Soups, compressed, desiccated. Steel, all kinds. Sugar, raw, refined, candy. Sugar of milk. Sulphate of copper and cuprous powders; green copper. Sulphate of soda, sulphate of zinc. Sulphate of alumina. Sulphonol. Sulphur and pyrites.</p>	<p>Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique.</p>

SCHEDULE—Continued.

Country.	Articles.	Authorized persons.
Switzerland.....	<p>Sulphur dioxide (anhydride). Starch. Steel scraps. Surgical bandages and dressings. Surgical instruments and apparatus, including drain tubes and rubber gloves. Swords, bayonets, and other arms not being firearms or parts thereof. Tapioca. Tar (coal) and its chemical products. Tarpaulins. Tartar. Tar (wood) and cresote oil. Tanning substances of all kinds including extracts used in tanning. Telegraphs, material for. Terpine. Textile fabric for balloons. Theobromine. Thorium, salts. Thread, cotton. Thread, woollen. Thread, linen. Thymol and its preparations. Titanium, ore. Tin, ore, metal, pure and alloyed, in all forms. Tools, with or without handles, of iron or steel; spades, chisels, picks, axes, shovels, saws, farriers' tools, carpenters', wheel-wrights' and saddlers' tools, entrenching tools, billhooks, hoes, and tool handles. Tools used in the making of boots and shoes. Tomatoes, fresh and preserved. Trional. Trioxymethylene. Tungsten in all forms. Turpentine essence. Uniform clothing and military equipment, camping, saddlery, harness. Urea and its compounds. Urotropin (hexamethylene tetramine) and its preparations. Vanadium, ore. Vaccin. Vaseline and mineral jellies. Vegetables, fresh and preserved. Vehicles of all kinds, haulers, and traction engines of all kinds, pneumatic tyres, all articles (unmanufactured or manufactured) used in military or naval transport. Ventilators of 50 to 250 kilogrammes. Veronal (acid diethylbarbituric) sodium veronal. Vessels, sailing, steam, motor. Water, oxygenised. Wire, insulated. Wolfram (tungsten), ore and metal, all forms</p>	<p>Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique.</p>

SCHEDULE—Continued.

Country.	Articles.	Authorized persons.
Switzerland.....	Wood, walnut, unhewn, squared and sawn. Wood, ash, beech, birch, lime, mahogany, okoume, plane. Wood, for building. Wood, for rifle stocks and rifle parts. Wool of all kinds, including waste. Yarns, woollen. Yarns, linen, hemp, jute, ramie. Yarns, mohair, alpaca, hair. Zinc, ore; metal, pure and alloyed, in all forms.	Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year. of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 531.

*Supplement to the London Gazette, 21st December, 1915.—22nd
December, 1915.*

[29410]

**Order of His Majesty the King requisitioning the insulated space in
all British Steamships registered in the United Kingdom.**

**AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
22ND DAY OF DECEMBER, 1915.**

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria King of Hungary, the Sultan of Turkey, and the King of the Bulgarians:

AND, WHEREAS, His Majesty holds it to be His Prerogative Duty as well as His Prerogative Right to take all steps necessary for the Defence and Protection of the Realm:

AND, WHEREAS, it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the Defence and Protection of the Realm that the whole of the insulated spaces in all British steamships registered or hereafter to be registered in the United Kingdom, now fitted or hereafter to be fitted for the carriage of refrigerated produce, not being insulated spaces already requisitioned or liable to be requisitioned under any existing Order in Council, should be made liable to requisition in manner hereinafter prescribed for the carriage of such refrigerated produce.

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid, and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the whole of the insulated spaces, except as aforesaid, in the British steamships before specified may until further order be requisitioned by or on behalf of His Majesty for the carriage of such produce, and such requisition is to take effect upon Notice of Requisition being served as hereinafter provided on the Owner of any such steamship, and upon the Owner of any such insulated space if the insulated space be owned separately from any such steamship.

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid to authorize the President of the Board of Trade to give effect to this Order by causing Notice of Requisition to be served on the Owner of any such steamship and upon the Owner of any such insulated space if the insulated space be owned separately from any such steamship.

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid to declare that service of Notice of Requisition on an Owner of any such steamship or insulated space therein shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served in the case of an individual Owner by being addressed to such individual Owner and left at his last known place of business or abode, and, in the case of joint Owners, by being addressed to such joint Owners and left at the last known business addresses or places of abode of such joint Owners, and in the case of a Company or Corporation by being addressed to such Company or Corporation

nd left at the registered or other address of such Company or Corporation, or in any of the aforesaid cases so far as regards service in respect of any steamship by being addressed to the Managing Owner, ship's husband or other the person to whom the management of the ship is by law entrusted by or on behalf of the Owners and left at the registered or other last known address or place of abode of such Managing Owner, ship's husband or other such person, as the case may be.

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that any Notice of Requisition which the President of the Board of Trade may cause to be served hereunder may be signed by any person or persons from time to time authorized for such purpose either generally or specially by the President of the Board of Trade.

And the President of the Board of Trade is to give instructions and directions accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 532.

*Third Supplement to The London Gazette, 21st December 1915—
23rd December, 1915.*

[29412]

**Order of His Majesty the King amending the Defence of the Realm
(Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.**

**AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 22ND
DAY OF DECEMBER, 1915.**

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,¹ under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,² for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm;

AND WHEREAS the said Act has been amended by the

¹App. p. 284. ²App. p. 191.

Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,¹ the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915,² and the Munitions of War Act, 1915.³

AND WHEREAS the said Regulations have been amended by various subsequent Orders in Council:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:—

1. After Regulation 7 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“7A. Where it appears to the Minister of Munitions that the holding of any exhibition to which this regulation applies or of exhibitions of any class or description to which this regulation applies would prejudicially affect the production of war material, he may, after consultation with the Board of Trade, by order either prohibit the holding of any such exhibition or of all exhibitions of any class or description specified in the order, or impose conditions or restrictions on the holding thereof, and any person who holds an exhibition or exhibits at an exhibition in contravention of the provisions of any such order, or of the restrictions and conditions therein contained, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

“A person intending to hold an exhibition to which this regulation applies shall, at least one month before the date fixed for the opening thereof, give to the Minister of Munitions notice in writing of his intention, together with such particulars in relation to the exhibition as the Minister of Munitions may require, and, if he fails to do so, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

“Exhibitions to which this regulation applies are exhibitions and fairs the exhibits whereat consist in whole or in part of the products of any industrial or manufacturing process, or the machines, tools, and implements used for the purpose of any such process.”

¹App. p. 205. ²App. P. 209. ³App. p. 313.

2. After Regulation 29 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“29A. If any person enters or is found upon any factory, workshop, or other place in which work is carried on, specified in any order made for the purpose by the Admiralty, or the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions, as being a factory, workshop, or place which, in the interests of the public safety or of the defence of the realm, it is necessary to safeguard, not having with him a written permit issued to him by a person nominated for the purpose by—

- (a) the Admiralty, or the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions; or
- (b) the occupier of, or other person having control of the work carried on in, the factory, workshop, or place, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

“Every person authorised to issue permits for the purposes of this regulation shall keep a list of the names and addresses of all persons to whom he has issued permits, and every such list shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by the Admiralty, or the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions.

“In every factory, workshop, or place to which this regulation is for the time being applied by an order made thereunder, a copy of the order shall be kept affixed at or near every entrance thereto.”

3. In paragraph (B) of Regulation 39A, after the words “join his ship or vessel” there shall be inserted the words “or is, whilst on board his ship or vessel.”

4. After Regulation 39A the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

“39B. No person in the employment of a general lighthouse authority shall, without the consent of the authority, leave his employment before the expiration of six months after he has given to the authority notice in writing to determine his employment, and every such person shall, so long as he continues in the employment of a general lighthouse authority, obey all lawful orders that may be given to him by or on behalf of the authority.

“A person shall not give or offer to give employment to any person who is, or has within the last previous six weeks been, in the employment of a general lighthouse authority, unless such last-mentioned person holds a certificate from the authority that he left his employment under that authority with the consent of that authority, or after having given such notice as aforesaid.

“If any person employed by a general lighthouse authority feels aggrieved by the refusal of the authority to consent to his leaving their employment before the expiration of six months from the time when he gave notice, or to grant him such a certificate as aforesaid, he may appeal to the Board of Trade, whose decision shall be final.

“If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.”

5. After Regulation 40 the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

‘40A. If any person gives, sells, procures, or supplies, or offers to give, sell, procure, or supply, to or for a member of any of His Majesty’s Forces who is undergoing hospital treatment any intoxicant he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, unless he proves that the intoxicant was or was offered to be given, sold, procured, or supplied under doctor’s orders in connection with his hospital treatment, or proves that he did not know and had no reasonable ground for suspecting that the person to or for whom he gave, sold, procured, or supplied the intoxicant, or offered to do so, was undergoing hospital treatment.”

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 533.

Canada Gazette, 22nd January, 1916.

**Despatch covering instructions relating to the registration of
claims by British Subjects against Enemy Governments.**

CANADA.

No. 1213.

DOWNING STREET,

22nd December, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 581 of the 24th of June last, I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness, for the information of your Ministers, copies of instructions relating to the Registration of claims by British subjects against Enemy Governments, and of Instructions and a form of claim in respect of losses caused by enemy submarines.

I have, etc.,

BONAR LAW.

Governor General,
Etc.

**INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE REGISTRATION OF
CLAIMS BY BRITISH SUBJECTS IN RESPECT OF
PROPERTY REQUISITIONED, SEQUESTERED,
OR DESTROYED BY ENEMY GOVERN-
MENTS.**

1. A statutory declaration verifying the claim must be sent to the Director of the Foreign Claims Office. The declaration must be in the form prescribed by "The Statutory Declarations Act, 1835,"

2. If the claimant was born within His Majesty's dominions the declaration should state the date and place of his birth. If the claimant was born outside His Majesty's dominions, but derives British nationality from his father or grandfather, the declaration should state the date and place of birth of such father or grandfather.

If the claimant is a naturalized British subject the declaration should state the date of his naturalization and his previous nationality.

3. If the claimant is a company incorporated under the laws of the United Kingdom, or some British dominion or colony, the declaration should state the date of incorporation.

If all the persons holding shares or otherwise interested in the company are British subjects the declaration should state that fact.

If some of the persons holding shares or otherwise interested in the company are aliens, the declaration should state the nationality of those persons and the nature of their interest in the company.

4. Full particulars of the property in respect whereof the claim is made must be set out in the declaration or in a schedule attached thereto.

5. The declaration must state the value of the property and the amount of the claim.

Where the value of the property can be proved by documentary evidence, copies of those documents should be attached to the declaration.

Where documentary evidence of the value of the property cannot be adduced, the evidence of the claimant should, so far as it is possible to do so, be corroborated by that of other persons.

6. The declaration must state the facts with regard to the requisitioning, sequestration, or destruction of the property so far as they are known to the claimant.

If the claimant holds any receipts or other documentary evidence of the seizure of his property, copies of such documents should be attached to the declaration.

7. The declaration must also state that, at the date when the property was requisitioned, sequestered, or destroyed, the claimant was the absolute owner thereof.

8. If the claimant, or any person on his behalf, has received any payment in respect of the property, particulars thereof must be set out in the declaration.

9. The fact that a claim is registered in the Foreign Claims Office does not imply an undertaking on the part of His Majesty's

government to put forward such claim on the termination of hostilities or any assurance that the claim, if put forward, will be paid.

Foreign Claims Office,
Foreign Office, S.W.

INSTRUCTIONS as to the Registration of Claims by British Subjects in respect of Losses caused by Enemy Submarines.

1. A Statutory Declaration verifying the claim must be sent to the Director of the Foreign Claims Office. The Declaration must be in the form prescribed by "The Statutory Declarations, Act, 1835."

2. If the claimant was born within His Majesty's dominions the declaration should state the date and place of his birth.

If the claimant was born outside His Majesty's dominions, but derives British nationality from his father or grandfather, the declaration should state the date and place of birth of such father or grandfather.

If the claimant is a naturalized British subject the Declaration should state the date of his naturalization and his previous nationality.

3. If the claimant is a company incorporated under the laws of the United Kingdom, or some British dominion or colony, the declaration should state the date of incorporation.

If all the persons holding shares or otherwise interested in the company are British subjects the declaration should state that fact.

If some of the persons holding shares or otherwise interested in the company are aliens, the declaration should state the nationality of those persons and the nature of their interest in the company.

4. Full particulars of the claim must be set out in the declaration.

5. Where the claim is in respect of property lost on board a ship sunk by an enemy submarine, particulars of the property and its value must be set out in the declaration or in a schedule attached thereto.

If the value of the property can be proved by documentary evidence, copies of those documents should be attached to the declaration; if documentary evidence of the value of the property cannot be adduced, the evidence of the claimant should, in cases where it is practicable to do so, be corroborated by that of other persons.

The declaration must state that, at the date when the property was lost, the claimant was the absolute owner thereof.

If the claimant, or any person on his behalf, has received any payment in respect of the property, particulars thereof must be set out in the declaration.

“A form of declaration in cases where the claimant was a passenger on a ship sunk by an enemy submarine and his claim is for the value of personal effects lost with the ship accompanies these instructions.”

6. The registration of a claim in respect of loss caused by an enemy submarine does not imply an undertaking on the part of His Majesty's government to put forward such claim on the termination of hostilities or any assurance that the claim, if put forward, will be paid.

Foreign Claims Office,
Foreign Office, S.W.

Here insert
name address
and
description of
claimant.

I,

of
in the
of

do solemnly and sincerely declare that:—

See paragraph
2 of the ac-
companying
Instructions.

1. I was born on

at

2. I was a passenger on board the steamship
at the time she was attacked and sunk
by a submarine.

See paragraph
5 of the ac-
companying
Instructions.

3. The property specified in the Schedule hereto was
on board the said ship when she was sunk, and was lost
with her.

See paragraph
5 of the ac-
companying
Instructions.

4. I was the absolute owner of the said property at
the time of its loss.

5. The said property was at the time of its loss of the
value set out in the Schedule hereto, amounting in all
to l. I have not, nor has
anyone on my behalf, received any payment in respect
thereof.

Declared at _____
the _____ day of _____, 191 ____.

Before me,

Particulars of Property.	Value of Property at the time of Loss.
Total.....	

Canada Gazette, 22nd January, 1916.

*Fifth Supplement to The London Gazette, 21st December, 1915—
23rd December, 1915.*

[29414]

Military Honours.

WAR OFFICE, 23rd December, 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned Officers to be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Wentworth Odlum, 7th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous ability and energy. He personally superintended all arrangements for a bombing attack made by his battalion on the night of 16th/17th November, 1915, near Messines, and by his coolness and determination was largely instrumental in bringing about the success of the exploit.

Captain Charles Telford Costigan, 10th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry near Messines on the night of 16th/17th November, 1915.

He led a bombing party into the German trench, shot the first three Germans he met with his revolver, and then led his bombers along the trench, which was filled with the enemy.

Lieutenant William Dumbledon Holmes, 7th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry and resource near Messines on the 16th/17th November, 1915, when in charge of the scouts during a bombing attack.

He superintended the cutting of the German wire and the laying of a bridge over the Douve, sixteen yards from a heavily-manned German trench.

His gallant conduct at Festubert was brought to notice in May last.

Lieutenant John Raymond McIllree, 7th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry near Messines on the night of 16th/17th November, 1915.

He led a bombing party into the German trench, threw down the first German he met, and felled the second with a rifle. He was then joined by his bombing party and led them along the trench, which was heavily manned by the enemy.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undermentioned Officers, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field:—

Lieutenant Archibald Wrightson, 7th Canadian Infantry Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry near Messines on the night of 16th/17th November, 1915.

He was in command of parties of bombers in a successful raid on the German trench, and displayed great coolness and judgment. After he had given the order to retire he was the last man to leave the trench.

No. 535.

Extra Canada Gazette, 24th December, 1915.

Proclamation of Day of Humble Prayer and Intercession.

ARTHUR.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

W. STUART EDWARDS, for Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.	}	WHEREAS Our Empire has been forced to take up arms in defence of rights and liberties unjustly attacked and to fulfil pledges solemnly given,—
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WE, THEREFORE, believing it to be fitting that Our people should be enabled to make a public and solemn avowal of duty to Almighty God and of need of guidance, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to appoint, and We do hereby appoint Sunday, the Second day of January next, to be throughout Our Dominion of Canada a day of Humble

Prayer and Intercession to Almighty God on behalf of the cause undertaken by Our Empire and Our Allies and of those who are offering their lives for it, and for a speedy and favourable peace that shall be founded on understanding and not hatred, to the end that peace shall endure; and We do invite Our loving subjects throughout Canada to set apart this appointed day as a day of Humble Prayer and Intercession.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor, Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom); Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

No. 536.

The Canada Gazette, 1st January, 1916.

Post Office Notice.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 24th December, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council No. 94, assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, the "New Yorker Herold," a daily paper, and the "New Yorker Revue," a Sunday paper, both printed in German and published by the New Yorker Zeitung Publishing and Printing Company, New York, are from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada, and are prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the Order in Council above quoted, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such papers, or of any issue thereof, already published or hereafter to be published, and further, any person in possession of any such papers shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

No. 537.

Order in Council respecting the Domestic War Loan.

P. C. 3030.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 25th December, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 3rd December, 1915, from the Minister of

Finance, representing that under the authority of the Order in Council dated 20th November, 1915,* which authorized an issue of \$50,000,000 of five per cent bonds maturing 1st December, 1925, for defraying expenses incurred in Canada in connection with the war, public subscriptions were invited, the list closing on the 30th ultimo, and that applications to an amount exceeding \$100,000,000 have been received.

The Minister observes that since the issue was proposed, it has become increasingly apparent that in view of the sterling exchange situation payment for shells and other munitions and supplies to be manufactured or furnished in Canada for the purposes of the war on the order of the Imperial authorities could not be made without material loss and delay and that if this condition continues orders for such munitions and supplies may be materially diminished.

In view of the foregoing, the Minister recommends that the issue of \$50,000,000 of five per cent bonds maturing 1st December 1925, approved in the Order in Council referred to, be increased to an amount not exceeding \$100,000,000 and that he be authorized to apply the increase towards establishing a credit for the Imperial Treasury to be available for making the payments referred to.

The sums advanced in establishing the credit will later be repaid in Canada by the Imperial Treasury as and when the Dominion Government requires the money for its own purposes together with such interest charges as may have been incurred by the Dominion in respect thereof.

The Minister further recommends that the conditions of allotment be as follows:—

1. That all subscriptions for \$50,000 and under be allotted in full;

2. That, with the exception of the subscriptions of chartered banks, subscriptions for amounts exceeding \$50,000 be allotted in full, but that the applicants be given the right, if they so desire, to withdraw or reduce the amount of their subscriptions by a written notification lodged with the Department of Finance at Ottawa on or before December 18th, 1915;

3. That the chartered banks be allotted such portion of their subscription of \$25,000,000 as they may elect to

*P. 930.

take, provided, however, that such allotment to the chartered banks shall not exceed an amount which, with the other allotments, will make a total in excess of \$100,000,000.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 538.

Order in Council providing for Gratuities to members of the Oversea Forces slightly disabled.

P. C. 3021.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 25th December, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 13th December, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting for consideration copy of a letter received from the President, Pension Board, England, in which the suggestion is made that the Board be authorized to award gratuities not exceeding \$100 to men who, though only slightly incapacitated, are unfit for further service in the field and have been recommended for discharge.

It is represented that this gratuity would be in lieu of a short term pension and would enable the Board and Chief Paymaster, Overseas, to effect speedily a final settlement with such men whose cases must, otherwise, be referred to the Pensions Board, Ottawa, thus causing long delays.

The Minister recommends that the suggestions of the President, Pension Board, England, be approved and that the Board be empowered to award gratuities not exceeding \$100 in cases where the men are not disabled sufficiently for pension

but who nevertheless, will be more or less disabled for a period after their discharge.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

PENSIONS AND CLAIMS BOARD,
CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE,
41 GRIMSTON AVENUE, FOLKESTONE,
November 25, 1915.

*From The President,
Pensions and Claims Board,
C.E.F.*

*To The President,
Pensions and Claims Board,
Canadian Militia,
Ottawa, Ont.*

No. 682.

Pte. S. Snowden,
P.P.C.L.I.

With reference to your letter H.Q. 60-8-302, October 30th, 1915. I find upon carefully investigating this man's case and the findings of the Board as constituted on the 24th of July last, that the pension granted him of the 4th degree was intended to be in place of a gratuity, which the Board considered he was entitled to, owing to the fact that the disability he was suffering from had been aggravated by the exposure incident to the climatic conditions of active service. This condition is clearly established by the Medical report on an invalid.

This case brings clearly before us what my Board consider is an omission in the regulation governing the granting of pensions. It would, we think, be a great advantage if we had the power to recommend a gratuity of any amount not exceeding \$100 which would cover cases of this kind, and a great many others that come before us, such as cases where the men have

been wounded or have contracted illness, and are recommended for discharge from the service as medically unfit, by the medical board, but whose disability is not, in our opinion, sufficient to entitle them to pensions.

There are many cases of this kind where we find a man is recommended by the medical board for base duty, but he will have obtained a letter from a munition factory, stating that they will be glad to give him employment in their works; and as there seems to be a shortage of men in this country to work in these factories, we consider that a man who is well qualified to do so, is better employed in that way than in doing base duty in a hospital, or at one of the camps, so we generally recommend that the man should be discharged. He is, however, entitled to something, therefore we have to grant him a small pension, which we often recommend for six months only, or one year only. We feel, however, that if this man once gets his name on the pension list, it will be very difficult to cease paying him a pension of a small amount, and therefore we feel that if we had power to grant a man a gratuity in lieu of the pension, and if the Treasury Board would waive its right in the case of the gratuity only, to say whether it would confirm our recommendation, we would be in a position to close the matter up without delay, whereas under the present regulation, if we had the power to grant a gratuity the whole matter has to be left open until a reply comes back from Ottawa.

We have a very good precedent before us as the Imperial Service grant such gratuities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. MONTAGUE ALLAN, Lt.-Col.,
President Pensions and Claims Board.

No. 539.

The London Gazette, 31st December, 1915.

[29421]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1271 of the year 1915.

SCOTLAND.

PORT OF INVERNESS AND THE CALEDONIAN CANAL—ENTRY OF
NEUTRAL VESSELS PROHIBITED.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

1. Neutral vessels are prohibited from entering the Port of Inverness, the seaward limit of which is defined by a line drawn from Fort George, in the County of Inverness, to Chanonry point, in the County of Ross and Cromarty.
2. Neutral vessels are also prohibited from entering the Caledonian canal at Fort William.

Caution.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 27th December, 1915.

No. 540.

The London Gazette, 28th December, 1915.

[29418]

**Order of His Majesty the King respecting the Exportation of Certain
Commodities and amending the Proclamation of 28 July 1915.**

**AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE 28TH
DAY OF DECEMBER, 1915.**

**BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.**

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,¹ that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,² that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915,³ and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms

¹App. p. 182. ²App. p. 191. ³P. 653.

Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

- (1) That the following headings in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, viz.:—

Flaxen canvas, namely:—

Hammock canvas;
Kit Bag canvas;
Merchant Navy canvas;
Royal Navy canvas;
Tent canvas;
Linen close canvas;
Linen duck cloth.

- (2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Canvas of all kinds;
Canvas Hose of all kinds;
Drills, woven, of all kinds;
Ducks, woven, of all kinds;
Linen, viz.:—
Linen yarns (not including linen thread);
Linen piece goods, unbleached or not bleached in the piece;
Union cloths containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent or upwards.

NOW, THEREFORE, their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 541.

The London Gazette, 31st December, 1915.

[29421]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1273 of the year 1915.

SCOTLAND, EAST COAST AND ORKNEY ISLANDS.

PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 1016 of 1915;* hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following Regulations have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and are now in force:—

Pilotage is compulsory at the following ports for all vessels (including fishing vessels) which have a draught of over eight feet, and it is highly dangerous for any vessel to enter or leave such ports without a pilot. Fishing and other small vessels having a draught of over eight feet are to assemble at the Pilotage stations and will be conducted into and out of port in groups.

- (1) FIRTH OF FORTH.—All incoming merchant vessels are only permitted to enter the Firth of Forth when they

*P. 851.

have sufficient daylight to enable them to reach Inchkeith before the close of "official day," which is notified in the Public Traffic Regulations for the Firth of Forth.

Vessels must pass between the Isle of May and Anstruther Wester, thence they must steer a course so as to pass two miles south of Elie ness, and thence direct for Kinghorn ness.

Vessels are warned that, after having entered the Firth of Forth, they must on no account pass to the southward of a line joining the north point of the Isle of May and Kinghorn ness, until in the longitude of 3° West, when course may be shaped for the centre of North Channel.

On approaching Inchkeith, the pilot vessel in the North Channel is to be closed and a pilot embarked.

Merchant vessels approaching the Firth of Forth from the southward are permitted to keep close to the shore until Barns ness is reached, when course should be shaped for the Isle of May, so as to pass between the Isle of May and Anstruther Wester.

No merchant or fishing vessel is permitted to enter the Firth of Forth between the Isle of May and the south shore of the Forth.

Merchant vessels approaching the Firth of Forth during the hours of darkness are to maintain a steady course and speed, and are to so arrange their speed that they will not reach the Isle of May before daylight and thus will avoid having to reduce speed or stop in the vicinity of the Isle of May, where they may render themselves liable to be fired upon by shore batteries or patrol vessels.

No merchant or fishing vessel is permitted to be at an anchorage, during the hours of "official night," between Inchkeith and a line drawn from Barns ness to North Carr rock (which line is to be considered the eastern limit of the Firth of Forth), unless directed to anchor by the orders of patrol vessels.

The above orders apply to vessels proceeding to *any* port in the Firth of Forth, whether to the eastward of Inchkeith or not.

Outward bound vessels must steer to pass the longitude of 3° W. in latitude $56^{\circ} 06' 30''$ N., thence shape course to pass 2 miles south of Elie ness and between Anstruther Wester and the Isle of May.

- (2) MORAY FIRTH.—All vessels bound to Cromarty or Inverness must call for a pilot at Wick or Burghead.

Outgoing vessels are to discharge their pilots at one or the other of these places.

It is dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the south-westward of a line joining Findhorn and Tarbet ness without a pilot.

No vessel of any description other than H. M. Ships and Auxiliaries are to be under weigh between sunset and sunrise in the waters contained between a line drawn from Tarbet ness to Findhorn, and a line drawn from Fort George to Chanonry point.

- (3) SCAFA FLOW.—All entrances are dangerous and entry is absolutely prohibited to any of them except as provided in succeeding paragraphs.

Examination services have been established in the entrances to Hoxa and Hoy sounds; vessels directed to enter must communicate with the Examination vessel and follow the instructions received from her very carefully.

No vessels is permitted to approach the entrance to Hoxa sound within a radius of 5 miles under any circumstances whatever, except when actually ordered to Scapa Flow. Vessels ordered to Kirkwall should proceed direct to that port.

The only vessels permitted to enter Hoy sound from the westward are those ordered to Stromness.

Vessels are not permitted to enter Hoxa or Hoy sounds by night.

Passage through Cantick sound is entirely prohibited.

Note.—This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 1016 of 1915, with amendments to section (3).

CAUTION.

This Admiralty Notice to Mariners is issued under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and failure to comply strictly with the directions contained in it will constitute an offence against those Regulations.

Any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to severe penalties both of imprisonment and fine.

Any person aiding or abetting the commission of such an offence is himself guilty of an offence against the Regulations.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that any infringement of the directions contained in this Admiralty Notice to Mariners is liable to result in the detention of the ship or vessel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 29th December, 1915.

No. 542.

The London Gazette, 31st December, 1915.

[29421]

**Order of the Ministry of Munitions under the provisions of the
Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.**

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,
31st December, 1915.

ORDER.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Regulation 30a* of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders that the War

*P. 749.

material, to which the Regulation applies, shall include War material of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say:—

Platinum metal ores, residues and bars containing the same.

Notice.

All applications for a permit in connection with the above Order should be addressed to the Director of Materials to the Ministry of Munitions, Armament Buildings, Whitehall Place, S.W.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX B—*Continued.*

No. 32.

Respecting Insurance of Enemy Vessels and Cargoes detained.
Code.

Mr. Harcourt to the Governor General.

LONDON, February 2nd, 1915.

February 2nd. His Majesty's Government consider it advisable to insure all enemy vessels ordered to be detained whilst remaining in port and all cargoes ordered to be detained or awaiting adjudication as to ships insurances they will be for one month only in first instance best terms possible can be secured here by insuring with companies which have insured United Kingdom prizes since special and convenient form of floating policy has been devised for this purpose. Would be glad of following particulars by telegraph in order to enable insurances to be effected firstly names of detained ships remaining in port and not likely to be moved during ensuing month specially indicating any ships not likely to be moved at all secondly estimated outside values all cargoes as above at each port giving if possible rough estimate in each case of amount still in the ship and amount on shore thirdly particulars as to any insurances already effected with regard to these ships or cargoes.

(Signed) HARCOURT.

No. 33.

Respecting Insurance of Prize Ships and Cargoes.

Code.

Mr. Harcourt to the Governor General.

LONDON, 4th February, 1915.

February 4th. With reference to my telegram of 2nd February insurance prize ships cargoes I am arranging provisional insurance on lines indicated in my telegram as from noon January 27th 1915 rates arranged are 3s 4d per cent per month in respect of hulls and (?) and in respect of cargoes up to ten days 2s per cent fifteen days (three shillings) 20 days 3s. one month 4s. two months 6s. three months 8s. four months 10s. five months 12s. six months 14s. 7 months 15s. 8 months 16s. nine months 17s. and up to ten eleven and 12 months 20 shillings over 12 months rate will be *pro rata* on basis of 20 shillings per cent per annum. On granting release of any cargo after receipt

of this telegram proportion of the premiums attributable to the cargo released shall be exacted from claimant I will communicate with you later as to the method of ascertaining value of released cargoes for this purpose mean-while bond should be taken in each case to pay amount when ascertaining or some other provisional arrangement made.

(Signed) HARCOURT.

No. 34.

Respecting Report of Treasury Committee upon Classes of Cases where it is expedient that Prize Ships captured or detained at Ports outside the United Kingdom should be moved for Sale or Disposal.

CANADA.

No. 107.

DOWNING STREET, 5th February, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to request Your Royal Highness to inform your Ministers that a Committee has been appointed by the Treasury to report in what classes of case it is expedient that prize ships captured or detained at ports outside the United Kingdom should be moved for sale or disposal to other ports, or should be chartered for purposes of trade. This Committee has had under consideration the serious difficulties which have been experienced in attempting to send on captured enemy vessels to the port of their original destination with their cargoes.

2. The possibility of sending on vessels in this manner under the existing rules had formed the subject of discussion by an inter-departmental conference which met on the 10th of September, 1914 under the Presidency of His Majesty's Procurator General. The procedure recommended by the report of that conference was that the ships concerned, with any enemy cargo on board, should be requisitioned by the Admiralty under Order XXIX of the Prize Court Rules, and that the British and neutral cargo should be released by the Court on consent of the proper officer of the Crown, either on proof of title to the satisfaction of the Proper Officer, or, failing such proof, on bail or other sufficient security of the value of the cargo.

3. The difficulties which the Committee have encountered in their attempts to carry out this procedure have been mainly due to two causes—first, the delay caused by the difficulty of getting into touch with any person or body of persons willing to represent the British cargo owners and to guarantee or undertake the responsibility of collecting from them the expense of the transactions: and second, (and this has been the more serious difficulty) the neglect or refusal of the bulk of the consignees to prove title or give bail at the port of detention. As a result of this it has been impossible to release

the British cargo without deviating seriously from the established procedure of the Prize Court and impossible to ascertain, or even conjecture what part of the cargo (if any) bears enemy character.

4. Even where consignees have been willing to prove their titles or give bail, there has been a practical difficulty in arranging the matter. To enable bail to be fixed for the various consignments, these have to be appraised by the Court in accordance with the rules. Appraisement, however, is, in the case of a large general cargo, impossible unless the ship is at least partially discharged. It would be unfair to expect the claimants to give bail for the invoiced value of their goods, having regard to the strong probability of deterioration or damage having taken place, and no means of ascertaining the condition of the goods exist without actual inspection. In this respect the procedure laid down in the Prize Court Rules is unsuited to modern requirements.*

5. The Committee, therefore, have been forced to the conclusion that in order to meet the difficulties indicated above, it is necessary to amend the Prize law so as to enable proceedings in suitable cases to be transferred to Courts more conveniently situated than the ports of detention, and they have recommended to His Majesty's Government that a Bill should be introduced on the lines indicated in the enclosed printed extract.

6. It will be observed that the third of the headings in the enclosed extract has reference to the question of salaries and fees, as to the payment of which there appears to be much diversity in the Oversea Prize Courts. Apart from the possible existence in certain cases of a local practice which would make it impossible to raise the question of removing a prize from one Court to another without some compensation to the officers of the Court from which the prize is removed, there is also the consideration that in many Courts the prize proceedings have thrown a considerable burden upon the local officers concerned.

7. The system of remuneration by fees is however not one which His Majesty's Government is inclined to view with favour and therefore it is recommended that there should be an enabling clause to empower the grant of a definite salary or remuneration in lieu of fees. Should it at any time be proposed to make such a grant to any Judge or officer of a Prize Court in Canada your Ministers would, of course, be consulted before the Order is passed.

8. The Bill will probably also contain provisions giving Oversea Prize Courts the same powers of enforcing each others decrees as the Court in this country has of enforcing those of the Oversea Courts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient, humble servant,

(Sd.) L. HARCOURT.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T.,
K.P., etc., etc., etc.

(I) The Bill should enable any Prize Court in the Empire, on the application of the Proper Officer of the Crown, and

(a) upon being satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for removing the ship or cargo within the jurisdiction of the other Court concerned.

(b) with the assent of the other Court concerned.

to make an order remitting to any other Court any proceedings with regard to any ship or cargo, and making the expenses of the removal of the ship and cargo a charge upon the cargo removed; and the Court to which the proceedings are remitted should be enabled to deal with the case upon the footing that any release ordered by it shall be made conditional on payment to the Proper Officer of the Crown of a proportionate share of the approved charge for expenses.

(II) The Bill should also contain provisions enabling the vessels concerned to be brought under the Merchant Shipping Acts for the purpose of the proposed voyage.

(III) The Bill should extend to all Prize Court officers the provision contained in Section 10 of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, allowing His Majesty in Council to grant salaries to the Judges of Prize Courts.

No. 35.

Further respecting Insurance upon Prize Ships and Cargoes.

Code.

From Mr. Harcourt to the Governor General.

LONDON, February 10th, 1915.

With reference to my telegram of 4th February insurance against risk of fire cargo now effected as from noon January 29th not January 27th. Premiums will not be payable on any cargo which is subject of any policy effected locally during currency of such policy but any such policy should be cancelled forthwith as no new insurance effected. When cargo released value should be taken at amount insured under marine policy if any less ten per cent, if that value cannot be obtained amount will be adjusted here and for this purpose I should be furnished with estimate of value of cargo and explanation of basis of valuation. Premiums will not be payable in respect of any released cargo on which receiver has effected insurance but officer giving release must be satisfied that if cargo had been burnt claim would have been paid under receivers policy. Production of policy or company's official receipt only satisfactory evidence of existence of policy. Name of company and number of policy or receipt should be reported to me (in such cases?) in the event of fire it should be reported to me immediately and value of cargo will be fixed here by arbitration full particulars and forms follow by post.

(Signed) HARCOURT.

No. 36.

Covering the Convention with France relating to Prizes captured during the present War.

Canada.

No. 113.

DOWNING STREET, 11th February, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 914 of the 23rd of November, I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness, for the information of your Ministers, copies of the paper Treaty Series, 1915 No. 2, containing the Convention with France relating to Prizes captured during the present war, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 21st of December.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness' most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) L. HARCOURT.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.C., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
etc., etc., etc.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND
FRANCE RELATING TO PRIZES CAPTURED DURING
THE PRESENT EUROPEAN WAR.

Signed at London, November 9, 1914.

[Ratifications exchanged December, 21 1914.]

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the French Republic, being desirous to determine the jurisdiction to which the adjudication of joint captures which may be made during the course of the present war by the naval forces of the allied countries shall belong, or of captures which may be made of merchant vessels be-

SA Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande - Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes, et le Président de la République française, voulant déterminer la juridiction à laquelle devra appartenir le jugement des prises qui, dans le cours de la guerre actuelle, pourront être opérées par les forces navales des pays alliés, ou des prises qui pourront être faites sur des navires marchands appar-

longing to nationals of one of the countries by the cruisers of the other; and being desirous to regulate at the same time the mode of distribution of the proceeds of joint captures, have named as their Plenipotentiaries for that purpose, that is to say :

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India : The Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, a Baronet of the United Kingdom, a Member of Parliament, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and

The President of the French Republic: His Excellency M. Paul Cambon, Ambassador of the French Republic at London ;

Who, having reciprocally communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

The adjudication of neutral or enemy prizes shall belong to the jurisdiction of the country of the capturing vessel, without distinguishing whether that vessel was placed under the orders of the naval authorities of one or other of the allied countries.

ARTICLE 2.

In case of the capture of a merchant vessel of one of the allied countries, the adjudication of such capture shall always belong to the jurisdiction of the country of the captured vessel. In such case the cargo shall be dealt with, as to the jurisdiction, in the same manner as the vessel.

tenant aux nationaux de l'un des pays par les croiseurs de l'autre et voulant régler en même temps le mode de répartition des produits des prises effectuées en commun, ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires à cet effet, savoir :

Sa Majesté le Roi de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes : Le Très Honorable Sir Edward Grey, Baronnet du Royaume-Uni, Membre du Parlement, Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté au Département des Affaires Etrangères ; et

Le Président de la République française : Son Excellence M. Paul Cambon, Ambassadeur de France à Londres ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants :

ARTICLE 1.

Le jugement des prises ennemies ou neutres appartiendra à la juridiction du pays du bâtiment capteur, sans qu'il y ait à distinguer selon que celui-ci était placé sous les ordres des autorités navales de l'un ou de l'autre des pays alliés.

ARTICLE 2.

En cas de capture d'un bâtiment de la marine marchande de l'un des pays alliés, le jugement en appartiendra toujours à la juridiction du pays du bâtiment capturé ; la cargaison suivra, en ce cas, quant à la juridiction, le sort du bâtiment.

When a merchant vessel of one of the allied countries, whose original destination was an enemy port, and which is carrying an enemy or neutral cargo liable to capture, has entered a port of one of the allied countries, the prize jurisdiction of that country is competent to pronounce the condemnation of the cargo. In such case the value of the goods, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall be placed to the credit of the Government of the allied country whose flag the merchant vessel flies.

ARTICLE 3.

When a joint capture shall be made by the naval forces of the allied countries, the adjudication thereof shall belong to the jurisdiction of the country whose flag shall have been borne by the officer having the superior command in the action.

ARTICLE 4.

When a capture shall be made by a cruiser of one of the allied nations in the presence and in the sight of a cruiser of the other, such cruiser having thus contributed to the intimidation of the enemy and encouragement of the captor, the adjudication thereof shall belong to the jurisdiction of the actual captor.

ARTICLE 5.

In case of condemnation under the circumstances described in the preceding Articles :

1. If the capture shall have been made by vessels of the allied nations whilst acting in conjunction, the net proceeds of

Lorsqu'un navire de commerce allié, originairement destiné à un port ennemi, et portant une cargaison ennemie ou neutre sujette à capture, est entré dans le port d'un des pays alliés, la juridiction des prises de ce pays est compétente pour en prononcer la condamnation. En ce cas la valeur des marchandises, déduction faite des dépenses nécessaires, sera placée au crédit du Gouvernement du pays allié, sous le pavillon duquel le navire de commerce naviguait.

ARTICLE 3.

Lorsqu'une prise sera faite en commun par les forces navales des pays alliés, le jugement en appartiendra à la juridiction du pays dont le pavillon aura été porté par l'officier qui aura eu le commandement supérieur dans l'action.

ARTICLE 4.

Lorsqu'une prise sera faite par un croiseur de l'une des nations alliées en présence et en vue d'un croiseur de l'autre, qui aura ainsi contribué à intimider l'ennemi et à encourager le capteur, le jugement en appartiendra à la juridiction du capteur effectif.

ARTICLE 5.

En cas de condamnation dans les circonstances prévues par les Articles précédents :

1. Si la capture a été faite par des bâtiments des nations alliées agissant en commun, le produit net de la prise, déduction faite

the prize, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall be divided into as many shares as there were men on board the capturing vessels, without reference to rank, and the shares of each ally as so ascertained shall be paid and delivered to such person as may be duly authorized on behalf of the allied Government to receive the same ; and the allocation of the amount belonging to each vessel shall be made by each Government according to the laws and regulations of the country.

2. If the capture shall have been made by cruisers of one of the allied nations in the presence and in sight of a cruiser of the other, the division, the payment, and the allocation of the net proceeds of the prize, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall likewise be made in the manner above mentioned.

3. If, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1, a capture, made by a cruiser of one of the allied countries, shall have been adjudicated by the Courts of the other, the net proceeds of the prize, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall be made over in the same manner to the Government of the captor, to be distributed according to its laws and regulations.

ARTICLE 6.

The commanders of the vessels of war of the allied countries shall, with regard to the sending in and delivering up of prizes, conform to the instructions which are annexed to the present Convention, and which the two Governments reserve to themselves the right to modify by common consent, if it should become necessary.

des dépenses nécessaires, sera divisé en autant de parts qu'il y aura d'hommes embarqués sur les bâtiments capteurs, sans tenir compte des grades, et les parts revenant ainsi à chacune des nations alliées seront payées et délivrées à la personne qui sera dûment autorisée par le Gouvernement allié à les recevoir ; et la répartition des sommes revenant aux bâtiments respectifs sera faite par les soins de chaque Gouvernement suivant les lois et les règlements du pays.

2. Si la prise a été faite par les croiseurs de l'une des nations alliées en présence et en vue d'un croiseur de l'autre, le partage, le paiement et la répartition du produit net de la prise, déduction faite des dépenses nécessaires, auront lieu également de la manière indiquée ci-dessus.

3. Si, conformément à l'Article 2, alinéa 1, la prise, faite par un croiseur de l'un des pays alliés, a été jugée par les Tribunaux de l'autre, le produit net de la prise, déduction faite des dépenses nécessaires, sera remis de la même manière au Gouvernement du capteur, pour être distribué conformément à ses lois et règlements.

ARTICLE 6.

Les commandants des bâtiments de guerre des pays alliés se conformeront, pour la conduite et la remise des prises, aux instructions jointes à la présente Convention, et que les deux Gouvernements se réservent de modifier, s'il y a lieu, d'un commun accord.

ARTICLE 7.

When, with a view to the execution of the present Convention it shall become necessary to proceed to the valuation of a captured vessel of war, the calculation shall be according to the real value of the same ; and the allied Government shall be entitled to delegate one or more competent officers to assist in the valuation. In case of disagreement, it shall be decided by lot which officer shall have the casting voice.

ARTICLE 7.

Lorsque, pour l'exécution de la présente Convention, il y aura lieu de procéder à l'estimation d'un bâtiment de guerre capturé, cette estimation portera sur sa valeur effective ; et le Gouvernement allié aura la faculté de déléguer un ou plusieurs officiers compétents pour concourir à l'estimation. En cas de désaccord, le sort décidera quel officier devra avoir la voix prépondérante.

ARTICLE 8.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible.

ARTICLE 8.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Londres aussitôt que faire se pourra.

ARTICLE 9.

The non - signatory allied Powers shall be invited to accede to the present Convention.

ARTICLE 9.

Les Puissances alliées non signataires seront invitées à adhérer à la présente Convention.

A Power which desires to accede shall notify its intention in writing to the Government of His Britannic Majesty, who shall immediately forward to the Government of the French Republic a duly certified copy of the notification.

La Puissance qui désirera adhérer notifiera par écrit son intention au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique, lequel transmettra immédiatement au Gouvernement de la République française une copie certifiée conforme de cette notification.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Done at London, in duplicate, the 9th day of November, 1914.

Fait à Londres, en double exemplaire, le 9 novembre, 1914.

(L.S.) E. GREY.
(L.S.) PAUL CAMBON.

ANNEX.

ANNEXE.

Instructions to the Commanders of Ships of War of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the French Republic.

Instructions pour les Commandants des Bâtiments de Guerre de Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande - Bretagne et d'Irlande et de la République française.

You will find enclosed a copy of a Convention which was signed on the 9th November, 1914, between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the President of the French Republic, regulating the jurisdiction to which shall belong the adjudication of the captures made by the allied naval forces, or of the captures of merchant vessels belonging to the nationals of either of the two countries which shall be made by the cruisers of the other, as likewise the mode of distribution of the proceeds of such joint captures.

In order to ensure the execution of this Convention, you will conform yourself to the following instructions :—

ARTICLE 1.

Whenever, in consequence of a joint action, you are required to draw up the report or *procès-verbal* of a capture, you will take care to specify, with exactness, the names of the ships of war present during the action, as well as the names of their commanding officers, and, as far as possible, the number of men embarked on board those ships at the commencement of the action, without distinction of rank.

You will deliver a copy of that report or *procès - verbal* to the

Vous trouverez ci-joint copie d'une Convention signée le 9 novembre, 1914, entre Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume - Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et le Président de la République française, pour régler la juridiction à laquelle devra appartenir le jugement des prises opérées par les forces navales alliées, ou faites sur des navires marchands appartenant aux nationaux de l'un des deux Etats par les croiseurs de l'autre, ainsi que le mode de répartition du produit des prises effectuées en commun.

Pour assurer l'exécution de cette Convention, vous aurez à vous conformer aux instructions suivantes :

ARTICLE 1.

Lorsque, par suite d'une action commune, vous serez dans le cas de rédiger le rapport ou le *procès-verbal* d'une capture, vous aurez soin d'indiquer avec exactitude les noms des bâtiments de guerre présents à l'action, ainsi que de leurs commandants, et, autant que possible, le nombre d'hommes embarqués à bord de ces bâtiments au commencement de l'action, sans distinction de grades.

Vous remettrez une copie de ce rapport ou *procès - verbal* à

officer of the allied Power who shall have had the superior command during the action, and you will conform yourself to the instructions of that officer, as far as relates to the measures to be taken for the conduct and the adjudication of the joint captures so made under his command.

If the action has been commanded by an officer of your nation, you will conform yourself to the regulations of your own country, and you will confine yourself to handing over to the highest officer in rank of the allied Power who was present during the action, a certified copy of the report or of the *procès-verbal* which you shall have drawn up.

ARTICLE 2.

When you shall have effected a capture in presence and in sight of an allied ship of war, you will mention exactly, in the report which you will draw up when the capture is a ship of war, and in the report or *procès-verbal* of the capture when the prize is a merchant vessel, the number of men on board your ship at the commencement of the action, without distinction of rank, as well as the name of the allied ship of war which was in sight, and, if possible, the number of men embarked on board that ship, likewise without distinction of rank. You will deliver a certified copy of your report, or *procès-verbal*, to the commander of that ship.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever, in the case of a violation of a blockade, of the transport of contraband articles,

l'officier de la Puissance alliée qui aura eu le commandement supérieur dans l'action, et vous vous conformerez aux instructions de cet officier en ce qui concerne les mesures à prendre pour la conduite et le jugement des prises ainsi faites en commun sous son commandement.

Si l'action a été commandée par un officier de votre nation, vous vous conformerez aux règlements de votre propre pays, et vous vous bornerez à remettre à l'officier le plus élevé en grade de la Puissance alliée, présent à l'action, une copie certifiée du rapport ou du procès-verbal que vous aurez rédigé.

ARTICLE 2.

Lorsque vous aurez effectué une capture en présence et en vue d'un bâtiment de guerre allié, vous mentionnerez exactement dans le rapport que vous rédigerez, s'il s'agit d'un bâtiment de guerre, et dans le procès-verbal de capture, s'il s'agit d'un bâtiment de commerce, le nombre d'hommes que vous aviez à bord au commencement de l'action, sans distinction de grades, ainsi que le nom du bâtiment de guerre allié qui se trouvait en vue, et, s'il est possible, le nombre d'hommes embarqués à bord, également sans distinction de grades. Vous remettrez une copie certifiée de votre rapport ou procès-verbal au commandant de ce bâtiment.

ARTICLE 3.

Lorsqu'en cas de violation de blocus, de transport d'objets de contrebande, de troupes de terre

of land or sea troops of the enemy, or of official despatches from or for the enemy, you will find yourself under the necessity of stopping and seizing a merchant vessel of the allied nation, you will take care—

1. To draw up a report (or *procès-verbal*), stating the place, the date, and the motive of the arrest, the name of the vessel, that of the captain, the number of the crew ; and containing besides an exact description of the state of the vessel and her cargo ;

2. To collect and place in a sealed packet, after having made an inventory of them, all the ship's papers, such as registers, passports, charter-parties, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents calculated to prove the nature and the ownership of the vessel and of her cargo ;

3. To place seals upon the hatches ;

4. To place on board an officer, with such number of men as you may deem advisable, to take charge of the vessel, and to ensure its safe conduct ;

5. To send the vessel to the nearest port belonging to the Power whose flag it carried ;

6. To deliver up the vessel to the authorities of the port to which you shall have taken her, together with a duplicate of the report (or *procès-verbal*), and of the inventory above mentioned, and with the sealed packet containing the ship's papers.

ARTICLE 4.

The officer who conducts the captured vessel will procure a receipt proving his having delivered her up, as well as his

ou de mer ennemies, ou de dépêches officielles de ou pour l'ennemi, vous serez dans le cas d'arrêter et saisir un bâtiment de la marine marchande du pays allié, vous devrez :

1. Rédiger un procès - verbal, énonçant le lieu, la date et le motif de l'arrestation, le nom du bâtiment, celui du capitaine, le nombre des hommes de l'équipage et contenant en outre la description exacte de l'état du navire et de sa cargaison ;

2. Réunir en un paquet cacheté, après en avoir fait l'inventaire tous les papiers de bord, tels que : actes de nationalité ou de propriété, passeports, charte-parties, cannaissements, factures et autres documents propres à constater la nature et la propriété du bâtiment et de la cargaison ;

3. Mettre les scellés sur les écoutilles ;

4. Placer à bord un officier, avec tel nombre d'hommes que vous jugerez convenable, pour prendre le bâtiment en charge, et en assurer la conduite ;

5. Envoyer le bâtiment au port le plus voisin de la Puissance dont il portait le pavillon ;

6. Faire remettre le bâtiment aux autorités du port où vous l'aurez fait conduire, avec une expédition du procès-verbal et de l'inventaire ci-dessus mentionnés, et avec le paquet cacheté, contenant les papiers de bord.

ARTICLE 4.

L'officier conducteur d'un bâtiment capturé se fera délivrer un reçu constatant la remise qu'il en aura faite, ainsi que la délivrance

having delivered the sealed packet and the duplicate of the report (or *procès-verbal*) and of the inventory above mentioned.

qu'il aura faite du paquet cacheté et de l'expédition du procès-verbal et de l'inventaire ci-dessus mentionnés.

ARTICLE 5.

ARTICLE 5.

In case of distress, if the captured vessel is not in a fit state to continue its voyage, or in case the distance should be too great, the officer charged to conduct to a port of the allied Power a prize made on the merchant service of that Power, may enter a port of his own country, and he will deliver his prize to the local authority without prejudice to the ulterior measures to be taken for the adjudication of the prize. He will take care, in that case, that the report or *procès-verbal*, and the inventory which he shall have drawn up, as well as the sealed packet containing the ship's papers, be sent exactly to the proper Court of Adjudication.

En cas de détresse, si le bâtiment capturé est hors d'état de continuer sa route, ou en cas de trop grand éloignement, l'officier chargé de conduire dans un port de la Puissance alliée une prise faite sur la marine marchande de cette Puissance, pourra entrer dans un port de son propre pays, et il remettra sa prise à l'autorité locale, sans préjudice des mesures ultérieures à prendre pour le jugement de la prise. Il veillera, dans ce cas, à ce que le rapport ou procès-verbal et l'inventaire qu'il aura rédigés, ainsi que le paquet cacheté contenant les papiers de bord, soient envoyés exactement à la juridiction chargée du jugement.

E. GRAY.
PAUL CAMBON.

 No. 37.

Advising that Russia adheres to Anglo-French Convention of 9th November, 1914.

CANADA.
No. 274.

DOWNING STREET, 26th March, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 113 of the 11th ultimo, I have the honour to state for the information of Your Royal Highness's Ministers, that the Russian Ambassador at this Court has notified the adherence of his Government to the Anglo-French Convention of the 9th November, 1914, relating to Prizes captured during the present European War.

2. The Russian Government has, at the same time, intimated, with reference to the second paragraph of Article 2 of the Convention that, according to legislation in force in Russia, the condemnation of enemy cargoes on board merchant vessels of the allied countries,

lying in a Russian port does not appertain to prize jurisdiction but would be pronounced by the administrative authorities of the Russian Empire, and that the paragraph in question must be construed in this sense.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) L. HARCOURT.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., etc.,
etc., etc.

No. 38.

Further respecting Insurance of Prize Cargoes.

CANADA.

No. 310.

DOWNING STREET, 9th April, 1915.

SIR,—In confirmation of my telegrams of the 2nd, 4th and 10th February concerning the insurance of Prize cargoes, I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness for the information of your Ministers the following documents:—

- (i) Instructions to officers charged with the duty of carrying out the insurance scheme. (25 copies.)
- (ii) Forms for use in accordance with the instructions. (100 copies.)
- (iii) Guide to the use of the instructions and forms. (12 copies.)

2. It is hoped that the blank forms and copies of the instructions, when distributed to the officials whom it is decided to entrust with the responsibility for carrying out the scheme and used in the light of the directions contained in the guide will obviate any difficulty in carrying out the insurance scheme on uniform lines throughout His Majesty's possessions.

3. Should further copies of any of these documents be required at any time I will cause them to be supplied immediately on receipt of a request to that effect.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) L. HARCOURT.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., etc.,
etc., etc.

FORM A.—(*Cargo in Port on the* *of* 191 .)

Date 191

PORT

NAME OF VESSEL
(*State whether steam or sailing vessel.*)

OWNER

Entered Port the of 191

Writ issued the of 191

Cargo (a) still awaiting adjudication;

(b) ordered to be detained (date of order the
of 191).

consists of (a)

(b)
(*State generally nature of cargo.*)

The $\frac{\text{Whole}}{\text{following parts}}$ of the cargo $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{are}}$ still on board

Outside estimate of value of cargo still on board is, in my opinion,
£

The $\frac{\text{whole}}{\text{following parts}}$ of the cargo $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ been unloaded and placed
in the warehouse. The warehouse is constructed
of and (*state situation of warehouse and approxi-
mate distance from nearest warehouse containing cargo.*)

Estimated outside value of unloaded cargo is £

Signed

Description

Form B.—(To be despatched immediately a writ is issued against any cargo.)

Date.....191...

Port.....

Name of Vessel.....
(State whether steamer or sailing vessel.)

Owner.....

entered the Port of.....

at.....on the.....of.....191...

writ issued the.....of.....191...

The cargo, so far as I have been able to ascertain, consists of

.....

(State generally nature of cargo.)

and an outside estimate of its value is, in my opinion £.....

Signed.....

Description.....

Form C.—(*For advising the Removal of any Cargo from Ship to Shore, and also from any Warehouse to any other Warehouse.*)

Date.....191...

Port.....

Name of Vessel.....

Referring to my advice oftons of.....

.....have been unloaded and placed in warehouse known

as.....(*if any cargo is on the quay or*

in sheds state the fact).....

I estimate the outside value of the above to be £.....

The warehouse above is constructed of.....

and (*state situation of warehouse and rough estimate of distance from*

nearest warehouse containing cargo).....

Signed.....

Description.....

N.B.—Please be careful to give name of warehouse accurately and particulars of construction, *i.e.*, whether brick built, number of floors, and any other details useful from a fire point of view. If cargo is removed into barges please advise on this form.

Form D.—(For advising occurrence of fire.)

Date.....191...

Port.....

Name of Vessel.....

I beg to advise that a fire has taken place on the.....
inst., destroying or damaging cargo of above.

*(a) on board the vessel.

*(b) in warehouse situate.....

.....

*(c) on wharf at.....Dock.

The damage is $\frac{\text{serious}}{\text{not serious}}$ (i.e., runs into more than say
£1,000).

The class of goods concerned is chiefly
of which I estimate that about £.....worth has been
damaged.

Signed.....

Description.....

*Strike out clauses which do not apply.

Form E.—(*For advising release of cargo and collection of premium where marine policy or invoice value available.*)

Port.....

Name of vessel.....

..... $\frac{\text{tons}}{\text{packages}}$ of.....
(*State nature of cargo.*)

were released to-day to.....

*The value for which the cargo was insured under marine policy
(*or*) *The invoice value of the cargo.

was £.....which, less 10% is £....., and I collected
premium as under:—

£.....insured from.....to.....

191....at.....% = £ : : .

Signed.....

Description.....

*Strike out the clause which does not apply.

Form F.—(For advising release of cargo and collection of premium where
neither marine policy nor invoice value available.)

Port.....

Name of vessel.....

..... $\frac{\text{tons}}{\text{packages}}$ of †..... were

released to-day to.....
†(State nature of cargo.)

In the absence of satisfactory evidence as to value I took a bond
from the said..... to pay the amount of
the premium when ascertained.

I estimate the value of the said cargo at £..... The
basis of my valuation is as follows.....

.....

Signed.....

Description.....

†Strike out the clause which does not apply.

Form G.—(For advising release of cargo without collection of premium owing to cargo being insured elsewhere.)

Port.....

Name of vessel.....

..... $\frac{\text{tons}}{\text{packages}}$ of †were released....

to-day to.....

†(State nature of cargo.)

As the said.....

.....

produced to me

†(a) a fire insurance policy effected with the (state name of Insurance Company) on the.....of.....191.. and numbered.....covering the said cargo

†(b) a receipt number.....and dated the..... of.....191....from the (state name of Insurance Company) for premium paid under a fire insurance policy appearing to cover the cargo

I did not collect any premium.

Signed.....

Description.....

†Strike out the clause which does not apply.

FORM H.—(For advising when final order made in respect of any cargo.)

Port.....

Name of Vessel.....

An order for $\frac{\text{condemnation}}{\text{detention}}$ was made by the Prize Court
on the.....of.....191.....against
the following cargo.....
.....

(state particulars of cargo affected.)

Signed.....

Description.....



FORM I.—(Sale of cargo.)

Port.....

Name of Vessel.....

Cargo.....

Net Proceeds.....

When Sold.....

Whether condemned or not.....

Signed.....

Description.....

Guide to the Instructions and Forms for use in connexion with the Insurance of Prize Cargoes.

The title of the officer to whom the instructions should be addressed and by whom the forms should be filled up has been left blank, as it is thought that this can most conveniently be settled on the spot.

It is suggested, however, that it will be most convenient to address the instructions to the Marshal, and to make him responsible for filling up the forms, leaving it to him to arrange for the supply of the necessary information from the officers acting under him.

The title of the department or official to whom the completed Forms should be transmitted has also been left blank in the instructions, and these blanks should be filled in before the instructions are issued.

The instructions direct the Forms to be completed in triplicate—one set should be kept for record and the remaining two sets transmitted to the Secretary of State.

Where the damage caused by any fire is likely to exceed £500, particulars of the nature and estimated value of the cargo affected should be telegraphed to the Secretary of State without delay and Form D completed and forwarded in due course.

All moneys collected in accordance with paragraph 5 of the instructions must ultimately be remitted to the Secretary of State. Some convenient procedure should be devised to provide for the transmission of moneys so collected by the officer collecting the same to the appropriate department or officer for ultimate transmission to the Secretary of State as aforesaid, and the necessary instructions to secure the carrying out of this procedure should be given to the officer entrusted with the duty of collection.

The form of bond to be taken in accordance with para. 6 of the instructions should be settled locally and retained in the appropriate department. Copies need not be sent to the Secretary of State.

INSURANCE OF PRIZE CARGOES.

INSTRUCTIONS TO.

An Insurance cover for fire has been arranged on all cargo awaiting adjudication or ordered to be detained by the Prize Court.

The rates for all ports are as follows:—

General Merchandise, excluding Metals.

Up to 10 days	2 - $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Up to 7 months	15 - $\frac{1}{2}$ %
15 “	3 - $\frac{1}{2}$ %	8 “	16 - $\frac{1}{2}$ %.
20 “	3 - $\frac{1}{2}$ %	9 “	17 - $\frac{1}{2}$ %.
1 month	4 - $\frac{1}{2}$ %	10 “	20 - $\frac{1}{2}$ %.
2 months	6 - $\frac{1}{2}$ %	11 “	20 - $\frac{1}{2}$ %.
3 “	8 - $\frac{1}{2}$ %	12 “	20 - $\frac{1}{2}$ %.
4 “	10 - $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Over 12 months	<i>pro rata</i> on
5 “	12 - $\frac{1}{2}$ %		basis of 20 - $\frac{1}{2}$ % per annum.
6 “	14 - $\frac{1}{2}$ %		

Metals (not including quicksilver) in blocks or slabs or otherwise unmanufactured and or ores, half above rates. Tin and terne plates and sheets are not to be deemed unmanufactured metals.

The insurance commences:—

(a) in the case of cargo already the subject of Prize proceedings on the 29th January, 1915, on that date.

(b) in the case of cargo in respect of which proceedings are instituted after the 29th January, 1915, on the date of the issue of the writ.

The insurance continues:—

(i) in the case of cargo in respect of which an order for condemnation or release is made, until the date of the order.

(ii) in the case of cargo ordered to be detained, until further orders.

You are requested to proceed in respect of all cargo coming within the above description as under:—

1. With regard to cargo already in port and (a) awaiting adjudication or (b) ordered to be detained by the Prize Court, you should as soon as possible complete Form A in triplicate and transmit to

2. Immediately proceedings are instituted against any cargo complete Form B in triplicate and transmit to

3. Whenever the insured cargo or any part of it is unloaded, complete Form C in triplicate and transmit to

4. If the cargo, or any part of it, whether on board or on shore, be damaged or destroyed by fire, complete Form D in triplicate, and transmit to

5. When cargo is released complete Form E in triplicate and transmit to

When cargo is released (whether on bail or not), it will be necessary for you to collect the premium on the basis of the above rates, and you will ascertain from the receiver of the cargo the value for which it has been insured under the marine policy, or, failing this, the invoice value, and deduct from such value 10%, charging the premium on the net amount, *e.g.*: a cargo is released on the 16th March; the value of the marine policy (or the invoice value) is £1,620, which less 10%, is £1,458: the premium charged will be calculated at 6% on £1,458, the period from noon on the 29th January to 16th March being over one month and less than two months. Separate instructions will be given you as to the way in which moneys so collected should be dealt with.

6. If neither marine policy nor invoice value can be obtained, then the amount for which the insurance companies have been at risk will be adjusted in London, and for this purpose you will provide an estimate of the value of the cargo and give briefly some explanation of how you arrive at that estimate.

For this purpose you should complete Form F in triplicate and transmit to.....

 taking a bond with (if thought necessary) sufficient sureties from the person receiving the cargo to pay the amount of the premium when ascertained.

7. If it is found at the time of the release of the cargo that the receiver has effected a special insurance, the premium for such cargo need not be collected, since the cover arranged does not under any circumstances extend to cargo effectively insured elsewhere, but no insurance, other than a fire insurance covering the risk and effected after the seizure of the cargo, should be accepted.

The production of the policy or a company's official receipt can alone be accepted as satisfactory evidence.

Where such evidence is produced and cargo is delivered without collection of premium, you should complete Form G in triplicate and transmit to.....

8. When an order for condemnation or detention is made against any cargo coming within the above definition, you should immediately complete Form H in triplicate and transmit to.....

9. When any cargo coming within the above description, or condemned and ordered to be sold, is sold, you should immediately complete Form I in triplicate and transmit to.....

10. Where, in connection with any cargo coming under paragraph 1 above, any of the events contemplated in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, have occurred between the 29th January, 1915, and the date on which Form A is completed in respect of such cargo, you should, as soon as possible, complete the appropriate form or forms and transmit to.....

No. 39.

**Respecting Necessity of License for Export of Goods falling within
 a Prohibition of Export which have been detained as Prize
 or as a Precautionary Measure.**

CANADA.
 No. 359.

DOWNING STREET, April 23rd, 1915.

SIR,—

I have the honour to inform Your Royal Highness that His Majesty's Government have had under consideration the question whether goods falling within a prohibition of export which have been detained in this country, either as prize or as a precautionary measure

pending further enquiries, require an export license to enable them to proceed to their destination after release.

2. His Majesty's Government are advised that goods falling within a prohibition of export which have been placed in the Prize Court in the United Kingdom and subsequently released, cannot, having regard to section 47 of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, be exported on release without a license unless the Commissioners of Customs and Excise authorize their export and that the same rule applies when the goods are on board a ship which has been brought in by a prize crew and also in any case where the goods have been actually seized as prize by the Customs officers at the port.

3. It is therefore considered that in all the above cases a license to export or permission from the Commissioners of Customs and Excise is legally necessary and that such license and permission should be refused in cases where it is not desired that such goods should leave the United Kingdom.

4. Where, however, a ship puts into port without being brought in as prize, and, although no seizure of her cargo is made, she has to remain a short time pending a decision whether she shall be detained or allowed to proceed with her cargo, other considerations apply and the ship is allowed on release to proceed without restriction.

5. Your Ministers will doubtless consider the advisability of acting on similar lines in any cases of the kinds mentioned which may occur in Canada.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) L. HARCOURT.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 40.

**Respecting what Charges are to be paid in connection with Prize
or Detained Ships or Cargo in respect to Pilotage Dues
and Dock Dues.**

CANADA
No. 458

DOWNING STREET, 21st May, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to state for the information of Your Royal Highness's Ministers, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have had under consideration the question as to what

charges are to be paid in connection with Prize or Detained Ships or Cargo in respect of Pilotage Dues and Dock Dues.

2. The decisions of the Lords Commissioners, which have been communicated to the Admiralty Marshal, are as follows:—

(a) Payment of Pilotage Dues is to be made in all cases for service actually rendered, but where ships in charge of the Crown, whether under the orders of the Admiralty or of the Admiralty Marshal enter a port without using a pilot, no payment of Pilotage Dues as a monopoly right is to be made.

(b) As regards Dock Dues, if a Prize or Detained Ship is engaged upon work which would otherwise be performed by one of the ships of the Crown or is in the hands of the Admiralty Marshal and is not being used at all, then 75% of the normal Dock Dues are to be allowed as an *ex gratia* payment for services rendered.

If Prize or Detained Ships are used under charter to private persons or companies for work which would otherwise be done by the Mercantile Marine, the normal charges will be paid by the charterers.

(c) No Dues for (1) lights or (2) for the use of harbours where no services are rendered or where there is no interference with the trade of the port are to be admitted.

These orders in regard to Dock, Harbour and Light Dues are not to apply to cases of ships ordered into Port for examination purposes.

3. I shall be glad if your Ministers would issue any necessary instructions in a corresponding sense unless this procedure in any case should be inconsistent with legislation expressly binding the Crown.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) L. HARCOURT.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 41.

Covering Reports of External Affairs in answer to No. 38.

REFERENCE TO PREVIOUS DESPATCH.

C.O. No. 359, 23 April, 1915.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

No. 395.

OTTAWA, June 16th, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, herewith, for your information.

.....

copies of the document noted in the subjoined schedule.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date.	Description.	Subject.
1915. 11th June..	Letter from the Department of External Affairs.	Licensing of the export of goods falling within a prohibition of export, detained either as prize or as a precautionary measure.

Enclosure.

OTTAWA, June 11th, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to a despatch to His Royal Highness from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 23rd April, 1915, in regard to the procedure followed by His Majesty's Government in respect of the licensing of the export of goods falling within the prohibition of export, detained either as prize or as a precautionary measure, in which it was suggested that a similar procedure might be

followed in the like cases occurring in Canada, I have the honour to state that the Canadian Government is prepared to act on the lines indicated in regard to goods released by a Prize Court when the goods fall within a prohibition of export from Canada, and also in regard to any ship with cargo putting into port without being brought in as a prize, and remaining a short time pending a decision whether she shall be detained or allowed to proceed with her cargo; and I am to request that His Royal Highness may be humbly moved to reply to Mr. Harcourt's despatch in that sense.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. WALKER.

Acting Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Governor General's Secretary,
Ottawa.

No. 42.

**Respecting arrangement with France under Convention of Nov.
14th, 1914, regarding the Competent jurisdiction in certain
Prize Cases.**

CANADA.
No. 563.

DOWNING STREET, June 17th, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to request your Royal Highness to inform your Ministers that an arrangement has recently been arrived at between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the French Republic on the question whether under the Convention of 9th November, 1914, of which a copy was enclosed in my predecessor's despatch of the 11th February last No. 113, the competent jurisdiction in the matter of cargo seized on board a British ship in a French port or on board a French ship in a British port should be that of the country in which the seizure was made or that of the country to which the ship belongs.

2. It has been agreed that, in cases where both vessels and cargo are proceeded against, the first paragraph of Article 11 shall apply, but that where cargo alone is concerned the jurisdiction shall be that of the capturing country.

3. It has also been agreed that the 2nd paragraph of Article 11 of the Convention shall be regarded as applying also to cases of contraband consigned to a neutral port and to cases of enemy property where the original destination was not an enemy port, and that in these cases, as well as in those mentioned in the 2nd paragraph of Article 11, the value of the goods, after deducting the necessary

expenses, shall be placed to the credit of the Government of the allied country the flag of which the merchant vessel flies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General,

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
etc., etc., etc.

No. 43.

Respecting Sale of Prize Cargoes in order to avoid loss owing to Stowage or Deterioration.

TELEGRAM.

From Mr. Bonar Law to the Governor General.

LONDON, June 23rd, 1915.

His Majesty's Government have decided that as a general rule cargoes ordered to be detained by Prize Courts should in order to avoid loss owing to stowage or deterioration be sold as soon as possible and proceeds paid into court. Please take necessary steps arranging sales with due regard to market if in any case there is not market locally you should report to me by telegram stating quality and nature of goods with any recommendations for disposal.

(Signed) BONAR LAW.

No. 44.

Further in respect to Sale of Prize Cargoes to avoid loss.

CANADA.

No. 618.

DOWNING STREET, 3rd July, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to my telegram of the 23rd June I have the honour to inform Your Royal Highness that His Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the position of the enemy cargo which has been ordered by Oversea Prize Courts, to be detained during the period of the war in accordance with Article 4 of the Hague Convention No. VI. of 1907. I enclose a copy of the report on the subject submitted by the Oversea Prize Disposal Committee together with a copy of a Treasury Minute approving the recommendation of the Committee that in

Fifth Interim
Report of
the Oversea
Prize
Disposal
Committee.

Treasury
Minute
16th June.

all cases except where special circumstances make such procedure inadvisable steps should be taken to dispose of detained cargoes at once. The necessary measures to dispose of these cargoes were no doubt taken by you on receipt of my telegram of the 23rd June.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General,

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G.,
K.T., K.P., C.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.C., &c., &c., &c.

822 Prize

Fifth Interim Report of the Oversea Prize Disposal Committee.

May it Please Your Lordships,—

The Committee appointed by Treasury minute of 11th November, 1914, "to report in what classes of case it is expedient that prize ships captured or detained at ports outside the United Kingdom should be moved for sale or disposal to other ports, or should be chartered for purposes of trade, and to make the necessary arrangements in such cases as are remitted to them by the departments concerned in the administration of the territories where the prize ships are detained" and empowered by Treasury minute of 5th January, 1915, "to take the necessary steps for chartering for use in British commerce such enemy ships detained in this country as may be required for the purpose," beg to submit the following report upon their reference:—

The Committee have had under their consideration the position of the enemy cargo which has been sentenced, in oversea Prize Courts, to detention during the period of the war in accordance with Article 4 of the Hague Convention No. 6 of 1907.

The Committee are of opinion that this is an appropriate moment to consider this question, because the period of six months, which under Order XV., Rule 7, of the Prize Court Rules, must elapse before unclaimed cargo not obviously belonging to the enemy can be dealt with, has now in most cases expired. It may, therefore, be expected that a considerable amount of such cargo which has hitherto been awaiting adjudication has now been sentenced to detention, and the question of its disposal becomes of importance. Moreover, the arrangements which are now practically completed for putting all the detained ships into active employment must result in the discharge of a quantity of cargo for which warehouse room will have to be found and warehouse charges incurred, whereas if the ships had not been taken up and put into use the goods might have lain in them throughout the war without incurring any charge for warehouse room.

Article 4 of the Hague Convention No. 6 of 1907 only provides that certain cargo is liable to be detained and restored after the war without compensation; it is silent as to the treatment to be accorded to such cargo during the war and as to the parties upon whom the expenses incidental to such detention shall fall. These expenses will consist in the most part of insurance premiums (such cargoes being at present insured in accordance with the decision contained in the Treasury letter to the Admiralty of the 18th January), and, where the cargoes have been discharged from the ships, also of warehouse charges. These expenses will, of course, increase daily, and, in the event of the war being considerably prolonged, it is likely that in many cases they will amount to a sum exceeding the value of the goods. It is at present proposed that an attempt should be made to recover such expenses from the owner of the cargo as a condition of its restitution, but it is apparent that, if the state of affairs referred to in the last sentence is reached or even approached, very serious difficulties will arise in carrying out this intention.

It appears to your Committee, therefore, that the continued detention of these goods will involve an entirely indefensible waste of money. Goods so detained serve no useful purpose; they must, in many cases, deteriorate; and they occupy storage space which is, in most cases, already urgently needed for other cargo, and the demand for which is likely soon to become even more urgent in consequence of the new policy of blockade.

Your Committee have, therefore, come to the conclusion that it is highly desirable that, as a general rule, all cargo sentenced to be detained should be sold at once. This should, wherever possible, be done by securing an order for sale by the Court under Order XI., Rule 1, of the Prize Court Rules as amended by the Order in Council of 29th April, and the Court should in all cases be asked to direct payment into Court of the net proceeds after deduction of any expenses of detention already incurred. If in any case an order for sale could not be secured the only alternative would be for the Crown to requisition the goods, giving an undertaking to pay their appraised value into Court when called upon to do so. This course, however, might involve the Crown in loss in the event of the goods failing to realize their appraised value. Moreover, it is possible that the Court, if it refused an order for sale, would also refuse to allow the Crown to deduct from the appraised value all the expenses of detention. The claim of the Crown to recover these expenses from the enemy owner would thus be prejudiced, whereas the sanction of the Court to their deduction from the proceeds of sale would be of material assistance to the Crown in this respect.

Whichever method of sale be adopted, however, the fact of sale will be a substantial benefit to the Crown. The expenses referred to will at once be brought to an end, and the proceeds of the goods, less such expenditure as may already have been incurred, will become available to meet the claims of the enemy owners at the end of the war. It appears to us that this procedure will be in the interests of all parties; the Crown will be relieved of the immediate expense connected with keeping these goods, and of an indefinite future liability in the event of its proving impossible to recover these expenses from the enemy.

owner at the end of the war; a considerable amount of valuable warehouse space will be set free for other purposes, and a quantity of merchandise allowed to pass into use, while the enemy owner will eventually receive the proceeds of his goods without the heavy charges which it would otherwise be necessary to attempt to impose upon him. It may possibly be objected that the course which we recommend was not contemplated by the Convention, which provides that the goods shall be detained during the continuance of the war, but in view of the consideration set out above and of the fact that the Convention makes no provision for dealing with the difficulties which are found to arise in practice, we do not consider that the objection is a serious one.

In the course of the foregoing observations we have assumed that the provisions of the Convention will be carried out and the goods returned to their owners at the end of the war. Should it be eventually decided for any reason not to restore the goods, it is obvious that their immediate sale would be to the advantage of His Majesty's Government.

We therefore recommend:—

That in all cases, except where special circumstances make such procedure inadvisable, steps should be taken to dispose of detained cargoes at once. This should be done preferably by an order from the Court, under which the cargo would be sold and the net proceeds paid into Court. In cases where this procedure cannot be carried out the goods should be requisitioned by the Crown and sold, the Crown giving an undertaking to the Court to pay into Court the appraised value, less any approved deductions, when called upon to do so.

EDMOND J. W. SLADE
G. L. BARSTOW
W. J. EVANS
C. HIPWOOD
T. W. HOLT
H. W. MALKIN
C. TENNYSON
L. D. WAKELY

R. A. WISEMAN,
Secretary.

22nd May, 1915.

14323

15.

TREASURY MINUTE DATED 16th JUNE, 1915.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had before Them the Report dated the 22nd ultimo from the Oversea Prize Disposal Committee, relative to enemy cargo which has been sentenced in Oversea Prize Courts to detention during the period of the war, in accordance with Article 4 of the Hague Convention No. 6 of 1907.

87169—3½*

The Committee recommend that in all cases except where special circumstances make such procedure inadvisable steps should be taken to dispose of detained cargoes at once.

My Lords, after consultation with the principal Departments concerned, approve of this proposal, which should be carried into effect in the manner proposed by the Committee, preferably under an Order of Court, or failing that, by requisitioning the cargo by the Crown.

Care should be taken to secure that sales of enemy cargo should be so arranged as to avoid any unreasonable fall in price which might result from forced sales of large quantities of goods.

No. 45.

Covering Minute of Council in answer to Despatch No. 458.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

CANADA
No. 438.

OTTAWA, 13th July, 1915.

Sir,

8th July.

With reference to your predecessor's despatch, No. 458 of the 21st May, 1915, on the subject of charges to be paid in connection with prizes in respect of pilotage and dock dues, I have the honour to transmit, herewith, copies of an Approved Minute of the Privy Council for Canada sanctioning the regulations under the authority of the War Measures Act.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(S'd) ARTHUR.

The Right Honourable
A. Bonar Law, M.P.,
Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

P. C. 1594.

**Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council,
approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General
on the 8th July, 1915.**

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 2nd July, 1915, from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred a despatch to Your Royal

Highness from the Secretary of State for the Colonies (No. 458), dated 21st May, 1915, stating the decisions of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as to the charges to be paid in connection with prizes, or detained ships, or cargo in respect of pilotage dues and dock dues and requesting that Your Royal Highness's Government issue instructions in the corresponding sense, unless this procedure in any case should be inconsistent with special legislation binding the Crown.

The Minister observes that the Minister of Justice reports that he is unaware of any reason why effect should not be given to these regulations as applying to prizes, or detained ships, or cargo within Canada and recommends that the said regulations be sanctioned under the authority of the War Measures Act.

The Committee concur in the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, advise that Your Royal Highness may be pleased to inform the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the action upon his despatch.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPH BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 46.

Despatch respecting Droits of the Crown and Droits of Admiralty.

CANADA.
No. 750.

DOWNING STREET, 6th August, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to request Your Royal Highness, to inform your Ministers, that His Majesty's Government have had under careful consideration the question of the position and disposal of Naval Prize. I regret that I have not been in a position to address you at an earlier date in this matter but important questions both of policy and law were involved and with regard to the latter it was felt necessary to obtain the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown.

2. All prize is to be regarded as constituting either Droits of the Crown, or Droits of Admiralty. Such Droits of the Crown are in the main those which in former wars have almost without exception been granted to the actual captors by Proclamation issued after the Declaration of War. The Droits of Admiralty constituted the perquisites of the Lord High Admiral, and, since that office has fallen into abeyance, have passed to the Crown in right of the office of Admiralty. No general grant of these rights has ever been made similar to that of Droits of the Crown, but it appears to have been the practice of the Crown, out of its bounty, to make grants, of a varying proportion of the proceeds of these Droits of Admiralty to persons whose assistance had been in any way material in securing the property to the Crown; and in the case of the "Belvidere"

(1 Dods. 353; 2. E.P.C. 183) Lord Stowell referred to a practice to give to English merchants from the bounty of the Crown the expenses incurred in the outfit of a vessel immediately before seizure.

During the Crimean War, the last war in which this country was engaged in any considerable naval operations, the only grants that were made of Prize Proceeds were the usual Grant to captors of Droits of the Crown and certain limited grants out of the Droits of Admiralty to those who had been instrumental in seizing the property, or had given information resulting in the seizure.

3. All prize then is to be regarded as constituting either Droits of the Crown or Droits of Admiralty. The Law Officers now advise that (a) enemy ships captured by the Commissioned vessels of the Crown or driven in by them are Droits of the Crown and (b) enemy ships captured in harbour, etc., by other means are Droits of Admiralty.

4. The old practice was to treat these Droits on an entirely separate footing. Droits of Admiralty were dealt with by the Treasury. The proceeds, subject to rewards to the captors in the nature of salvage, belonged to the King in his office of Admiralty, Droits of the Crown, so far as concerns Naval Prize, were dealt with by the admiralty, and the proceeds distributed as prize money.

5. The Law Officers take the view that Parliamentary sanction is necessary for any application of the proceeds of Droits of either kind which is not warranted by the old practice. However in announcing the decision of the Privy Council in the case of the "Odessa", Lord Mersey stated that "we are of opinion that the Crown's prerogative to redress injustice by the exercise of its bounty is not affected by any Civil List Act".

6. The distribution of prize money to the actual captors dates from a time when the conditions of war and of commerce were very different from those of to-day. While offering it may be a large reward to certain fortunate ships it gives nothing to others who may well have been engaged in more difficult and dangerous operations. For these reasons, His Majesty's Government have already decided to abandon the ancient practice and by Order in Council of 28th August 1914, His Majesty was pleased to cancel existing regulations as to the distribution of the proceeds of prize.

7. In these circumstances, it is clear that legislation will be necessary. The scope of this legislation will require careful consideration but in view of the many urgent questions which are awaiting a decision as to the constitution of the prize fund I think it desirable to draw the attention of your Ministers as early as possible to the position as it stands at present.

8. It has been suggested that one Imperial Prize Fund should be constituted to which the proceeds of all prize condemned in the Prize Courts whether in this country or oversea, should be carried and that the whole of His Majesty's Naval forces should be treated as one for the purpose of sharing in any distribution from the fund, officers and men of *e.g.*, the Royal Australian Navy being treated in the same way as those of the Royal Navy in regard to distribution.

9. If this policy is adopted His Majesty's Government would propose to initiate legislation providing for the distribution of the

net proceeds of Naval Prize in such manner as His Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct and also so far as is necessary authorizing *ex gratia* payments from Droits of the Crown or Droits of Admiralty, as the case may be. Such payments might for example, be sums recommended in discharge of claims of the nature referred to in the succeeding paragraph.

10. Apart from the question of the payment of bounties to the members of His Majesty's Naval forces there has arisen the question of the settlement of claims made by British Allied, or neutral third parties against ships or cargoes which have been detained or condemned by the Prize Courts and His Majesty's Government are of opinion that the balance of convenience is in favour of these claims being examined and decided by one central authority.

11. The alternative of leaving all claims of the kind in question to be dealt with by the oversea governments has been fully considered; but it is felt that, although delay may from time to time be caused by bringing such cases before a body in this country, *e.g.*, where the papers, books, and evidence are in India or one of the Dominions or Colonies, delay of a similar nature must occasionally occur whatever procedure is adopted; nor does it follow that in the case of a ship or cargo in an oversea port all the evidence necessary to the enquiry will also be available in or near that port.

12. It has been suggested that the place selected for the enquiry into every claim of this kind should be the one which would be likely to prove most convenient in each case. But it would be difficult, prior to investigation, to arrive at certainty on this point, and considerable correspondence would be necessary before it could be decided where the investigation should be held, while there might be cases in which the question would be the subject of controversy.

13. There would also be cases in which the port of condemnation would have no connexion with the intended destination of the ship or cargo. In such cases none of the evidence would be available at the port of adjudication. For instance, a ship captured in the Atlantic might, for convenience, be taken either to a port in the United Kingdom or to Gibraltar, Malta, or Halifax, and in none of the three last named places would it be as convenient to deal with claims in respect of such a ship as in London.

14. It has also been suggested that, should separate bodies in different parts of the world be charged with the duty of dealing with these cases, general principles might be laid down for their guidance. It would, however, be very difficult, if not impossible, to lay down such principles until a large number of cases had formed the subject of enquiry.

15. The difficulty of formulating general principles at the present stage increases the risk, which must in any case exist, that the adjudication of such cases by separate bodies would result in diversity of decisions. Your Ministers will doubtless agree that uniformity in the decision of these claims, which in many cases involve very large sums of money, is of the utmost importance, and it is doubtful if any satisfactory degree of uniformity can be secured unless all these cases are adjudicated on by one body.

16. A Committee has already been appointed under the Chairmanship of Lord Desart to deal with claims of this description arising in the United Kingdom, with terms of reference as follows:—

“To receive and consider claims made by British, Allied, or “neutral third parties against ships or cargoes which have been “condemned or detained by order of Prize Courts and to recommend “to what extent, in what manner, and on what terms such claims “should be met or provided for out of the Prize Funds.” It has already been decided to entrust also to this Committee the consideration of similar claims arising out of proceedings before the Prize Courts in the Colonies not possessing responsible Government, in Zanzibar, in Egypt, and in India, and I should propose unless your Ministers see any objection that similar claims arising out of cases before the Prize Courts in Canada should also be referred to this Committee.

17. In the event of your Ministers concurring in this proposal, I would ask that I may be furnished in due course with particulars of all such claims as may already have been entered. I enclose for their information an advertisement that the Committee are issuing with regard to other parts of the Empire calling for claims to be submitted within a period of three months.

18. His Majesty's Government would much appreciate an early consideration by your Ministers of the above matters and I should be glad if I might be informed by telegraph of any observations which they may desire to offer.

19. Nothing has been said in regard to “detained” ships but I am proposing to address you further later in a despatch as to the allocation of any proceeds arising out of the employment of these ships.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
etc., etc., etc.

No. 47.

**Respecting power of Prize Courts to award damages or costs against
the Crown.**

CANADA

No. 770

DOWNING STREET, 12th August, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to request Your Royal Highness to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Government have had under consideration the question how far Prize Courts have power to award

damages or costs against the Crown, and what is the proper course to adopt with regard to claims which may be made against the Crown for demurrage, arising out of the detention of vessels carrying, or suspected of carrying, contraband of war.

2. The Law Officers of the Crown have advised that, so far as prize cases are concerned, there is no jurisdiction to award costs to or against the Crown.

3. With regard to claims for demurrage it has been decided that such claims should always be referred to the Prize Court concerned which, as His Majesty's Government are advised, has jurisdiction to determine such claims under the Prize Court Rules (see especially Order V, Rule 2). The proceedings for enforcing such a claim must, however, be brought against the officer responsible for the acts complained of, and in such cases the Court would have the same control over the costs of the proceedings as over the costs of any other proceedings not directly involving the Crown; and this would not be altered by the fact that the defence of such claims in the Prize Court would as a rule be undertaken by the proper Officer of the Crown in Prize cases.

4. In defending such claims Counsel for the Crown should as far as possible rely upon the provisions of Article 64 of the Declaration of London and should, where necessary, argue that the mere fact of stoppage and search of a ship which turns out to be innocent is not, in the absence of any other reasons for allowing compensation, sufficient to justify the claim for damages on the part of the owners, since such stoppage and search is merely an exercise of the right of search inherent in all belligerents, and to divert a ship to port is a necessary incident of that right under modern conditions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 48.

Covering Revised Instructions respecting Insurance of Prize
Cargoes.

CANADA.

No. 983.

DOWNING STREET, 15th October, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to my predecessor's despatch No. 310 of the 9th April last, concerning the insurance of Prize Cargoes, I have the honour to transmit the accompanying copies of a revised version

of the Instructions to officers charged with the duty of carrying out the scheme, together with revised versions of Forms H. and I. I should be glad if you would request your Ministers to arrange for the substitution of these prints for those previously forwarded and for the cancellation of the superseded Forms.

2. I also enclose copies of a memorandum giving additional instructions as to the valuation of cargoes and payment of premium which your Ministers will doubtless cause to be brought to the notice of the officers concerned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General,

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
&c., &c., &c.

Additional Instructions as to Valuation of Cargoes and Payment of Premium.

1. Wherever cargo subject to the cover or formerly subject to the cover and condemned is—

(a) valued by order of the Court or

(b) sold by order of the Court whether after adjudication or not, the value for insurance purposes will be in case—

(a) the value ascertained under the order of Court, or in case

(b) the amount of the net proceeds of sale (by which is meant the total proceeds of sale after deducting only the expenses of sale) plus 10 per cent., this addition representing the amount by which the proceeds of a forced sale may be expected to fall below the real value.

In the case of release of goods so valued or of the value or proceeds of sale of such goods, the value ascertained as above should be substituted for that ascertained in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of the instructions.

2. Where cargo is sold or requisitioned before adjudication, the ultimate incidence of the premium cannot be decided until adjudication or release, but it will be desirable that the Court should, if possible, be induced to sanction the payment of premium out of the amount paid into Court without waiting for final adjudication and without consideration of whether the cargo appears to be liable to condemnation or entitled to release or to the benefit of Hague Convention No. VI. An application should be made to the Court accordingly when the proceeds of sale or appraised value of the cargo are

paid in, an opportunity being afforded to any claimant to appear and object to the deduction on the ground that the goods are entitled to exemption in accordance with paragraph 7 of the instructions. Any money received under such an order should be remitted, with Form H or I, appropriately completed.

3. Where on requisition an undertaking to pay into Court is given this procedure cannot, of course, be adopted at the time the requisition takes place. In such a case, if an order for release is afterwards made, the Court should, unless the cargo is shown to be exempted from the insurance scheme in accordance with paragraph 7 of the instructions, be asked to order deduction of the amount due for premium from the amount payable under the Crown's undertaking. Where, however, an order of condemnation is afterwards made the undertaking will presumably not be enforced on adjudication, and in this case, when the order is made, Form H, should be completed by stating that a simple order of condemnation has been made, and on receipt of the Form arrangements will be made in the United Kingdom for the payment of the premium. Where the final order is one for detention the question of enforcing the undertaking will presumably not be raised until the end of the War, and the Court should then be asked to allow deduction from any moneys paid to the enemy owner of any amount due for premium.

4. Arrangements will also be made in the United Kingdom for payment of premium in cases where on condemnation goods are ordered to be delivered to the Crown under Order XXVII. Rule 1. (1) of the Prize Court Rules as amended by the Order in Council of the 3rd February, 1915. Form H. makes provision for this case, and one of these Forms should be completed and forwarded in due course.

5. Where goods are ordered to be detained and are not sold the premium will not be paid till the end of the War, when the Court should be asked to make payment of premium a condition of release. It is, however, assumed that such goods will where possible be sold, and where sale takes place after the order for detention has been made the Court should be asked to provide for payment of premium in accordance with the procedure suggested in paragraph 2 above.

6. Where goods which have been ordered to be detained are afterwards requisitioned, payment of premium should be secured on requisition in accordance with the directions in paragraph 2 above or deferred to the end of the War in accordance with the last sentence of paragraph 3 according as the Crown makes a payment into Court or gives an undertaking.

Insurance of Prize Cargoes.

Instructions to

An Insurance cover for fire has been arranged on all cargo awaiting adjudication or ordered to be detained by the Prize Court.

The rates for all ports are as follows:—

General Merchandise, excluding unmanufactured Metals.

Up to 10 days	2/-%	Up to 7 months	15/-%
“ 15 “	3/-%	8 “	16/-%
20 “	3/-%	9 “	17/-%
1 month	4/-%	10 “	20/-%
2 months	6/-%	11 “	20/-%
3 “	8/-%	12 “	20/-%
4 “	10/-%	Over 12 months	<i>pro rata</i> on
5 “	12/-%		basis of 20/-% per annum.
6 “	14/-%		

Metals (not including quicksilver) in blocks or slabs or otherwise unmanufactured and / or ores, half above rates. Tin and terne plates and sheets are not to be deemed unmanufactured metals.

The insurance commences:—

(a) in the case of cargo already the subject of Prize proceedings on the 29th January, 1915, on that date.

(b) in the case of cargo in respect of which proceedings are instituted after the 29th January, 1915, on the date of the issue of the writ.

The insurance continues:—

(i) in the case of cargo in respect of which an order for condemnation, requisition, or release is made, until the date of the order

(ii) in the case of cargo ordered to be detained, until requisition, sale, or further instructions.

(iii) in the case of cargo sold before release, requisition, condemnation, or detention has been granted or ordered, until sale.

You are requested to proceed in respect of all cargo coming within the above description as under:—

1. With regard to cargo already in port and (a) awaiting adjudication or (b) ordered to be detained by the Prize Court, you should as soon as possible, complete Form A in triplicate and transmit to

.....

2. Immediately proceedings are instituted against any cargo complete Form B in triplicate and transmit to.....

3. Whenever the insured cargo or any part of it is unloaded, complete Form C in triplicate and transmit to.....

4. If the cargo, or any part of it, whether on board or on shore, be damaged or destroyed by fire, complete Form D in triplicate, and

transmit to.....

5. When cargo is released complete Form E in triplicate and transmit to.....

When cargo is released (whether on bail or not), it will be necessary for you to collect the premium on the basis of the above rates, and you will ascertain from the receiver of the cargo the value for which it has been insured under the marine policy, or, failing this, the invoice value, and deduct from such value 10% charging the premium on the net amount e.g.: a cargo is released on the 16th March; the value of the marine policy (or the invoice value) is £1,620, which, less 10%, is £1,458; the premium charged will be calculated at 6/-% on £1,458, the period from noon on 29th January to 16th March being over one month and less than two months.

Separate instructions will be given you as to the way in which moneys so collected should be dealt with.

6. If neither marine policy nor invoice value can be obtained, then the amount for which the insurance companies have been at risk will be adjusted in London, and for this purpose you will provide an estimate of the value of the cargo and give briefly some explanation of how you arrive at that estimate.

For this purpose you should complete Form F in triplicate and transmit to.....
 taking a bond with (if thought necessary) sufficient sureties from the person receiving the cargo to pay the amount of the premium when ascertained.

7. If it is found at the time of the release of the cargo that the receiver has effected a special Insurance, the premium for such cargo need not be collected, since the cover arranged does not under any circumstances extend to cargo effectively insured elsewhere, but no insurance, other than a fire insurance covering the risk and effected after the seizure of the cargo, should be accepted.

The production of the policy or a company's official receipt for premium can alone be accepted as satisfactory evidence.

Where such evidence is produced and cargo is delivered without collection of premium, you should complete Form G in triplicate and transmit to.....

8. When an order for requisition, condemnation, or detention is made against any cargo coming within the above definition, you should immediately complete Form H in triplicate and transmit to.....

In all cases of requisition two copies of Form H will have to be filled up, one stating the requisition and the other the final order.

9. When any cargo subject to the cover, or condemned and ordered to be sold, is sold, you should immediately complete Form I in triplicate and transmit to.....

You should note that in the case of sale premium is to be collected on the net proceeds of sale plus 10%.

10. Where, in connexion with any cargo coming under paragraph 1 above, any of the events contemplated in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,

or 9, have occurred between the 29th January, 1915, and the date on which Form A is completed in respect of such cargo, you should, as soon as possible, complete the appropriate form or forms and transmit to.....

FORM H.—(*For advising when an order for requisition, condemnation, or detention is made in respect of any cargo.*)

Port.....

Name of Vessel.....

An order for	{	1. requisition*	} <i>Strike out alternatives not applicable.</i>
		2. condemnation	
		3. condemnation and sale	
		4. condemnation and delivery to Crown	
		5. detention	

was made by the Prize Court on the.....of.....

191.....against the following cargo.....

.....
(*state particulars of cargo affected*)

Signed.....

Description.....

*Where goods have been requisitioned state whether (a) the Court ordered the value to be paid into Court, and if so state the amount deducted for premium showing how the amount has been ascertained or (b) an undertaking was given by Crown, and in either case give particulars of any valuation made under order of Court.

FORM I.—(*Sale of cargo.*)

Port.....

Name of Vessel.....

Cargo.....

Net proceeds.....

When sold.....

State whether sale before or after adjudication.....

State Amount deducted for Premium, showing how the Amount was
ascertained.....

Signed.....

Description.....

No. 49.
Requesting a Return of Insurance Risks affected.

CANADA.

No. 1078.

DOWNING STREET, 12th November, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to invite Your Royal Highness's attention to my predecessor's telegram of the 2nd February last and subsequent correspondence on the subject of the scheme for the insurance of prize cargoes, and to state that I should be glad if you would request your Ministers to be good enough to arrange for the early transmission of the initial forms for all cargoes which have been on risk under the scheme in the Dominion since the 29th January last in order that the Underwriters may be made acquainted of the extent of their risk. The subsequent forms relating to the several cargoes might then follow as circumstances enable them to be filled up.

2. In the event of there being no cargo within the cover in respect of any of the ships before the Prize Courts it would be convenient if Forms A, suitably adapted, could be rendered in respect of such vessels to record this fact. I have addressed you separately in my despatch No. 1020 of the 27th ultimo as regards the cargo of the barque *Bellas*.

3. I should be glad if Ministers would also take into consideration the question of the most convenient channel through which the sums collected by way of premium could be remitted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
&c., &c., &c.

No. 50.

German Prize Court Regulations, 15 April, 1911.

TRANSLATION.

OF EXTRACT FROM

THE "REICHS-GESETZBLATT,"

Year 1914.

No. 51.

Issued in Berlin, the 3rd August 1914.

No. 4429.—Prize Court Ordinance, dated 15th April, 1911.

We, WILHELM, by the Grace of God, German Emperor, King of Prussia, &c.,
order, in pursuance of Section 2 of the Act respecting the jurisdiction of Prize Courts, dated 3rd May, 1884 ("Reichs-gesetzblatt," p. 49) in the name of the Empire, as follows:—

I. EXTENT OF THE JURISDICTION OF PRIZE COURTS.

SECTION 1.

The object of the jurisdiction of Prize Courts is to decide on the legality of prizes captured in war.

The decision extends:

- (1) If the seizure has resulted in the bringing in of the prize, to the questions—
 - (a) Whether the property seized is to be condemned or to be released?
 - (b) Whether there existed sufficient reasons for seizing the property to be released?
- (2) If the seizure resulted in the destruction of the prize, to the questions—
 - (a) Whether or not the property destroyed had been liable to condemnation?
 - (b) Whether there were sufficient reasons for the seizure of the property, not liable to condemnation?

If a neutral merchant vessel or neutral property belonging to the cargo of such vessel has been destroyed, or if goods have been seized against the wish of the captain from the cargo of a neutral merchant ship not captured, it will have to be decided, in the first instance, whether the destruction or the seizure was legal.

If the prize had been delivered up wholly or partly against a deposit of the respective value, or if it has been sold by public sale so as to deposit the produce from such sale during the proceedings of the Prize Court, it shall be decided whether the amount deposited is to be condemned or to be released on behalf of the Empire.

Otherwise, if the prize has been released or delivered up previous to the adjudication by the Prize Court, respecting it, a decision will be given only upon a claim being made; this decision shall be limited to the question whether there existed sufficient reasons for the seizure.

Upon application, it shall further be decided whether and to what amount compensation for damages shall be made.

SECTION 2.

Prizes within the meaning of this Ordinance are enemy or neutral merchant vessels, *i.e.*, all vessels not being the property of any State, as well as all enemy or neutral goods existing on such vessels, in so far as they have been seized in the exercise of the right of capture.

II. AUTHORITIES.

SECTION 3.

The authorities who have to decide in prize matters shall, in the first instance, be the Prize Courts, and, in the second instance, the Supreme Prize Court in Berlin.

The following are matters to be determined by Imperial Decree:—

- (1) The commencement and termination of the jurisdiction of Prize Courts and of the functions of the several Prize Authorities.
- (2) The seats and districts of the Prize Courts.

SECTION 4.

The Prize Offices are the authorities charged with the preliminary proceedings in prize matters. The Imperial Chancellor shall entrust the functions of a Prize Office either to a District Court, or to a Court in a Protectorate, or to an individual Imperial Government, Colonial, or Communal official versed in law, while assigning to it or him a definite district.

III. CONSTITUTION OF PRIZE COURTS.

SECTION 5.

A Prize Court is capable of giving judgment when consisting of five members including the President.

The President and one of the assessors shall be persons versed in law. Of the remaining assessors one shall be a naval officer, one a representative of the shipowner's trade, and one a representative of the over-sea commerce.

The assessor versed in law may act as substitute for the President. One substitute is appointed for every assessor and one substitute versed in law for the assessor versed in law.

SECTION 6.

The Supreme Prize Court shall be competent to give decisions when consisting of seven members including the President.

The President and two of the assessors must be versed in law. Of the remaining assessors, one shall be a representative of the Foreign Office, one a naval officer, one a representative of the shipowners' trade, and one a representative of over-sea commerce.

The assessor versed in law appointed by the Imperial Chancellor shall act as substitute for the President. One substitute is appointed for each of the assessors and a substitute versed in law for the assessor versed in law.

SECTION 7.

As versed in law, within the meaning of this Decree, shall be considered those persons who possess the qualification for the office of judge, or for the higher Administrative Service within the Empire or in one of the Federate States.

SECTION 8.

The Imperial Chancellor shall issue the standing orders for the Supreme Prize Court and the Prize Courts, and shall superintend the exercise of their functions.

The President shall direct the proceedings and exercise the police authority at the sittings. Sections 177 and 185 of the Law Regulations shall correspondingly apply.

SECTION 9.

At the Supreme Prize Court and at every Prize Court an Imperial Commissioner is appointed who shall safeguard the interests of the Empire, and this also at the Prize Offices situate within the district of the Prize Court.

The Commissioner may be provided with substitutes who shall obey his official instructions.

The Imperial Commissioner at the Supreme Prize Court shall be subordinate to the Imperial Chancellor. He shall be entitled to give instructions to the Imperial Commissioners at the Prize Courts.

SECTION 10.

The members of the Supreme Prize Court and of the Prize Courts (Prize Court Judges), including the President and his substitutes as well as the Imperial Commissioners and their substitutes will be appointed by the Emperor.

The office of Prize Court Judge is an honorary office. It may be exercised only by a German subject.

The Prize Court Judges shall be sworn before entering upon their respective offices. The oath is worded as follows:—

I swear, by God the Almighty and Omniscient, faithfully to fulfil the duties of a Prize Court Judge and to give my vote according to conscience and best knowledge, so help me God.

The President shall be sworn by the Imperial Chancellor, or by a high Imperial or State Official instructed by him, and the remaining Prize Court Judges shall be sworn by the President of the Court to which they are attached.

The Prize Court Judges possess all the rights and are subject to all the obligations of judicial officers during the continuance, and in virtue of, their office. The provisions of Section 16 of the Act respecting Imperial Officials do not apply to them.

SECTION 11.

The Imperial Chancellor shall make the necessary arrangements with respect to the staffs of offices and registries and the subordinate staff, office premises, and office requirements.

IV. COMPETENCY OF THE PRIZE AUTHORITIES.

SECTION 12.

The local competency of the Prize Office is determined by the port into which the prize is brought, and that of the Prize Court, by the Prize Office subordinate to it.

The Prize Office in Hamburg shall be competent also for the prizes brought into foreign ports; the Prize Court in Hamburg shall also be competent in cases in which the seizure of the prize results in its sinking, or in those in which the prize has been released previous to being brought in. The Imperial Chancellor is authorized to regulate the competency in a different manner.

SECTION 13.

The Supreme Prize Court shall be competent to hear and decide on the legal remedies of petition and appeal against the judgments and decisions of the Prize Courts.

V. PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

SECTION 14.

The competent authority of the port, into which a prize has been brought, shall, upon delivery of the prize, inform immediately the Prize Office.

If the prize has been delivered at a foreign port, to the German Consul, the latter shall notify the Prize Office.

The Prize Office shall notify immediately the competent Imperial Commissioner.

SECTION 15.

The Prize Office shall open as soon as possible the seals of the papers handed in in the presence of the Prize Master, or, if the latter is prevented from attending, of a representative of the Port Authority, the Captain of the prize shall also be in attendance. It shall ascertain the conditions of the prize on the basis of the list of the ships' papers drawn up by the Commander of the warship or the Prize Master. It shall take note as to whether the cargo of the prize was found under lock and seal, and shall then examine the captain, and, as far as may appear necessary for clearing up facts, the other persons on board the prize, embodying the result of such examination in Minutes.

SECTION 16.

Immediately after having inspected the prize, the Prize Office, with the assistance of experts, shall draw up an inventory of the ship and cargo. In doing so, it may make use of the co-operation of the Port Authority to whom the prize brought in had been delivered.

SECTION 17.

The Prize Office shall, moreover, take evidence with respect to all facts which may be of importance for the decisions of the Prize Court, and this as soon as possible, and, if necessary, with the assistance of experts.

SECTION 18.

When taking evidence, the Prize Official shall call in a sworn keeper of Minutes to assist. In urgent cases, he may himself swear the keeper of the Minutes.

Minutes shall be drawn up of every act in connection with the examination. In the Minutes shall be stated the place and date of the proceedings, as well as the description of the parties concerned and of the persons taking part in the proceedings, and also whether the forms prescribed for the proceedings have been duly observed.

The Minutes, in so far as they may have reference to the persons concerned, shall be read aloud or submitted to them for perusal and for their approval and signature. If the Minutes are approved, such fact shall be noted. If approval is refused, or if the Minutes are not signed, the reason for this shall be stated.

The Minutes shall be signed by the Prize Official and the keeper of the Minutes.

SECTION 19.

The Imperial Commissioner may always take cognizance of the state of the cause by inspecting the records. He shall be informed as soon as possible of all proceedings and examinations, and shall be entitled to attend such and to bring forward motions. If he declares that he wishes that the matter should be brought immediately before the Prize Court for decision, the preliminary proceedings shall be suspended.

After termination or suspension of the preliminary proceedings, the Prize Office shall send the records immediately to the Imperial Commissioner.

SECTION 20.

On receipt of the records, the Imperial Commissioner shall be entitled to cause further investigations to be carried out by making application to this effect to the competent authorities.

Should he consider that the matter is ready for decision, he shall deliver the records to the competent Prize Court, with a statement in which he formulates a definite demand, supported by reasons.

SECTION 21*

Where the vessel and the cargo are obviously not subject to confiscation or to the decision of a Prize Court, the Prize Office may, with the consent of the Imperial Commissioner, order their cession to the person authorised to receive them, or, where the case is one of penal confiscation, their delivery to the appropriate civil authorities.

The release may be made subject to the condition that security shall be furnished for the costs of the proceedings.

SECTION 22.

In cases in which the seizure did not result in the bringing in of the prize, the entire evidence is sent direct to the Prize Court through the Chief of Staff of the Admiralty.

In such cases the Prize Court exercises the functions of the Prize Office.

SECTION 23.

The provisions of sections 14 and 22 shall correspondingly apply, if Port Authorities or troops have seized property in virtue of the Prize Acts (right of capture).

*This Article is not shown in its original form, but has been altered in accordance with the amendment of the 26th March, 1915 (see Appendix).

VI. PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE PRIZE COURT.

SECTION 24.

The Prize Court may at any time, after hearing the Imperial Commissioner, proceed with further investigations by making request to this effect to the competent authorities or by one of its members instructed for the purpose.

SECTION 25.

Upon application of the Imperial Commissioner, the Prize Court may give a decision, even without verbal hearing, to the effect that the prize shall be wholly or partly released. The release may be made subject to the condition that security for the costs of the proceedings shall be given to such an amount as may be fixed by the Prize Court.

The provision of sub-section 1 shall not apply if by the said release a decision on claims for compensation for damages would be rendered much more difficult.

In the judgment the enforcement of rights for compensation of damages shall be reserved.

SECTION 26.

Even in the event that release has been given in accordance with section 25, the Prize Court shall immediately summon the persons concerned to bring forward their claims within a definite period by handing in a written claim. *The time-limit may not be less than two weeks, and should, as a rule, not exceed three months.

The service of the summons shall be effected by public notification by means of a single notice inserted in the "Reichsanzeiger" (Imperial Gazette). The service shall be considered as having been duly effected on the expiration of the second day after the issue of the Gazette in which the notice is contained.

Separate notice, sent by post, shall be given to those of the parties concerned whose place of domicile is known, in so far as they have not yet handed in a statement of claim; the public notification, however, shall be considered as good service also as against these latter parties.

As parties concerned in the proceedings shall be considered the following:—

- (1) The owners of the vessels and cargoes seized.
- (2) All private persons who have any legal interest in the release of the prize or in the owners obtaining compensation for damages.

SECTION 27.

In the statement of claim shall be indicated the facts and proofs by which the claim is supported; if possible, documents shall be attached to the statement in the original.

*Amended by Imperial Order dated the 4th September, 1915.

The said statement of claim shall be signed by an advocate provided with a written power of attorney and admitted to practise at a German Court, who has obtained the qualification to sit as a Judge.

If the claimant is not residing at the place of the official seat of the Prize Court, he shall indicate a person there domiciled upon whom service may be effected on his behalf.

SECTION 28.

If, on the expiration of the period fixed for lodging claims, no claim has been brought forward, the Court, after hearing the Imperial Commissioner, shall pronounce its judgment on the basis of the proofs submitted. *So long as judgment has not been pronounced the Court may, on application, grant a fresh term to any of the parties concerned who may have been prevented, through no fault of his own, from presenting his claim within the time-limit allowed.

SECTION 29.

If a claim has been brought forward in due time, the President shall fix the date for the verbal hearing. The Imperial Commissioner and the Claimant shall be officially summoned to attend. Several claims having reference to the same subject shall, as a rule, be dealt with simultaneously.

SECTION 30.

Upon application or by the authority of the Court, the date for the hearing may be postponed, proceedings be adjourned, and a date for continuing the proceedings be fixed.

SECTION 31.

The Imperial Commissioner may at all times inspect the records.

The Claimant and his attorney shall be permitted, upon their request and with the consent of the Imperial Commissioner, to inspect the records before the day of hearing. The Imperial Chancellor may refuse his consent only in so far as military interest may make this necessary.

SECTION 32.

The verbal hearing shall be public. The public may be excluded by decision of the Prize Court during the whole or part of a hearing, if it is feared that the safety of the State might otherwise be endangered.

The provisions of Sections 174-176 of the Law Regulations shall correspondingly apply.

SECTION 33.

The verbal hearing shall commence with the report of the Assessor who has been appointed reporter. Thereafter, the Imperial Commissioner and the Claimant shall be heard with respect to their

*Addition made by Imperial Order dated the 4th September, 1915

arguments and applications. It is permissible to introduce new facts and proofs.

The Claimant shall cause himself to be represented by an advocate admitted to practise at a German Court who has obtained the qualification to sit as judge. The Prize Court may admit also another legal or expert representative.

The matter shall be proceeded with even if the Claimant should not be duly represented at the hearing.

SECTION 34.

During the verbal hearing a sworn Keeper of Minutes shall be in attendance. The Regulations of Sections 159 to 163 of the Code of Civil Proceedings shall correspondingly apply.

SECTION 35.

The Prize Court shall give its decision while taking into consideration the entire contents of the proceedings.

If the Court desires to found its judgment on circumstances which have not been dealt with at the verbal hearing, the Claimant shall be previously heard.

Sections 194 to 198 of the Law Regulations shall correspondingly apply to the deliberations and voting. The Reporter shall be the first, and the President the last, to give his vote; as for the other members of the Court, the younger ones shall vote before the older ones.

SECTION 36.

By the form of the judgment all questions shall be settled to which the division extends, in accordance with the rules of Section 1, subsections 2-5.

SECTION 37.

In the judgment it shall further be pronounced who is to bear the cost of the proceedings.

In so far as the claim has been rejected, the Claimant shall be ordered to pay those costs in the proceedings which have been caused by his claim. If the costs have arisen from joint claims, the respective participation shall serve as a guide.

In so far as the claim is admitted, the costs shall be at the charge of the Empire. The necessary expenses of the Claimant shall also be charged to the Empire in so far as the Imperial Chancellor may declare mutuality to be guaranteed, unless there existed sufficient reasons for those measures taken in accordance with the Prize Acts, to which the claim refers.

If a ship, having conveyed contraband, has been released, the costs which have arisen in connection with the proceedings for the condemnation of the contraband and the preservation of the ship and cargo during the investigation, shall be ordered to be paid by the ship, even if no claim has been raised.

The amount of costs shall be fixed by resolution. The resolution may be joined to the judgment.

SECTION 38.

In the judgment shall be stated the grounds on which it is based. It shall contain the names of the Judges having taken part in the decision, and shall be signed by the President and an Assessor versed in law. It shall be issued with the introductory formula, "In the name of the Empire."

VII. APPEALS.

SECTION 39.

The Imperial Commissioner as well as the Claimant shall be entitled to appeal against the judgments of the Prize Courts, except in the case referred to in Section 25.

The appeal shall be lodged with the Prize Court in writing within two weeks after service of the judgment.

The Appellant shall, within a further four weeks, definitely declare, by means of a justificatory statement, on what grounds he impeaches the judgment and in which respects he requests the latter to be altered.

The justificatory statement in the appeal may be lodged at the same time as the appeal itself.

The application in the appeal and the justificatory statement of the Claimant shall be signed by an advocate admitted to practise at a German Court who has obtained the qualification to sit as a judge.

The Court may order the subsequent production of a certified power of attorney.

SECTION 40.

If the appeal has not been brought in due time, or if the justificatory statement has not been lodged within the prescribed period or in the prescribed form, the Prize Court shall, by resolution, dismiss the appeal as inadmissible.

The Appellant may petition for leave to appeal to the decision of the Supreme Prize Court within one week after service of the decision. The Prize Court cannot alter its decision; it must send the records to the Supreme Prize Court for decision, through the intermediary of the Imperial Commissioner.

SECTION 41.

The Prize Court shall be entitled, upon application of the Appellant, to extend the periods prescribed by Section 39, subsections 2 and 3.

SECTION 42.

If the appeal has been lodged in due time, and justified within the prescribed period and in the prescribed form, the application and the justificatory statement in the appeal shall be served upon the adversary of the Appellant, with a request to hand in a counter-declaration within a period of two weeks. The rules of Section 39, subsection 5, shall apply to the counter-declaration of the Claimant.

SECTION 43.

On receipt of the counter-declaration or on expiration of the fixed period, the Imperial Commissioner shall send the records to the Supreme Prize Court.

SECTION 44.

The Regulations of Sections 24, 25, 29-38, shall correspondingly apply to the proceedings before the Supreme Prize Court.

If, by the judgment appealed from, not all the questions to which the decision of the Supreme Prize Court is to extend have been settled, the matter may be referred back to the Prize Court, in so far as a new hearing may be necessary.

VIII. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

SECTION 45.

The measures necessary for securing and maintaining the prize, and for accommodating and feeding the members of the crew detained, shall be taken by the Port Authority to which the prize brought in has been delivered. In this connection, the latter shall comply with the requests of the Prize Office. The cash disbursements thereby arising shall be refunded through the intermediary of the Prize Office.

SECTION 46.

Should the prize be liable to a considerable depreciation in value or should its safe custody cause expenses not in proportion to its value, the Prize Office, after hearing the parties concerned and the Imperial Commissioner, shall order the public sale of the prize and the deposit of the proceeds from such sale. Should there be any imminent danger, it will not be necessary to hear the parties referred to. Should the Commissioner refuse his consent, the records shall be immediately submitted, through his intermediary, to the Prize Court for decision.

SECTION 47.

If the prize has been brought into a foreign port, the provisions of Part V. and those of Sections 45 and 46, shall apply only in so far as circumstances may permit.

In order to ascertain the actual facts in a preliminary manner, the German Consuls shall, as soon as the prize has been delivered to them, proceed with such investigations and obtain such evidence as may not allow of any delay and be admissible according to the laws in force for their official domicile; in this connection, the Consuls shall be entitled to take the evidence of witnesses and experts on oath. Cash disbursements shall be refunded to them by the Prize Office competent in accordance with Section 12.

SECTION 48.

The parties concerned may, at any stage of the proceedings, make an application to the effect that the ship or the cargo shall be given up against a deposit of their respective value. The application may be granted only with the consent of the Imperial Commissioner. As regards the respective decision, the Prize Court, or, if appeal proceedings are pending, the Supreme Prize Court, shall be competent.

SECTION 49.

Against the Decrees of the Prize Office and against those decisions of the Prize Court not subject to an appeal in the first instance, any person whose rights are thereby prejudiced, as well as the Imperial Commissioner, shall be entitled to the legal remedy of appeal; the resolutions and orders issued in accordance with Section 26, subsection 1, Sections 29, 30, 32, subsection 2, however, cannot be appealed from. The Prize Court shall be competent to decide on appeals against orders of the Prize Office and the Supreme Prize Court shall be competent to decide on appeals against decisions of the Prize Courts. The decisions pronounced by the Prize Court, acting as appeal instance, are subject to a further appeal. Such appeal shall be lodged with the court, the decision of which is impugned. In urgent cases, it may also be lodged with the Court of Appeal.

The appeal is lodged by handing in a writ of complaint, in which also new facts and proofs may be brought forward. If the Prize Office, or the Prize Court, or the President whose decision is appealed from, considers the complaint justified, redress shall be afforded; otherwise the writ of complaint together with the records shall, within three days, be submitted to the Court of Appeal through the intermediary of the Imperial Commissioner.

By the lodging of the appeal, the execution of the judgment appealed from shall not be stayed, unless the court which has pronounced the said judgment or the Court of Appeal shall decree otherwise.

The Court of Appeal may communicate the writ of complaint to the party opposed to the Appellant in order that the latter may hand in a written counter-plea; it may order investigations to be instituted or institute such itself. The appeal shall be decided upon without verbal proceedings after hearing the Imperial Commissioner. If the appeal is deemed to be well-founded, the Court of Appeal shall, at the same time, issue the decision necessary in the cause.

SECTION 50.

Unless the Emperor disposes of a condemned prize for purposes of warlike operations, such prize shall be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Chancellor for other purposes of the Empire; The Imperial Chancellor shall be entitled to have the prize sold for account of the Empire. The necessary measures for this purpose shall be taken by the Imperial Chancellor.

SECTION 51.

As regards legal phraseology, sections 186-193 of the Law Regulations shall correspondingly apply.

Applications not drawn up in the German language shall not be entitled to be taken into consideration.

SECTION 52.

The decisions pronounced in virtue of a verbal hearing shall be published. Judgments as well as decisions and decrees not published shall be officially served upon the parties concerned.

SECTION 53.

Execution of the judgments shall be admissible only after they have acquired legal force. Judgments acquire legal force if they cannot be further contested by the remedy of appeal.

SECTION 54.

The Regulations of the Code of Civil Proceedings respecting official service shall correspondingly apply to the procedure to be followed for service, in so far as this present Decree does not otherwise determine or the special conditions of the proceedings of the Prize Court make other steps necessary. The Regulations for service in the Protectorates remain unaffected.

Documents to be sent to the Imperial Commissioner shall be submitted to him in the original. If a legal period starts from the time of service, the Commissioner shall note, on the original document, the date on which it has been submitted.

SECTION 55.

The regulations of the Code of Penal proceedings shall correspondingly apply to the examination of witnesses and experts and to the other methods of taking evidence, with the exception, that, as a rule, the witnesses and experts shall be sworn at the time of their first examination.

SECTION 56.

All the judicial and administrative authorities within the territory of the Empire and the German Protectorates, as well as the representatives of the Empire abroad, shall comply, within the sphere of their competency, with any requests of Prize Authorities and of the

Imperial Commissioner to perform certain acts by virtue of their office. Sections 158-162, 166, and 167 of the Law Regulations shall correspondingly apply to the legal assistance to be given by the Courts. The German Consuls shall be entitled, for the purpose of complying with the said requests, to examine witnesses and experts on oath.

Cash disbursements shall be refunded to the Authority applied to by the Prize Authority making the respective request.

SECTION 57.

The proceedings in prize matters shall be exempt from fees and stamp duties. No fees and stamp duties shall be charged by the Authorities applied to.

In consideration of want of mutuality, the Imperial Chancellor may order certain fees to be charged.

For covering the expenses the Claimant shall pay into the Court an amount as security for costs which shall be determined by the Court; this amount may subsequently be increased.

The persons taking part in prize matters shall be paid out of Imperial Funds daily allowances and travelling expenses for services rendered outside their usual place of residence, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Imperial Chancellor.

Receipts and expenditure in prize matters shall be for account of the Empire.

SECTION 58.

The Imperial Chancellor shall be authorised to issue Administrative Regulations in pursuance of this Ordinance.

The functions assigned by this Ordinance to the Imperial Chancellor, with the exception of those referred to in section 50, shall be exercised in his representation by the Imperial Ministry of Justice.

In witness whereof Our hand and the Imperial Seal hereunto affixed.

Given at Achilleion the 15th day of April, 1911.

(L.S.) WILHELM I.R.
v. BETHMANN HOLLWEG.

No. 4430.—Decree with respect to the Commencement of the Jurisdiction of Prize Courts and the Seats of Prize Courts, dated 3rd August, 1914.

WE WILHELM, by the Grace of God, German Emperor, King of Prussia, etc.,
order, in virtue of section 3 of the Prize Court Ordinance, dated 15th April, 1911, in the name of the Empire, as follows:—

SECTION 1.

The jurisdiction of Prize Courts and the functions of Prize Courts and Prize Offices shall commence on the 4th August, 1914.

SECTION 2.

Two Prize Courts shall be established, of which one shall have its seat in Hamburg and the other in Kiel.

The Prize Offices on the German coast of the North Sea and in the German Protectorates shall be subordinate to the Prize Court in Hamburg.

The Prize Offices on the German coast of the Baltic shall be subordinate to the Prize Court in Kiel.

In witness whereof, Our hand and the Imperial Seal hereunto affixed.

Given at the Castle in Berlin, the 3rd August, 1914.

(L.S.)

WILHELM.

v. BETHMANN HOLLWEG.

No. 4431.—Administrative Regulations in pursuance of the Prize Court Ordinance of 15th April, 1911, dated 3rd August, 1914.

In pursuance of Sections 4, 8, 11, 12 (subsection 2), 57 (subsection 4), and 58 of the Prize Court Ordinance dated 15th April, 1911, I hereby order as follows:—

I PRIZE OFFICES.

SECTION 1.

Prize Offices shall be established:—

In DANZIG for the districts of the Marine Boards in Königsberg and Danzig.

In SWINEMÜNDE for the districts of the Marine Boards in Stettin and Stralsund.

In KIEL for the districts of the Marine Boards in Rostock, Lübeck, and Flensburg, including the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

In HAMBURG for the districts of the Marine Boards in Tönning, Hamburg, and Bremerhaven, including the Island of Heligoland and the Weser, as well as for the prizes brought into foreign ports.

In WILHELMSHAVEN for the district of the Marine Board in Brake.

In EMDEN for the district of the Marine Board in Emden.

In DUALA for the Protectorates of Togo and the Cameroons.

In LÜDERITZBUCHT for the Protectorate of German South-West Africa.

In DARESSALAM for the Protectorate of German East Africa.

In ABIA for the Protectorate of Samoa.

In RABAU for the Protectorate of German New Guinea, including the island groups of the Caroline, Palau, and Marianne Islands, as well as of the Marshall, Brown, and Providence Islands.

In TSINGTAU for the Protectorate of Kiaochau.

SECTION 2.

The necessary staffs of the Office and Registry and the subordinate staffs shall be furnished by that authority to which the Prize Official belongs.

SECTION 3.

The Prize Offices shall proceed in accordance with Sections 14-19, 21, and 23 of the Prize Court Ordinance.

For every prize brought into the district of a Prize Office, the latter shall establish special records. If, after delivery of the records to the Imperial Commissioner, further proceedings should take place in the same prize cause at the Prize Office, supplementary records shall be established, which, after having been dealt with, shall also be delivered to the Commissioner.

SECTION 4.

Orders of the Prize Office shall be signed by the Prize Official and also be provided with the official seal of the Prize Office, in so far as they are served upon a party interested, or issued in intercommunication with other authorities.

SECTION 5.

The costs arising out of the proceedings before the Prize Office shall be advanced by the Pay Office of that Authority to which the Prize Official belongs, subject to subsequent repayment by the Imperial Treasury.

If special expenses are incurred in consequence of the bringing in, safe custody, and repair of the prize, or of the maintenance of her crew, such expenses shall be advanced in the first instance by the Port Authority, and the respective vouchers shall be sent to the Prize Office. The Prize Office shall certify that the said expenses have been incurred in the preliminary Prize Court proceedings, and shall send the vouchers, together with the certificate and the application for payment, to the competent Royal Prussian Chief Customs Office, which, in its turn, shall settle accounts with the Principal Treasury Office. The following Offices are competent in this connection:—

For the Prize Office in Danzig, the Chief Customs Office in the said city.

For the Prize Office in Swinemünde, the Chief Customs Office in Stettin.

For the Prize Office in Kiel, the Chief Customs Office in Altona. For the Prize Offices in Wilhelmshaven and Emden, the Chief Customs Office in Hanover.

Costs incurred by the Prize Office and the Port Authority in Hamburg shall be refunded, in the first instance, by the Chief Treasury Office in Hamburg, which, in its turn, shall be repaid out of Imperial Funds.

As regards the costs incurred by the Prize Offices and Port Authorities in the Protectorates, the regulations already issued shall apply.

SECTION 6.

Every expenditure incurred shall be noted by the Prize Office in a Cash Book under a consecutive number and entered on the prize records in question under the number of the said Cash Book. The special expenses notified by the Port Authority shall also be entered on the prize records.

SECTION 7.

If a prize is sold by public auction within the territory of the Empire, in accordance with Section 46 of the Prize Court Ordinance, the Prize Office shall deposit the respective proceeds, for account of the party concerned, with the competent Chief Customs Office, and, in Hamburg, with the Chief Treasury Office.

II. PRIZE COURTS.

SECTION 8.

The President of the Prize Court in Hamburg shall be sworn in by the President of the Committee of the Senate for the Judicial Administration in Hamburg, and the President of the Prize Court in Kiel by the President of the Supreme Provincial Court in that city.

SECTION 9.

The staffs of the Office and Registry and the subordinate staff, as well as the office premises and the office requirements for the Prize Court in Hamburg, shall be furnished by the President of the Hanseatic Supreme Court of Justice, and for the Prize Court in Kiel, by the President of the Supreme Provincial Court in that City.

SECTION 10.

The President of the Prize Court shall direct and superintend the proceedings.

He shall summon the members of the Prize Court, and, as far as required, their substitutes, for attending the proceedings.

He shall swear in the members of the Prize Court at the commencement of the first sitting in which they take part (Section 10, subsections 3 and 4 of the Prize Court Ordinance).

He shall swear in the Keeper of Minutes (Section 34 of the said Ordinance.)

SECTION 11.

Special records shall be established with respect to every prize in connection with which proceedings may take place before the Prize Court. The records kept by the Prize Office with respect to the identical prize may be continued. The records established and continued shall be entered in a Register.

SECTION 12.

Orders with respect to the conduct of the proceedings, made apart from the verbal hearing, shall be issued by the President.

SECTION 13.

The President shall appoint a Reporter for every prize cause.

SECTION 14.

Before any decision is given the President shall afford to the Imperial Commissioner an opportunity for expressing his views.

SECTION 15.

In cases, in which the Prize Court is charged with the functions of the Prize Office in accordance with Section 22 (Prize Court Ordinance), the President may appoint a member of the Court for the exercise of the said functions.

SECTION 16.

Summonses, communications to parties and Authorities, letters of application and written instructions referring to the proceedings shall be signed by the President; in so far as these are not kept with the records, they shall be stamped with the official seal of the Prize Court.

Minutes shall be signed by the President, in conjunction with the Keeper of Minutes.

Judgments shall be signed by the President and an assessor versed in law (Section 38 of the Prize Court Ordinance).

Copies of the judgments shall be certified by the President and the Keeper of Minutes and shall be provided with the official seal; they shall commence with the introductory formula: "In the name of the Empire."

SECTION 17.

The grounds for the judgment shall be essentially established by the Prize Court during the deliberations. They shall be reproduced in a concise form when drawing up the judgment in writing. If any objection is raised against the draft submitted, and such objection is not met by the person having drawn up the judgment altering, or consenting to have altered, the draft, a decision of the Prize Court on the point in question shall be obtained.

SECTION 18.

Of all judgments a copy shall be sent to the Imperial Ministry of Justice, even if no appeal against such judgments has been lodged.

SECTION 19.

The costs incurred by a Prize Court shall be advanced for account of the Empire by the Office of the Supreme Provincial Court at whose seat the Prize Court is sitting.

SECTION 20.

Every expenditure of the Prize Court shall be entered under a consecutive number in a special Cash Book. The amount disbursed shall be noted on the records to which it refers, under the respective number of the Cash Book. If a Claimant has been ordered to pay the costs (Section 37, subsection 2 of the Prize Court Ordinance), or if a vessel, which has conveyed contraband of war, has been ordered to bear the costs of the proceedings (Section 37, subsection 4 of the said Ordinance), the Prize Court shall fix the amount of costs and cause the amount not covered by the sum deposited as security for costs (Section 57, subsection 3, of the Prize Court Ordinance), to be collected by making a request to this effect to the competent authority, if the collection is to be effected in the country itself, and otherwise to the Foreign Office through the intermediary of the Imperial Ministry of Justice.

SECTION 21.

Fees and amounts deposited as security for costs received by the Prize Court, in accordance with Section 57, subsections 2 and 3 of the Prize Court Ordinance, shall be received for account of the Office of the Supreme Provincial Court to which the Prize Court is attached.

If a security is deposited for a prize delivered up or released in accordance with Section 21, subsection 2, Section 25, subsection 1, and Section 48 of the Prize Court Ordinance, the moneys received shall be paid into the competent Provincial Treasury Office for provisional safe custody. In this connection, the Hamburg Chief Treasury Office shall be competent as regards the Prize Court in Hamburg, and the Royal Prussian Chief Customs Office in Altona, as regards the Prize Court in Kiel.

III. SUPREME PRIZE COURT.

SECTION 22.

The staffs of the Office and Registry and the subordinate staff, as well as the necessary premises and office requirements for the Supreme Prize Court shall be furnished by the Imperial Ministry of Justice.

SECTION 23.

The President of the Supreme Prize Court shall direct and superintend the proceedings.

In the event of his being prevented from attending, he shall be represented by an Assessor to be designated by the Secretary of State of the Ministry of Justice.

SECTION 24.

The President summons the members of the Supreme Prize Court and, as far as necessary, their substitutes, to attend the proceedings.

He shall swear in the members of the Supreme Prize Court at the commencement of the first sitting at which they attend (Section 10, subsections 3 and 4 of the Prize Court Ordinance).

He shall swear in the Keeper of Minutes (Section 34 of the said Ordinance).

SECTION 25.

Special records shall be established for every prize, in connection with which proceedings take place before the Supreme Prize Court. The records kept by the Prize Court with respect to the identical prize may be continued. The records established and continued shall be entered in a register.

SECTION 26.

Every matter lodged with the Supreme Prize Court, without the intermediary of the Imperial Commissioner, shall be submitted to the latter in the first instance for an expression of his opinion.

SECTION 27.

Orders in connection with the conduct of the proceedings, made apart from the verbal hearing, shall be issued by the President.

SECTION 28.

The President shall appoint for every prize matter one first and one second Reporter. When selecting the First Reporter, the Assessors versed in law shall be considered in the first instance.

SECTION 29.

Previous to any decision of the Supreme Prize Court being given, the Imperial Commissioner shall be heard.

SECTION 30.

Summonses, communications to parties and authorities, letters of application and written instructions referring to the proceedings shall be signed by the President; in so far as they are not kept with the records, they shall be provided with the official seal of the Supreme Prize Court.

Minutes shall be signed by the President in conjunction with the Keeper of Minutes.

Judgments shall be signed by the President and the First Reporter or, in the event of the latter being prevented from attending, another Assessor versed in law, who has taken part in the judgment.

Copies of the judgments shall be certified by the President and the Keeper of Minutes and be provided with the official seal; they shall commence with the introductory formula: "In the name of "the Empire."

SECTION 31.

The grounds for the judgment shall be essentially established by the Supreme Prize Court during the deliberations. They shall be reproduced in a concise form, when drawing up the judgment in writing. The President shall examine the draft. If any objection is raised against the wording and if such objection is not met by the person having drawn up the judgment altering or consenting to have altered the draft, a decision of the Supreme Prize Court on the point in question shall be obtained.

SECTION 32.

Of all the decisions given by the Supreme Prize Court upon appeals or complaints, the original documents shall be retained and filed in a collective volume.

After the matter has been settled, the records, together with a certified copy of the judgment, shall be returned to the competent Prize Court through the Imperial Commissioner.

SECTION 33.

The costs incurred by the Supreme Prize Court shall be advanced by the Imperial Ministry of Justice, and be refunded by the Principal Treasury Office of the Empire.

Every expenditure of the Supreme Prize Court shall be entered under a consecutive number in a Special Cash Book. The amount disbursed shall be noted on the records to which it refers, under the respective number of the Cash Book.

SECTION 34.

Fees and amounts deposited as security for costs, received by the Supreme Prize Court in accordance with Section 57, subsections 2 and 3, shall be received on account of the Office of the Imperial Ministry of Justice.

If, upon resolution of the Supreme Prize Court, a prize is delivered up against the deposit of its value (Section 48 of the Prize Court Ordinance) the moneys received shall be paid into that Provincial Treasury Office which is competent for the prize matter in question (Section 21, subsection 2) for provisional safe custody.

IV. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

SECTION 35.

The witnesses and experts examined in prize matters shall be paid fees and expenses in the same manner as in proceedings before the ordinary Courts.

SECTION 36.

The members of the Supreme Prize Court and of the Prize Courts shall receive, when exercising their official functions outside their ordinary place of residence daily allowances and travelling expenses, in accordance with the provisions of the Decree with respect to daily allowances, travelling expenses, and expenses of transfer of Imperial officials, as expressed in the text of the Notification dated 8th September 1910 ("Reichs-Gesetzblatt," p. 993) and the Administrative Regulations, dated 29th September 1910 ("Reichs-Gesetzblatt," p. 1071). The amount of daily allowances and travelling expenses is determined by the rates in force for the officials referred to in Section 1, under III. of the former Decree.

The other officials employed by the Prize Authorities, when exercising their official functions outside their usual place of residence, shall receive daily allowances and travelling expenses in accordance with the rules governing their services at the Chief Office.

The Imperial Commissioners shall receive daily allowances and travelling expenses in accordance with the rules in force for Naval Officers on active service of the same rank.

THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.

(In representation LISCO).

Berlin, the 3rd August 1914.

Appendix. German Original of Amendment dated 26th March, 1915, to Prize Court Regulations of 15th April, 1911.

Verordnung,

betreffend Aenderung des § 21 der Preisengerichtsordnung (Reichs-Gesetzbl. 1914 S. 301)

Vom 26 März 1915.

Wir *W i l h e l m*, von Gottes Gnaden Deutscher Kaiser König von Preußen *u.* verordnen auf Grund des § 2 des Gesetzes, betreffend die Preisengerichtsbarkeit, vom 3. Mai 1884 (Reichs-Gesetzbl. S. 49) im Namen des Reichs, was folgt:

Im § 21 der Preisengerichtsordnung (Reichs-Gesetzbl. 1914 S. 301) erhält der Absatz 1 Satz 1 folgende Fassung:

Soweit das Schiff und die Ladung offensichtlich der Einziehung oder der preisengerichtlichen Entscheidung nicht unterliegen, kann das Preisenamt mit Zustimmung des Kaiserlichen Kommissärs die Herausgabe an den Empfangsberechtigten oder, falls die strafgerichtliche Einziehung in Frage kommt, die Uebergabe an die zuständige Staatsanwaltschaft verfügen.

Im Abs. 2 daselbst werden die Worte „in einer von dem Preisengerichte zu bestimmenden Höhe“ gestrichen.

Diese Verordnung tritt mit dem Tage der Verkündung in Kraft.

Urkundlich unter Unserer Höchsteigenhändigen Unterschrift und beigedrucktem Kaiserlichen Insignel.

Gegeben Großes Hauptquartier, den 26. März 1915.

(L. S.)

W i l h e l m.
von Bethmann Hollweg.

No. 51.

Austro-Hungarian Naval Prize Court Regulations and Supplement to the Service Regulations of the Austro-Hungarian Navy. (International Law on Maritime and Land War.)

No. 37, 1914.

Vienna, 9th December.

**GAZETTE OF GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE
I. & R. WAR NAVY.**

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE 2ND DECEMBER 1914.

P.K.
M.S. No. 5292.

No. 193.
Prize Court
Regulations.

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty has been pleased to approve, by Royal Decree of 28th November 1914, the following Prize Court Rules and their publication.

For the Chief of the I. & R. War Ministry,
Naval Section,
(Signed) *v. KAILER*,
Vice Admiral.

PRIZE COURT REGULATIONS.

(APPROVED BY DECREE OF H.M. DATED 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.)

SECTION 1.

A Prize Court of first instance in Pola and a Superior Prize Court acting as a Court of second instance at the seat of the I. & R. War Ministry, Naval Section, are constituted for giving decisions with respect to enemy and suspected ships and their cargoes, captured during this war by the I. & R. warships.

SECTION 2.

The Prize Court of first instance shall consist of a Rear-Admiral or Captain of the Navy, acting as President, and of two officers of the Naval Judicial Service, one of whom acts as Clerk of the Court, and its decisions are arrived at by a majority of votes. For instituting proceedings, the President must form a Prize Investigation Committee, elected from amongst members of the I. & R. Naval Administration. This Committee, of which one member acts as Director of Investigations, is entitled to examine experts from amongst persons versed in questions of international trade. It must take all necessary measures with respect to the ship, the cargo, and the crew in the interest of the parties concerned (*see* § 4, subsection 2), and for the purpose of facilitating the investigation before judgment is pronounced, must submit to the Prize Court the records of the investigation when ready for consideration and must execute the judgments of the Court (*see* § 9.).

SECTION 3.

The Superior Prize Court shall consist of a flag officer of superior rank as President; two officers of superior rank from the Naval Judicial Service, one of whom shall act as reserve member of the Court (Referent=reporter), and of one official each from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Austrian and Hungarian Ministries of Commerce, versed in law. It shall decide, in the second and last instance on appeals lodged against the judgments of the Prize Court of first instance. In the case of an equality of votes, the President has a casting vote.

SECTION 4.

Captured enemy or suspected ships shall, as a rule, be brought into the naval port of Pola. The Commander of the capturing man-of-war or the Prize Officer must notify immediately the arrival of the vessel to the President of the Prize Investigation Committee (Director of Investigations). The Director of Investigations shall open the sealed packet containing the ship's papers in the presence of the Commander or of the Prize Officer and of the Master of the captured

ship, take without delay the evidence of the Commander (Prize Officer) with regard to all the important circumstances concerning the stoppage and capture, of which evidence Minutes shall be drawn up, and shall examine the Master of the captured ship, who shall be considered as representative of such of the other parties interested in ship and cargo, as may not have come forward and proved their identity.

In like manner, he shall take, as far as may appear necessary, the evidence of the crew who have co-operated in the capture or conduct of the prize; and, in any case, that of all the crew of the captured ship and, if circumstances make it desirable, of the passengers; and shall not permit the Master or the crew to communicate with the land until such examination has taken place, and then only if there is no objection to this being done.

Witnesses called by the Court shall attend the examination of the Master, the crew, and the experts, and subsequently the view, which witnesses shall also sign the Minutes of the proceedings.

The Prize Investigation Committee shall, as soon as possible, take over the captured ship, and cause an inventory of the ship and the cargo to be drawn up by experts, and, if necessary, take all such steps, in agreement with the Naval (Military) local authority, as may be required for securing the ship and cargo and for providing for and guarding the crew.

SECTION 5.

The Director of Investigations shall, with the greatest possible expedition, take the necessary steps in order that the facts of the case may be fully cleared up and shall, in his official acts, safeguard, with the same care, the interests of both the capturing and the captured ships.

The rights of the captor shall be represented, in the public interest, by a representative of the Navy appointed by the Commander-in-Chief who shall formulate a definite claim for the condemnation of the prize.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the Director of Investigations shall grant permission to all the parties concerned to inspect the records, and request them to declare whether they have anything further to bring forward for safeguarding their rights. Thereupon the representatives of the Navy and of the opposite party shall hand in their pleadings in writing, or have such recorded by minutes, and unless the Investigation Committee considers it necessary to supplement the records, these shall then be submitted to the Prize Court of the first instance, with an introductory statement.

SECTION 6.

The following matters shall be reserved for the decision of the Prize Investigation Committee:—

- (1) The appointment of curators for the parties interested in the ship or cargo.

- (2) The unloading of the ship, the sale of the cargo, and the deposit of the produce. The sale is admissible only if all the parties concerned agree, or if it should be absolutely necessary in order to save the cargo from imminent deterioration.
- (3) The release of a ship, found to be free from suspicion, and of its cargo when not coming within the purview of prize.
- (4) All questions respecting the crew and the passengers.
- (5) The decision as to complaints against official acts of the Director of Investigations.

The decisions of the Prize Investigation Committee are not confined to any particular course of legal procedure. The Prize Court of first instance, when giving its judgment, shall simultaneously decide on any possible complaints.

SECTION 7.

The Prize Court of first instance may order the records submitted to it by the Prize Investigation Committee to be completed, and may in particular, grant permission to the parties concerned to bring forward further evidence, and, for this purpose, return the records to the Prize Investigation Committee.

The Prize Court of first instance shall pronounce in its judgment whether the ship and cargo, or any part of the cargo, shall be considered as lawful prize. It shall further issue the necessary orders respecting the ship, cargo, and crew, and fix, in the case of the release of a ship having had contraband on board, the amount of the costs which have arisen from the Prize Proceedings and of the maintenance of the ship and cargo during investigation.

When giving judgment, the laws and regulations in force, existing international agreements which may bear on the subject, and the generally recognized principles of International law, are to be used as a guide. The verdict of the Court shall be supported by a reasoned judgment which shall contain a statement as to possible legal remedies.

A copy of the judgment shall be furnished to all those parties concerned who have named a person authorized to accept service of process at the seat of the Prize Court, as well as to the I. & R. War Ministry, Naval Section, on behalf of the captor; and steps shall be taken also for the immediate publication of the judgment in the Gazette of General Regulations for the I. & R. War Navy.

SECTION 8.

If, within 30 days after the publication in the Gazette of General Regulations for the I. and R. War Navy, no appeal in writing against the judgment (which appeal must contain the respective legal arguments), has been lodged with the Prize Court of the first instance by any of the parties concerned, the judgment shall acquire legal force, whereupon all the records shall be sent to the Prize Investigation Committee for the purpose of executing the judgment.

If an appeal is lodged, those parties who might be prejudiced by a modification of the judgment shall be at liberty to inspect the

documents of appeal with the President of the Prize Court of the first instance within 14 days from the expiration of the period for appeal, and to lodge counter-pleadings in writing within the said 14 days.

After the expiration of the said 14 days, the Prize Court of the first instance shall send the documents received, together with the records of the investigation, to the Superior Prize Court, and notify this fact to the Prize Investigation Committee.

With respect to the form and publication of the judgment of the Superior Prize Court, the regulations of Section 7, subsections 2 and 3, shall apply.

After the judgment has been pronounced, the records shall be sent to the Prize Court of the first instance, for the purpose of giving the necessary notification to the parties and to the Prize Investigation Committee.

SECTION 9.

If the ship or the entire cargo or a portion of the latter are declared to be a proper prize, the Prize Investigation Committee shall request instructions from the Naval Commanders' Office.

If the ship or cargo are not declared to be a proper prize, the Prize Investigation Committee shall cause the release and restitution of the same to the persons thereto entitled, either with or without deduction of the expenses, according to the directions contained in the judgment of the Prize Court.

**Supplement to the Service Regulations of the I. & R. Navy.
(International Law on Maritime and Land War.) (Approved
by Decision of H.M. of the 2nd May 1913.)**

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INTRODUCTION.

By agreements between the Commercial and Maritime Countries most concerned, including the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, a large number of questions with respect to International Law on Maritime War have been regulated, and the laws and usages of Land War have been fixed.

The provisions of International Law on War, in so far as such have been fixed by agreements, are hereby published, so that they may be observed in the event of war.

If necessary, regulations varying the same will be issued.

CHAPTER 1.—COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR.

1. Hostilities may not commence without a previous unequivocal intimation, which is to take the form either of a Declaration of War indicating reasons or of an ultimatum with a conditional declaration of war. Convention No. 3 of the Second Hague Peace Conference.* Art. 1.

2. The existence of a state of war must be notified immediately to the Neutral Powers and, as far as the latter are concerned, will take effect only after receipt by them of a notification which may even be made by telegram. Nevertheless, Neutral Powers should not rely on the non-receipt of the notification, if it is beyond doubt that they are, in fact, aware of the existence of a state of war. Art. 2.

PART I.—LAW ON MARITIME WAR.

CHAPTER 2.—MERCHANT SHIPS CONVERTED INTO WARSHIPS.

3. No merchant ship converted into a warship can have the rights and obligations connected with this character unless she is placed under the direct command and immediate control and responsibility of the Power, the flag of which she flies. Convention No. 7 of the 2nd H.P.C. Art. 1.

4. Merchant ships converted into warships must bear the external marks of the warships of their own nationality. Art. 2.

*This will be designated hereinafter as 2nd H.P.C.

- Art. 3. **5.** The Commander must be in the service of the State and must be duly commissioned by the competent Authority. His name must figure in the list of Officers of the Navy.
- Art. 4. **6.** The crew must be subject to the rules of military discipline.
- Art. 5. **7.** Every merchant ship converted into a warship is bound to observe, in its operations, the laws and usages of war.
- Art. 6. **8.** Any belligerent who converts a merchant ship into a warship must announce this conversion as soon as possible in the list of the ships of his Navy.

CHAPTER 3.—ENEMY AND NEUTRAL CHARACTER OF THE SHIPS; CHANGE OF FLAG.

- Art. 57 of the Declaration of London of 1909.* **9.** Subject to the provisions respecting the change of flag, the neutral or enemy character of a ship is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly.

The case, where a neutral ship engages in a trade which is closed to it in times of peace, is outside the scope of and is in no way touched by this rule.

- Art. 55 D. of L. **10.** The transfer of an enemy ship to a neutral flag, effected before the commencement of hostilities, is valid, unless it has been proved that the transfer was made with the intention to evade the consequences attached to the character of an enemy ship. The presumption, however, is in favour of nullity, if the deed of transfer is not on board and if the ship has only lost the nationality of the belligerent for a period of less than 60 days previous to the commencement of hostilities; but proof to the contrary is admissible. The presumption of the validity of a transfer, which has been brought about at a time more than 30 days previous to the commencement of hostilities, is absolute, if such transfer is unconditional and complete and complies with the laws of the countries concerned, and if there results therefrom that neither the control of the ship nor the profits from its use remain in the same hands as before the transfer. The seizure of the ship, however, cannot give rise to compensation for damages if she has lost the nationality of the belligerent for a period of less than 60 days previous to the commencement of hostilities, and if the deed of transfer is not on board.

- Art. 56 D. of L. **11.** The transfer of an enemy ship to a neutral flag, effected after the commencement of hostilities, is void, unless

*This will be designated hereinafter as D. of L.

it is proved that such transfer was not brought about with the intention to evade the consequences attached to the character of an enemy ship.

There is, however, an inebutable presumption in favour of nullity!—

- (1) if the transfer has been made while the ship was on a voyage or in a blockaded port;
- (2) if a right of re-purchase or reversion has been reserved;
- (3) if those conditions, on which the right to fly the flag depends according to the law of the country whose flag the ship carries, have not been fulfilled.

CHAPTER 4.—ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPS AND GOODS AT THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

12. When a merchant ship belonging to one of the belligerent Powers is in an enemy port at the commencement of hostilities, it is desirable that she should be allowed to depart freely, either immediately or after the expiration of a reasonable term of grace and after she has been provided with a pass to reach her port of destination direct or another port designated for her. The same shall apply to a ship which has left her last port of departure previous to the commencement of the war and enters an enemy port without having any knowledge of existing hostilities.

Convention
No. 6 of the
2nd H.P.C.
Art. 1.

13. A merchant ship, which, in consequence of circumstances of *force majeure*, has not been able to leave an enemy port within the period referred to in the preceding paragraph or which has not been allowed to depart, may not be confiscated.

Art. 2.

The belligerent is only allowed either to detain her, with the obligation to return her after the war without compensation, or to requisition her on payment of compensation.

14. Enemy merchant ships which have left their last port of departure previous to the commencement of the war and are encountered at sea while unaware of the outbreak of hostilities, may not be confiscated. They are merely liable to be detained, on condition that they will be returned after the war without compensation, or may be requisitioned or even destroyed subject to the payment of compensation, and with the obligation to provide for the safety of the persons on board and the preservation of the ship's papers.*

Art. 3.

As soon as such ships have touched at a port of their own country or at a neutral port they become subject to the laws and customs of maritime war.

*See Annex, p. 52.

Art. 4.

15. Enemy goods (except contraband, *see* Chapter 12) which are on board ships referred to in §§ 12 and 13 are also liable to be detained and restored after the war without compensation, or to be requisitioned against compensation either together with the ships or separately.

The same rule shall apply to goods on board ships referred to in § 14.

Art. 5.

16. The provisions of §§ 12 to 15 do not apply to those merchant ships the construction of which makes it apparent that they are intended to be converted into warships.

CHAPTER 5.—DETENTION (CAPTURE) AND CONFISCATION (CONDEMNATION) OF NEUTRAL SHIPS; TREATMENT OF THEIR CARGO AND OF THE GOODS OF THE CAPTAIN AND THE OWNER OF THE SHIPS.

(a) *Resistance to Search.*

Art. 63
D. of L.

17. Forceful resistance to the legitimate exercise of the right of stoppage, search or capture involves in all cases the confiscation of the ship. The cargo is subject to the same treatment as would be given to the cargo of an enemy ship; the goods belonging to the captain or to the owner of the ship will be considered as enemy goods.

(b) *Carrying Contraband.*

Art. 37
D. of L.

18. If a ship carries goods which are liable to seizure as absolute or conditional contraband (Chapter 12 and 13), she may be captured on the high seas or in the territorial waters of the belligerent throughout the whole of her voyage, even if she has the intention of touching at an intermediate port before reaching her enemy destination.

Art. 38
D. of L.

19. Capture cannot take place on the ground of a ship having previously carried contraband, which carriage had then already been completed.

Art. 40
D. of L.

20. It is permissible to confiscate a ship carrying contraband if such contraband amounts to more than half the cargo, as regards value, weight, cubic contents or freight.

Art. 41
D. of L.

21. If a ship carrying contraband is released, the costs accruing to the capturing belligerent Power in consequence of the proceedings before the National Prize Courts and of the preservation of ship and cargo during the said proceedings shall be at the charge of the ship.

22. Goods on board the said ship belonging to the owner of the contraband are subject to confiscation. Art. 42
D. of L.

23. If a ship is encountered at sea while unaware of the existence of hostilities or of the declaration of contraband applicable to her cargo, the articles of contraband may be confiscated only subject to compensation; the ship and the remainder of the cargo are exempt from confiscation and from the costs provided for in § 21. The same rule applies if the captain has obtained knowledge of the commencement of hostilities or of the declaration as to contraband, but has not yet been in a position to discharge the contraband goods. Knowledge of the existence of a state of war or of the declaration with respect to contraband is presumed if the ship has left a neutral port after the expiration of a reasonable period from the date on which the commencement of hostilities or the declaration with respect to contraband was notified to the Power to which the said port belongs. Knowledge of the existence of a state of war is also presumed if the ship has left an enemy port after hostilities have commenced. Art. 43
D. of L.

24. A ship, which has been stopped by reason of contraband and which, in view of the proportion of contraband on board (*see* § 20), is not subject to confiscation, may, according to circumstances, be allowed to continue her voyage, if the captain is prepared to deliver the contraband to the ship of the belligerent. Art. 44
D. of L.

The delivery of the contraband shall be entered by the capturing warship in the log* of the ship detained; the captain of the said ship shall deliver to the capturing warship certified copies of all relevant papers.

The capturing warship is entitled to destroy the contraband thus delivered to her.

(c) *Unneutral Service.*

25. A neutral ship will be confiscated and will be generally subject to the same treatment which a neutral ship, liable to confiscation by reason of conveying contraband of war, would receive:— Art. 45
D. of L.

- (1) if she is on a voyage specially for the purpose of conveying individuals who are embodied in the armed forces of the enemy, or with a view to transmitting intelligence in the interest of the enemy;
- (2) if, to the knowledge of the owner, the charterer or the captain she conveys a military detachment of the enemy, or one or more persons who, during the voyage, directly assists the operations of the enemy.

*See Annex to p. 52.

In the cases specified under the above subsections (1) and (2), the goods belonging to the owner of the ship are also liable to confiscation. The provisions of this article shall not apply if the ship, at the time when she is encountered on the high seas, has no knowledge of the hostilities, or if the captain, although having knowledge of the outbreak of hostilities, has not had an opportunity to disembark the persons conveyed. It is presumed that the ship has knowledge of the existence of a state of war if she has left an enemy port after the outbreak of hostilities, or a neutral port after the expiration of a reasonable period from the date on which the outbreak of the hostilities was notified to the Power to which such port belongs.

Art. 46
D. of L.

26. A neutral ship will be confiscated and will be generally subject to the treatment which she would experience if she were an enemy merchant ship—

- (1) if she takes a direct part in the hostilities;
- (2) if she is under the command or control of an agent placed on board by the enemy Government;
- (3) if she has been chartered by the enemy Government;
- (4) if, at the moment of being stopped, she is intended exclusively for the conveyance of enemy troops or for the transmission of intelligence in the interest of the enemy.

In the cases referred to in this Article, goods belonging to the owner of the ship are also liable to confiscation.

(d) *Violation of Blockade.*

The provisions referring to the seizure of a ship by reason of violation of blockade are contained in §§ 95 to 102.

CHAPTER 6.—EXEMPTION FROM CAPTURE OF CERTAIN ENEMY SHIPS.

Convention
No. 11 of the
2nd H.P.C.
Art. 3.

27. Vessels exclusively employed in coast fisheries or serving for small local navigation, as well as their appliances, rigging, tackle and cargo, are exempt from capture.

This exemption ceases to be applicable as soon as they take any part whatsoever in hostilities.

The harmless character of the said vessels shall not be taken advantage of in order to use them for military purposes while preserving their peaceful appearance.

Art. 4.

28. Ships entrusted with religious, scientific, or philanthropic missions are also exempt from capture.

CHAPTER 7.—DESTRUCTION OF NEUTRAL PRIZES.

Art. 48
D. of L.

29. A neutral ship which has been seized may not be destroyed by the capturing belligerent Power but must be

taken into a port where a proper decision can be taken with regard to the legality of the capture.

30. As an exemption, a neutral ship, captured by a ship of the belligerents, which would be liable to confiscation, may be destroyed, if the observance of § 29 would expose the warship to any danger or might make doubtful the success of the operations in which she is engaged at the time. Art. 49
D. of L.

31. Before the ship is destroyed, all persons on board must be placed in safety and all the ship's papers,* and other documents, which, in the opinion of the parties concerned, may be relevant for the purpose of deciding on the validity of the capture, must be taken on board the warship. Art. 50
D. of L.

32. The capturing belligerent Power, which has destroyed a neutral vessel, must, previous to any decision respecting the legality of capture, clearly establish that it has only acted in the face of an exceptional necessity of the nature contemplated in § 30. If it fails to bring such proof, it shall be bound to refund to the parties concerned the damage incurred, without entering into the question whether the capture was valid or not. Art. 51
D. of L.

33. If the capture of a neutral ship, the destruction of which has been held to be justifiable, is subsequently declared invalid, the capturing belligerent Power must indemnify those parties who would have been entitled to the restitution of the ship. Art. 52
D. of L.

34. If any neutral goods not liable to confiscation have been destroyed together with the ship, the owner of such goods shall be entitled to compensation. Art. 53
D. of L.

35. The capturing warship may demand the delivery of goods liable to confiscation, which are found on board a ship not liable to confiscation, or may proceed to the destruction of such goods if circumstances are present which, according to § 30, would justify the destruction of a ship liable to confiscation. She must enter the goods handed over or destroyed in the logbook* of the ship stopped and obtain from the captain a certified copy of all relevant papers. As soon as the handing over or the destruction has been effected and the formalities fulfilled, the captain must be allowed to continue his voyage. Art. 54
D. of L.

The provisions of §§ 32 and 33 with respect to the liability of the capturing belligerent Power who has destroyed a neutral ship shall apply.

*See Annex, p. 52.

CHAPTER 8.—CREWS OF CAPTURED ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPS.

Convention
No. 11 of the
2nd H.P.C.

36. When an enemy merchant ship is captured by a belligerent, those of her crew who belong to a neutral State are not made prisoners of war.

Art. 5.

The same principle applies also in the case of the captain and the officers belonging to a neutral State, if they give a formal undertaking in writing not to serve on an enemy ship during the continuance of the war.

Art. 6.

37. The captain, officers, and members of the crew, if subjects of the enemy State, will not be made prisoners of war, provided that they undertake, on the faith of a formal written promise, not to accept, during the continuance of hostilities, any service which is in any way connected with the operations of war.

Art. 7.

38. The names of the persons released under the provisions of § 36, subsection 2, and of § 37, will be communicated by the capturing belligerent to the other belligerent; the latter is prohibited from knowingly employing the said persons.

Art. 8.

39. The provisions of §§ 36 to 38 do not apply to ships taking part in hostilities.

CHAPTER 9.—PERSONS BELONGING TO THE ARMED FORCES OF THE ENEMY ON A NEUTRAL SHIP.

Art. 47
D. of L.

40. Any individual embodied in the armed forces of the enemy, who is found on board a neutral merchant ship, may be made a prisoner of war, even if such ship is not liable to capture.

CHAPTER 10.—ENEMY AND NEUTRAL POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Convention
No. 11 of the
2nd H.P.C.

41. The postal correspondence of neutrals or belligerents, whether of an official or private nature, which is found on the high seas on neutral or enemy ships, is inviolable. If the ship is detained, such correspondence is to be forwarded by the captor with the least possible delay.

Art. 1.

The provisions of the preceding subsection do not apply, in the case of a violation of blockade, to correspondence intended for the blockaded port or coming from it.

Art. 2.

42. The inviolability of postal correspondence does not exempt neutral mail steamers from the laws and customs of maritime war which concern neutral merchant ships

generally. The searching of such ships, however, shall be effected only in case of necessity and with all possible consideration and speed.

CHAPTER 11.—ENEMY AND NEUTRAL CHARACTER OF GOODS.

43. The neutral flag covers enemy goods with the exception of contraband of war. Declaration of Paris of the 16th April, 1856, respecting the Rights of Neutrals.

44. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, cannot be captured under the enemy flag.

45. The neutral or enemy character of the goods found on board an enemy ship is determined by the neutral or enemy character of their owner. Art. 58 D. of L.

46. If the neutral character of the goods found on board an enemy ship is not established, it is presumed that the goods are enemy goods. Art. 59 D. of L.

47. The enemy character of goods carried on board an enemy ship is retained up to their arrival at the port of destination, notwithstanding any change of ownership which may have occurred after the commencement of hostilities while the goods are being conveyed. Art. 60 D. of L.

If, however, prior to capture, a former neutral owner exercises, in the case of the bankruptcy of an existing enemy owner, a legal right to recover the goods, the latter regain their neutral character.

48. With respect to the treatment of enemy goods on the outbreak of war and with respect to the confiscation of goods on neutral ships, the provisions contained in §§ 15, 22, 25 (penultimate subsection), 26 (last subsection), and 35, shall apply.

CHAPTER 12.—ARTICLES OF CONTRABAND OF WAR.

49. The following articles and materials shall without notice be treated as contraband of war, under the name of absolute contraband:— Art. 22 D. of L.

- (1) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts recognisable as such.
- (2) Projectiles, charges and cartridges of every kind and their component parts recognisable as such.
- (3) Gunpowder and explosives, specially intended for war.
- (4) Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, provision cars, field forges and their component parts recognisable as such.

- (5) Military clothing and equipment recognisable as such
- (6) Military harness of all kinds recognisable as such.
- (6) Saddle, draft and pack animals, suitable for use in war.
- (8) Camp equipment and respective component parts recognisable as such.
- (9) Armour plates.
- (10) Warships and other war vessels, as well as their component parts, which, according to their special nature, can only be used on a vessel of war.
- (11) Tools and appliances designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture and repair of arms and of war material for use on land or sea.

Art. 23
D. of L.

50. Articles and materials used exclusively for war may be added to the list of absolute contraband by means of a declaration which must be notified.

The said notification is to be made to the Governments of the other powers or to their representatives accredited to the Power which issued the declaration. If the notification is made after the outbreak of hostilities, it is to be addressed to the Neutral Powers only.

Art. 24
D. of L.

51. The following articles and materials, suitable for purposes of war as well as for purposes of peace shall without notice be treated as contraband of war, under the name of conditional contraband:—

- (1) Food stuffs.
- (2) Forage and grain suitable for feeding animals.
- (3) Clothing, materials for clothing and foot-wear suitable for military purposes.
- (4) Gold and silver, coined and in bars, as well as paper money.
- (5) Vehicles of every kind and their component parts suitable for use in war.
- (6) Ships, boats and water-craft of every kind, floating docks, and appliances for dry docks as well as their component parts.
- (7) Fixed or rolling railway material, material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphy and telephones.
- (8) Airships and flying machines, their component parts, recognisable as such, as well as accessories, articles and materials recognisable as intended for ballooning or flying purposes.
- (9) Fuel and lubricating materials.
- (10) Gunpowder and explosives not specially intended for war.
- (11) Barbed wire and tools serving for the fixing or cutting of same.
- (12) Horse-shoes and horse-shoeing materials.
- (13) Harness and saddlery.

- (14) Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers and nautical instruments of all kinds.

52. Articles and materials suitable for use in war as well as for purposes of peace, not already enumerated in §§ 49 and 51, may be added to the list of conditional contraband, by means of a declaration which is to be notified in the manner provided for in § 50, subsection 2. Art. 25
D. of L.

53. If any Power renounces, on its part, the right to treat articles and materials belonging to one of the classes enumerated in §§ 49 or 51 as contraband of war, it shall notify such intention by a declaration, which is to be notified in the manner provided for in § 50, subsection 2. Art. 26
D. of L.

54. Articles and materials, which are not suitable for war purposes, cannot be declared contraband of war. Art. 27
D. of L.

55. The following articles cannot be declared contraband of war:— Art. 28
D. of L.

- (1) Raw cotton, raw wool, raw silk, raw jute, raw flax, raw hemp and other raw materials of the textile industry, and yarn spun from the same.
- (2) Oil-containing nuts and seed, copra.
- (3) Rubber, resins, gum and lacs, hops.
- (4) Raw hides, horns, bones and ivory.
- (5) Natural and artificial manures, including nitrates and phosphates suitable for agricultural purposes.
- (6) Ores.
- (7) Earth, clay, lime, chalk, stones, including marble, bricks, slates and roof tiles.
- (8) China and glass ware.
- (9) Paper and materials prepared for its manufacture.
- (10) Soaps, colours, including the materials exclusively intended for their manufacture, and varnishes.
- (11) Chloride of lime, soda, caustic soda, sulphate of soda in cakes, ammonia, sulphate of ammonia and sulphate of copper.
- (12) Machines for agriculture, mining, textile industry and printing.
- (13) Precious and semi-precious stones, pearls, mother-of-pearl and corals.
- (14) Tower, wall and other clocks and watches, to the exclusion of chronometers.
- (15) Fashion and fancy goods.
- (16) Feathers of all kinds, hair and bristles.
- (17) Articles of household furniture and decoration, office furniture and office requisites.

56. The following also cannot be treated as contraband of war:— Art. 29
D. of L.

- (1) Articles and materials serving exclusively for the care of the sick and wounded, but subject to the proviso, that they may be requisitioned against compensation in case of important military requirements, if their destination is that specified in § 57.
- (2) Articles and materials intended for the use of the ship in which they are found or for the use of her crew or of the passengers of the said ship during the voyage.

CHAPTER 13.—CAPTURE AND CONFISCATION OF CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Art. 30
D. of L.

57. Articles of absolute contraband are liable to capture if it has been established that they are destined for enemy territory or territory occupied by the enemy, or for the armed forces of the enemy, no matter whether the conveyance of the said articles takes place direct or whether further trans-shipment or conveyance by land is required.

Art. 31
D. of L.

58. The destination specified in § 57 does not require any further proof in the following cases:—

- (1) If, according to the ship's papers*, the goods are to be discharged in an enemy port or to be delivered to the armed forces of the enemy.
- (2) If the ship is intended to call at enemy ports only, or if she is to touch at any enemy port or reach the armed forces of the enemy before arriving at the neutral port to which the goods are destined according to the ship's papers.*

Art. 32
D. of L.

59. The ship's papers* form conclusive proof with respect to the voyage of a ship which has absolute contraband on board, unless, on encountering the ship, it is found that she has evidently deviated from the course to be adhered to according to the ship's papers, and that she is unable to give an adequate reason for justifying such deviation.

Art. 33
D. of L.

60. Articles of conditional contraband are liable to capture, if it is shown that they are intended for the use of the armed forces or of the Administrative Departments of the enemy State, unless, in the latter case, the circumstances show that these goods cannot, in fact, be used for the purposes of the war in progress; this latter exception does not apply to the consignments referred to in § 51, subsection 4.

Art. 34
D. of L.

61. The destination specified in § 60 is presumed to exist if the shipment is consigned to the enemy authorities

*See Annex, p. 52.

or to a dealer established in an enemy country, who, as a matter of common knowledge, supplies articles and materials of this kind to the enemy. The same rule applies to shipments which are destined to a fortified place of the enemy, or to another place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy; this presumption, however, does not apply to any merchant ship as such, being on her way to one of such places, the character of which, as contraband it is intended to establish. If the aforesaid presumptions do not arise, it is presumed that the destination is innocent.

The presumptions set up by this Article allow of a proof to the contrary.

62. The articles of conditional contraband are liable to capture only when found on a ship bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or for the armed forces of the enemy, and when it is not intended to discharge the said articles at an intervening neutral port. Art. 35
D. of L.

The ship's papers* constitute conclusive proof with regard to the voyage of the ship and the place of discharge of the goods, unless, when encountering the ship, it is found that she has evidently deviated from the course to be adhered to according to the ship's papers and is not able to furnish an adequate reason for such deviation.

63. In spite of the terms of § 62, articles of conditional contraband are liable to capture in cases where the enemy territory has no seaboard, if it is shown that they have the destination referred to in § 60. Art. 36
D. of L.

64. Articles of contraband are liable to confiscation. Art. 39
D. of L.
Provisions with respect to confiscation of contraband against compensation and the destruction of contraband goods handed over, are contained in §§ 23 and 24.

CHAPTER 14.—LAYING OF SUBMARINE AUTOMATIC CONTACT MINES.

65. It is forbidden:—

- (1) To lay unanchored automatic contact mines, unless they be so constructed as to become harmless at latest within one hour after the person laying them has lost control over them. Convention
No. 8 of the
2nd H.P.C.
Art. 1.
- (2) To lay anchored automatic contact mines which do not become harmless as soon as they have broken loose from their moorings.
- (3) To use torpedoes which do not become harmless after having missed their mark.

*See Annex, p. 52.

Art. 2.

66. It is forbidden to lay automatic contact mines off the coasts and ports of the enemy with the sole object of stopping commercial shipping.

Art. 3.

67. When using anchored automatic contact mines, all possible precautions must be taken for the safety of peaceful shipping.

The belligerents will do their best to ensure that such mines may become harmless after the expiration of a limited period and, should the said mines cease to be under observation, to notify the danger zones to those engaged in shipping, as soon as military exigencies permit this to be done by a notice which must be communicated to the Governments through diplomatic channels.

Art. 4.

68. Every neutral Power laying automatic contact mines off its coasts must observe the same rules and take the same precautions as the belligerents.

The said neutral Power must bring, by previous notice, to the knowledge of those engaged in shipping, the zones where automatic contact mines are intended to be laid. This notification must be communicated as quickly as possible to the Governments through diplomatic channels.

Art. 5.

69. At the termination of the war, every Power must do its utmost to remove the mines which have been laid, each Power removing its own mines.

As regards the anchored automatic contact mines which one of the belligerents may have laid along the coasts of the other, their position must be communicated by the Power having laid them to the other party, and each Power must proceed with the least possible delay to the removal of the mines existing in its own waters.

Art. 6.

70. The Powers, who have not yet at their disposal such perfected mines as are specified in §§ 65 and 67 and which are consequently unable at present to observe the rules laid down in §§ 65 and 67, undertake to transform their stores of mines as soon as possible in order that it may be in conformity with the requirements referred to.

CHAPTER 15.—PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF CERTAIN MEANS OF COMBAT IN MARITIME WAR.

St. Petersburg Declaration of 1868.
1st H.P.C.
1899.

71. It is forbidden to use:—

- (1) Projectiles, the weight of which is less than 400 grammes and which are explosive or filled with explosive or easily inflammable substances.
- (2) Projectiles, the sole purpose of which is to spread asphyxiating or poisonous gases.

- (3) Projectiles which easily expand or flatten in the human body, as for instance projectiles with a hard casing not entirely covering the core or provided with notches.

CHAPTER 16.—SUBMARINE CABLES.

72. The existing agreements for the protection of submarine cables shall not in any way impede the freedom of action of the belligerents.

Art. XV. of the International Agreement of the 14th March, 1884, for the protection of submarine cables (Mar. Norm. Verd. B.I. XXIV. ex. 1888).

73. Submarine cables connecting an occupied territory with a neutral territory may only be seized or destroyed in case of absolute necessity. On the signing of the peace treaty, they must also be restored and the indemnities settled.

Convention No. 4. I. Ind. H.P.C. Annex.

CHAPTER 17.—TELEGRAPHS AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

74. In the event of mobilization or war, the international telegraph and wireless telegraphy service is suspended either entirely or only on certain lines and for certain kinds of correspondence, and either for a definite or for an indefinite period.

Art. 8 of the International Agreement on telegraphs dated 10th July, 1875; Art. 17 of the International Agreement on wireless telegraphs, dated 3rd Nov., 1906.

SECTION 18.—BOMBARDMENTS BY NAVAL FORCES.

75. The bombardment, by naval forces, of undefended ports, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings is forbidden.

Convention No. 9 of the 2nd H.P.C. Art. 1.

No place may be bombarded solely on the ground that submarine automatic contact mines are laid off its harbour.

76. In this prohibition, however, are not included military works, military or naval establishments, depots of arms or war material, workshops and plants which can be utilized for the requirements of the enemy fleet or of the enemy army and ships of war lying in the harbour. The commander of a naval force, after previous summons allowing of a reasonable interval, may destroy them by artillery, if all other means are impossible and if the local authorities have not themselves taken steps for such destruction within the time fixed.

Art. 2.

In such a case, he does not incur any responsibility for unintended damage which may have been caused by the bombardment.

If military necessity requiring immediate action does not permit of the granting of a delay, it is understood that the prohibition to bombard an undefended town holds good as in the case referred to in the first subsection, and that the commander must take all necessary steps in order that as little harm as possible may thereby be done to the town.

Art. 3.

77. After express notification, the bombardment of undefended ports, towns, villages, dwellings and buildings may be proceeded with, if the local authorities, after having been warned by a formal summons, refuse to comply with requisitions for provisions or supplies required for the immediate necessities of the naval force lying off the place in question.

Such requisitions shall be proportionate to the resources of the place; they may be demanded only upon the authority of the commander of the naval force, and must, as far as possible, be paid for in cash; otherwise they must be acknowledged by receipts.

Art. 4.

78. The bombardment of undefended ports, towns, villages, dwellings and buildings, for the non-payment of contributions in money, is prohibited.

Art. 5.

79. In bombardments by naval forces, the commander must take all necessary steps in order to spare, as far as possible, the buildings dedicated to public worship, art, science, and charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals, and places where sick and wounded are assembled, provided that such places are not used at the same time for military purposes.

It is the duty of the inhabitants to indicate such monuments, buildings, or places of assembly by visible marks, consisting of large and stiff rectangular panels divided diagonally into two triangles, of which the upper shall be painted black and the lower white.

Art. 6.

80. The commander of the attacking naval force must do everything in his power to warn the authorities before the commencement of a bombardment, except in cases in which military necessities do not allow this to be done.

Art. 7.

81. It is forbidden to give over to pillage any town or place, even if taken by assault.

CHAPTER 19.—BLOCKADE IN TIME OF WAR.

Art. 1.
D. of L.

82. A blockade may extend only to ports and coasts belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

Art. 2.
D. of L.

83. In accordance with the Declaration of Paris of 1856, a blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, it must be maintained by an armed force sufficient to prevent access to the enemy coast.

Art. 3.
D. of L.

84. The question whether a blockade is effective is a question of fact.

85. A blockade is not to be considered as raised if the blockading forces have temporarily withdrawn in consequence of stress of weather. Art. 4.
D. of L.

86. A blockade must be applied impartially against ships of all nations. Art. 5.
D. of L.

87. The commander of the blockading force may grant permission to warships to enter the blockaded port and subsequently to leave it. Art. 6.
D. of L.

88. A neutral ship may enter a place under blockade in case of distress acknowledged by an officer of the blockading forces and may subsequently leave such place, provided that she has neither discharged nor loaded any cargo. Art. 7.
D. of L.

89. A blockade, in order to be binding, must be declared in accordance with § 90 and be notified in accordance with §§ 92 and 97. Art. 8.
D. of L.

90. A declaration of the blockade is made either by the blockading Power or by the naval commanders acting in its name. Art. 9.
D. of L.

The declaration determines—

- (1) The date of the commencement of the blockade;
- (2) The geographical limits of the blockaded coast line;
- (3) The period within which neutral ships may come out.

91. If the blockading Power or the naval commanders acting in its name do not adhere to the particulars which, in accordance with § 90, (1) and (2), ought to be inserted in the declaration of blockade, such declaration shall be void and a new declaration will be required in order that the blockade may be operative. Art. 10.
D. of L.

92. A declaration of blockade is notified:— Art. 11.
D. of L.

- (1) To neutral Powers by the blockading Power by means of a communication which must be addressed to the Governments themselves or to their representatives accredited to it.
- (2) To the local authorities by the officer commanding the blockading force.

The said authorities, on their part, must as soon as possible inform the foreign Consuls exercising their functions in the blockaded port or on the blockaded coast line.

93. The rules as to the declaration and notification of the blockade apply also to cases in which the blockade is extended or is to be resumed after having been raised. Art. 12.
D. of L.

Art. 13
D. of L.

94. The voluntary raising, as well as any restriction of the blockade which may take place, is to be notified in the manner prescribed by § 92.

Art. 14
D. of L.

95. The liability to capture of a neutral ship by reason of breach of blockade is contingent on her actual or presumed knowledge of the blockade.

Art. 15
D. of L.

96. Knowledge of the blockade is presumed until the contrary is proved, if the ship has left a neutral port after expiration of a reasonable period from the time of notification of the blockade to the Power to which the said port belongs.

Art. 16
D. of L.

97. If a ship which approaches the blockaded port has had no knowledge of the existence of the blockade, and if such knowledge cannot be presumed, the notification to the ship itself must be effected by an officer of one of the ships of the blockading force. This notification must be entered in the log book* of the ship with an indication of the day and hour and the geographical position of the ship at the time.

A neutral ship coming out of a blockaded port must be allowed free passage if, through the negligence of the officer commanding the blockading force, the declaration of blockade has not been made known to the locally competent authorities or if no period has been fixed within which neutrals may come out.

Art. 17
D. of L.

98. Neutral ships may only be captured by reason of breach of blockade within the area of operation of the warships detailed for securing the efficiency of the blockade.

Art. 18
D. of L.

99. The blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports and coasts.

Art. 19
D. of L.

100. A ship cannot be captured for a breach of blockade if, at the time, the ship is on her way to a non-blockaded port, whatever may be the subsequent destination of ship or cargo.

Art. 20
D. of L.

101. A ship, which, in breach of the blockade, has left or attempted to enter a blockaded port, remains liable to capture as long as she is pursued by a warship of the blockading force. If the pursuit has been abandoned or the blockade raised, her capture can no longer be effected.

Art. 21
D. of L.

102. A ship found guilty of breach of blockade is confiscated. The cargo will also be confiscated unless it is shown that the shipper at the time of the loading of the goods

*See Annex, p. 52.

was unaware, or could not be aware, of the intention to break the blockade.

CHAPTER 20.—GENEVA CONVENTION APPLIED TO MARITIME WAR.

103. Military hospital ships, that is to say ships constructed or fitted specially and exclusively by States for the purpose of aiding wounded, sick and shipwrecked, the names of which have been communicated to the belligerent Powers at the commencement or during the course of hostilities, but, in any case, previous to their actual use, are to be respected and must not be captured during the continuance of hostilities.

Convention
No. 10 of the
2nd H.P.C.
Art. 1.

These ships are not considered as being on the same footing as warships as regards their stay in neutral ports.

104. Hospital ships, equipped entirely or partly at the expense of private individuals or of officially recognised aid societies, are also to be respected and exempt from capture, if the belligerent Power to which they belong has given them an official commission and has made known their names to the adversary at the commencement or during the course of hostilities or, in any case, previous to their actual use. The said ships must carry a certificate of the competent authority declaring that they have been subject to its control during equipment and final departure.

Art. 2.

105. Hospital ships, equipped wholly or in part at the expense of private individuals or of officially recognised aid societies of neutral States, are to be respected and exempt from capture, provided that they have placed themselves under the orders of one of the belligerents, after having previously obtained the consent of their own Governments and that of the belligerent himself, and that the latter had notified their names to his adversary at the beginning or during the course of hostilities or, in any case, before they are actually used.

Art. 3.

106. The ships referred to in §§ 103, 104 and 105 shall afford relief and assistance to the wounded, sick and shipwrecked of the belligerents, without distinction of nationality.

Art. 4.

The Governments undertake not to use the said ships for any military purpose.

These ships must not in any way impede the movements of the combatants.

During and after the engagement, they act at their own risk and peril.

The belligerents shall have the right to control and search them; they may reject their assistance, order them to leave, prescribe for them a certain course, put a commissioner on

board, and even detain them if the gravity of the case so requires.

The belligerents shall, as far as possible, enter the orders given to hospital ships in the log books of the latter.

Art. 5.

107. Military hospital ships shall be distinguished by being painted white on the outside with a horizontal band of green of a width of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres.

The ships referred to in §§ 104 and 105 are to be distinguished by being painted white on the outside with a horizontal red band of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres width. The boats of the said ships, as well as the small vessels used for hospital service, are to be distinguished by similar painting.

All hospital ships shall make themselves known by hoisting, in addition to their national flag, the white flag with the red cross provided for by the Geneva Convention and shall, moreover, if they belong to a neutral State, fly, at the mainmast, the national flag of the belligerent under whose orders they have placed themselves.

Hospital ships which are detained by the enemy in accordance with § 106 must haul down the national flag of the belligerent to whom they belong.

The ships and boats above mentioned, which desire to secure for themselves the protection due to them during the night, shall take, with the consent of the belligerent whom they accompany, the necessary steps for making their distinctive painting sufficiently visible.

Art. 6.

108. The distinguishing signs specified in § 107 may only be used, in time of peace, as well as in time of war, for protecting and distinguishing the ships therein mentioned.

Art. 7.

109. In the case of a fight on board a warship, the sick-bays shall be respected and spared as far as possible. The said sick-bays and their equipment remain subject to the laws of war; they cannot, however, be used for any other purpose as long as they are required for wounded and sick.

Nevertheless, the commander in whose power they are, shall have the free disposal thereof, in case of important military requirements, after having previously made provision for the wounded and sick kept in the said sick-bays.

Art. 8.

110. The protection due to hospital ships and sick-bays ceases, if they are used for the purpose of damaging the enemy.

The fact that the staff of the said ships and sick-bays is armed for the purpose of maintaining order and of defending the wounded or sick, or the fact that a wireless installation is on board, shall not be considered sufficient to justify the withdrawal of protection.

111. A belligerent may appeal to the charity of commanders of neutral merchant ships, yachts or boats to take on board and tend wounded or sick. Art. 9.

Ships responding to this appeal, as well as those which, without being called upon, have taken on board wounded, sick or shipwrecked, shall enjoy special protection and certain immunities. In no case may they be captured by reason of such conveyance; but, subject to any undertaking that may be given to them, they remain liable to capture in case of any violation of neutrality which they may have committed.

112. The religious, medical and hospital staff of any captured ship is inviolable and cannot be made prisoners of war. When leaving the ship they may take with them those articles and surgical instruments which are their private property. Art. 10.

The said staff shall continue to discharge its duty as long as may appear necessary and may retire when the Commander-in-Chief considers it possible. The belligerents must guarantee to such staff as may have fallen into their hands the same allowances and the same pay as are given to the staff of corresponding rank in their own Navy.

113. Sailors, soldiers and other persons officially attached to Navies or Armies, who are wounded or sick, shall be respected and tended by the captor without distinction of nationality. Art. 11.

114. Any warship of a belligerent party may demand the surrender of the wounded, sick or shipwrecked on board military hospital ships, hospital ships belonging to a relief society or to private individuals, merchant ships, yachts and boats, whatever may be the nationality of such ships. Art. 12.

115. If a neutral warship has taken on board wounded, sick or shipwrecked persons, provision must be made, as far as possible, that such persons do not again take part in the operations of the war. Art. 13.

116. Shipwrecked, wounded or sick of one of the belligerents are prisoners of war if they fall into the power of the other belligerent. It is left to the latter to decide, according to circumstances, as to whether he will keep them or send them to a port of his own country, to a neutral port, or even to a port of the adversary. In the latter case the prisoners of war thus repatriated may not serve again during the continuance of the war. Art. 14.

117. Shipwrecked, wounded or sick persons who, with the consent of the local authority, have been landed in a Art. 15.

neutral port, shall, in default of a mutual arrangement between the neutral State and the belligerent States, be guarded by the neutral State in such a manner that they cannot take any further part in the operations of the war.

The expenses for tending and internment of the said shipwrecked, wounded or sick persons are to be borne by the State to which they belong.

Art. 16. **118.** After every engagement, the two belligerent parties shall take steps, in so far as military interests permit, for searching for the shipwrecked, wounded and sick and also for protecting them as well as the dead against pillage and improper treatment.

They shall see that the burial, whether on land or sea, or the cremation of the dead is preceded by a careful examination of the corpse.

Art. 17. **119.** Each belligerent shall transmit, as soon as possible, the military marks of recognition and documents of identity found upon the dead, as well as a list of the names of the wounded or sick picked up by him, to the authorities of their country or of their Navy or Army.

The belligerents shall keep each other informed as to internments and transfers, admissions into hospitals and deaths of the wounded or sick who have fallen into their power. They shall collect all the articles of personal use, valuables, letters, etc., found on the captured ships or left by the wounded or sick who die in hospitals, for the purpose of having them transmitted to the persons interested through the authorities of their respective country.

Art. 19. **120.** The Commanders-in-Chief of the belligerent Fleets shall give detailed instructions with respect to the carrying out of the preceding Articles and for cases not provided for in accordance with the directions of their respective Governments and in conformity with the general principles above expressed.

CHAPTER 21.—RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRALS IN CASE OF MARITIME WAR.*

Convention No. 13 of the 2nd H.P.C. **121.** The belligerents are bound to respect the sovereign rights of neutral Powers and to abstain in neutral territory and in neutral waters from such acts as would constitute a violation of neutrality on the part of the Powers permitting them.

Art. 1.

Art. 2. **122.** All hostile acts committed by warships of the belligerents within the territorial waters of a neutral Power, including the capture and exercise of the right of search,

*In this connection compare Order Book XXI.—4.

constitute a violation of neutrality and are absolutely forbidden.

123. When a ship has been captured within the territorial waters of a neutral Power, such Power must, if the prize is still within its jurisdiction, employ the means at its disposal so that the prize with its officers and its crew may be released and that the crew placed on board the prize by the captor may be interned. Art. 3.

If the prize is not within the jurisdiction of the neutral Power, the capturing Government, must, upon request of the said power, release the prize with its officers and crew.

124. No Prize Court may be established by a belligerent in neutral territory or on a ship in neutral waters. Art. 4.

125. The belligerents are forbidden to make neutral ports or waters a base for naval operations against their adversary, and in particular to erect there wireless stations or any apparatus intended to serve as a means of communication with the belligerent armed forces on land or sea. Art. 5.

126. The supply of warships, munitions or other war material by a neutral Power to a belligerent Power, either directly or indirectly, and for any reason whatsoever, is prohibited. Art. 6.

127. A neutral Power is not bound to prevent the export or transit, for the account of either of the belligerents, of arms, munitions of war or, in general, of anything that may be of service to an army or a fleet. Art. 7.

128. A neutral Government is bound to employ the means at its disposal for preventing, within its jurisdiction, the equipment or arming of any ship, with respect to which it has good reason to assume that it is intended for cruising or for participating in hostile operations against a Power with which it is at peace. It is further bound to exercise the same vigilance in order to prevent any ship intended for cruising or for participating in hostile operations, which has been equipped wholly or in part for use in war within its jurisdiction, from departing from its jurisdiction. Art. 8.

129. A neutral Power must impartially apply to the two belligerents the conditions, restrictions or prohibitions issued* by it in regard to the admission of warships or prizes of the belligerents into its ports, roadsteads or territorial waters. Art. 9.

Nevertheless, a neutral Power may forbid any warship, which has failed to conform with the orders and regulations

*See Order Book XXI.—4.

issued by it or which has violated neutrality, to enter its ports and its roadsteads.

Art. 10. **130.** The neutrality of a Power is not affected by the mere passage of warships and prizes of the belligerents through its territorial waters.

Art. 11. **131.** A neutral Power may allow the warships of the belligerents to make use of its licensed pilots.

Art. 12. **132.** In so far as the legislation of the neutral Power does not contain special provisions to the contrary, the warships of the belligerents are forbidden, apart from the cases specified in these rules, to remain within the ports, roadsteads or territorial waters of such Power for a period exceeding 24 hours.

Art. 13. **133.** If a Power, which has been informed of the outbreak of hostilities, learns that a warship of any of the belligerents is staying within any of its ports, roadsteads or territorial waters, it shall request the said ship to depart within 24 hours or within the period prescribed by the local laws.

Art. 14. **134.** A warship of any belligerent may prolong her stay in a neutral port beyond the legal period only by reason of damage or stress of weather. It must depart as soon as the circumstances causing the delay have ceased to exist.

The regulations as to limiting the stay within neutral ports, roadsteads and waters do not apply to warships devoted exclusively to religious, scientific or philanthropic purposes.

Art. 15. **135.** Unless the legislation of the neutral Power contains any special provisions to the contrary, three warships of one of the belligerents is the maximum number which may simultaneously remain within any one of the ports or any one of the roadsteads of the neutral Power.

Art. 16. **136.** When warships of both the belligerents are simultaneously within a neutral port or a neutral roadstead, a period of at least 24 hours must be allowed to elapse between the departure of ships of one of the belligerents and the departure of ships of the other belligerent.

The order of departure is determined according to the order of arrival, unless the ship which arrived first is in such a condition as allows of an extension of the legal duration of stay. No warship of a belligerent may leave a neutral port, or a neutral roadstead, before an interval of 24 hours has elapsed from the time that a merchant ship flying the flag of its adversary has departed therefrom.

137. The warships of belligerents may effect repairs Art. 17. within neutral ports and roadsteads only to the extent absolutely necessary for the safety of their navigation, and may not increase their fighting strength in any way whatsoever. The neutral authority shall decide what repairs are necessary which must be carried out as speedily as possible.

138. The warships of belligerents may not make use of Art. 18. neutral ports, roadsteads and territorial waters for the purpose of replenishing or strengthening their military stores or armament or of completing their crews.

139. The warships of belligerents may, within neutral Art. 19. ports and roadsteads, ship only such an amount of provisions as will bring their supplies up to the regular peace standard.

In a similar way, the said ships may take in only as much fuel as is required for reaching the nearest port of their own country. On the other hand, they may take in such amount of fuel as is necessary to fill their proper coal bunkers, when they are in neutral countries which have adopted this method of determining the amount of fuel to be supplied.

If the ships, according to the laws of the neutral Power, can only receive coal 24 hours after their arrival, the legal duration of stay is extended in their case by 24 hours.

140. Warships of belligerents having taken in any fuel Art. 20. in the port of a neutral Power may only replenish their supply in any port of the same Power after an interval of three months.

141. A prize may be brought into a neutral port only Art. 21. by reason of unseaworthiness, stress of weather or want of fuel or provisions.

It must leave as soon as the cause justifying its entry has come to an end. If it does not do so, the neutral Power must request it to leave immediately. Should it not comply with this request, the neutral Power must make use of the means at its disposal to release the prize with its officers and its crew and to intern the crew placed on board the prize by the captor.

142. A neutral Power must also release such prizes as Art. 22. have been brought into its ports under circumstances other than those referred to in § 141.

143. A neutral Power may allow prizes, either with or Art. 23. without convoy, to enter its ports and roadsteads, if they are brought there under sequestration, pending the decision of Prize Court. It may cause the prize to be taken to another of its ports.

If the prize is convoyed by a warship, the officers and crew, placed on board the prize by the captor, are entitled to go on board the convoying ship.

If the prize is not under convoy, the crew placed on board the prize by the captor are to be left at liberty.

Art. 24.

144. If a belligerent warship does not leave a port in which she is not entitled to stay, notwithstanding a request to this effect by the neutral authority, the neutral Power shall be entitled to take such measures as may appear to it necessary with a view to rendering such a ship incapable of putting to sea during the continuance of the war, and the commander of the said ship must facilitate the execution of such measures.

When warships of belligerents are detained by a neutral Power, the officers and crew are likewise detained.

The officers and crew thus detained may be left on board the ship or be accommodated on another ship or on land; they may be subjected to those restrictive measures, the imposition of which may appear necessary. The men necessary for maintaining the ship in good condition, however, must always be left on the ship.

The officers may be left at liberty if they bind themselves on parole not to leave the neutral territory without permission.

Art. 25.

145. A neutral Power is bound, in accordance with the means at its disposal, to exercise the necessary supervision for preventing, within its ports, roadsteads and waters, every infringement of the above-mentioned provisions.

Art. 26.

146. The exercise of the rights, specified in the preceding sections, on the part of a neutral Power shall, in no case, be considered as an unfriendly act by either the one or the other of the belligerents who have accepted the provisions in question.

CHAPTER 22.—CONVOY.

Art. 61
D. of L.

147. Neutral ships under the convoy of their own war-flag are exempt from search. The commander of the convoy upon the request of the commander of the warship stopping it, shall furnish to the latter such information, in writing, with respect to the character of the ships and their cargo, as would be obtained by searching the said ships.

Art. 62
D. of L.

148. If the commander of the warship stopping the ships has reason to assume that the commander of the convoy has been deceived, he shall communicate to the latter his reasons for such suspicion. In such a case the commander of the convoy shall alone be entitled to investigate the matter. He shall record the result of the investigation in a report of which he must give a copy to the officer of the warship. If in the opinion of the commander of the convoy, the facts

thus ascertained justify the capture of one or several ships, the protection of the convoy must be withdrawn from such ships.

CHAPTER 23.—COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES.

149. If the capture of a ship or of goods is not confirmed by the Prize Courts, or if the prize is released without any judgment being given, the parties concerned shall be entitled to compensation for damages, unless there existed sufficient reasons for seizing of the ship or goods. Art. 64
D. of L.

PART II.—LAW OF WAR ON LAND.

A.—LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND.

CHAPTER 24.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

150. The armed land forces must adhere to the regulations concerning the laws and customs of war on land. Convention
No. 4 of the
2nd H.P.C.

Any belligerent party violating the provisions of these present regulations shall, if the case demands it, be liable to pay compensation for damages. It shall be responsible for all acts committed by persons belonging to its armed forces. Art. 1.

B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND.

DIVISION I.

OF BELLIGERENTS.

CHAPTER 25.—CHARACTER OF BELLIGERENT.

151. The laws, rights and obligations of war do not only apply to the army but also to those militia and volunteer corps which fulfil the following conditions:— Annex to
Convention
No. 4 of the
2nd H.P.C.

- (1) If they are commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates; Art. 1.
- (2) If they have a definite distinctive sign recognisable from a distance
- (3) If they carry arms openly; and

- (4) If, in their operations, they comply with the laws and customs of war.

In those countries in which militia or volunteer corps constitute the army or form part of it, the said corps are included under the designation of "Army."

Art. 2. **152.** The inhabitants of a territory under occupation who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to fight the invading troops, without having had the necessary time for organising themselves in accordance with § 151, will be considered as belligerents if they carry their arms openly and observe the laws and customs of war.

Art. 3. **153.** The armed forces of the belligerent parties may consist of combatants and non-combatants. In the event of being made prisoners by the enemy, both are entitled to treatment as prisoners of war.

CHAPTER 26.—PRISONERS OF WAR.

Art. 4. **154.** Prisoners of war are in the power of the enemy Governments, but not in that of the persons or bodies of troops which have captured them.

They must be humanely treated.

All their personal belongings, with the exception of arms, horses, and military papers, remain their property.

Art. 5. **155.** Prisoners of war may be interned in a town, fortress, camp, or any other place, with the obligation, on their part, not to go beyond certain limits; on the other hand, they may only be placed in confinement as an indispensable measure of safety, and only as long as the circumstances, rendering such a measure necessary, continue to exist.

Art. 6. **156.** The State is entitled to make use of the labour of prisoners of war, with the exception of the officers, according to their rank and their capacity. Such work shall not be excessive and have no connection with the operations of war.

Prisoners of war may be authorized to work for the public services, for private persons, or on their own account.

Work done for the State shall be paid according to the rates which hold good for military persons of the national army, when carrying out similar work, or, should no such rates be in force, according to a tariff corresponding to the work carried out.

If the work is carried out for other branches of the public service or for private persons, the conditions shall be fixed in agreement with the military authority.

The wages of the prisoners of war shall be used for improving their position, and the excess, after deduction of the cost of maintenance, shall be paid to them on release.

157. The Government, into whose power prisoners of Art. 7. war may fall, shall provide for their maintenance.

In default of a special agreement between belligerents, the prisoners of war shall be treated, as regards food, accommodation, and clothing, on the same footing as the troops of the Government holding them prisoners.

158. Prisoners of war shall be subject to the laws, Art. 8. regulations, and orders in force in the army of the State in whose power they are. Any act of insubordination justifies, towards them, such measures of severity as may be considered necessary.

Escaped prisoners of war, who are retaken before having succeeded in rejoining their own army or before leaving the territory occupied by the troops which have captured them, shall be liable to disciplinary punishment.

Prisoners of war who are retaken after a successful escape cannot be punished on account of their previous escape.

159. Every prisoner of war is bound, when questioned, Art. 9. to state his true name and rank; if he infringes this rule he exposes himself to a curtailment of the advantages granted to the prisoners of war of his class.

160. Prisoners of war may be released on parole if the Art. 10. laws of their country authorize it; in such a case they shall be bound, on the pledge of their personal honour, scrupulously to fulfil the engagements assumed as regards their own Government as well as that of the State by which they have been made prisoners of war.

In such a case their Government is bound not to demand or expect any services incompatible with the parole given.

161. A prisoner of war cannot be compelled to accept Art. 11. his liberty on parole; on the other hand, the enemy Government is not bound to comply with the request of a prisoner of war to be set at liberty on parole.

162. Any prisoner of war set at liberty on parole who Art. 12. carries arms against the Government to which he has pledged his honour, or against Allies of such Government, and who is retaken, loses the right of being treated as a prisoner of war and may be put on trial before the Courts.

163. Individuals following the army without directly Art. 13. belonging to it, such as war correspondents, newspaper reporters, sutlers and contractors, who fall into the power of the enemy and whom the latter considers it advisable to

detain, shall be entitled to be treated as prisoners of war, provided that they are in possession of a certificate from the military authority of the army which they accompany.

Art. 14.

164. On the outbreak of hostilities, an information bureau* respecting prisoners of war shall be instituted in each of the belligerent states and, if necessary, in the neutral states which have received in their territory persons belonging to one of the belligerents. The business of this information bureau is to reply to all inquiries concerning prisoners of war, and it shall receive from the competent official authorities all communications with respect to internments and transfers, releases on parole, exchanges, escapes, admissions into hospital, deaths, and other information which may be required for making out and keeping up-to-date an individual return for every prisoner of war. The bureau must, in the said return, state the regimental number, name and surname, age, place of birth, rank, unit, wounds, day and place of capture, internment, wounds and death, and all other special remarks. The individual return shall be transmitted to the Government of the other belligerent after the conclusion of peace.

It is further the business of the information bureau to collect all articles serving for personal use, valuables, letters, etc., which are found on the battlefields or have been left by prisoners of war released on parole, exchanged, escaped or having died in hospitals or field ambulances, and to forward such to the parties entitled thereto.

Art. 15.

165. Societies for the relief of prisoners of war, properly constituted in accordance with the laws of their country, whose object it is to serve as intermediaries for charitable efforts, shall be granted by the belligerents, for themselves and their duly accredited agents, every facility for exercising their humane task in an efficient manner within the limits imposed by military exigencies and administrative regulations. Representatives of the said societies may be allowed, if furnished with a permit granted to them personally by the military authority and on giving their written undertaking to obey all measures of order and police which may be issued by authority, to distribute relief at the places of internment and at the halting place of repatriated prisoners.

Art. 16.

166. The information bureau shall enjoy the privilege of free postage. Letters, money orders, remittances and postal parcels intended for prisoners of war or despatched by them, are exempt from all postal charges, not only in the country from which they are dispatched, but also in the country of destination and in the countries through which they pass.

*For Austria-Hungary such a bureau will be established at the outbreak of any war under the designation of "Gemeinsames Zentralnachweisebureau" in Vienna.

Articles intended as presents and relief in kind for prisoners of war shall be exempt from all import duties and other charges as well as from expenses for carriage on Government railways.

167. Officers taken prisoner shall receive the same rate Art. 17. of pay to which officers of a similar rank are entitled in the country where they are kept prisoners, subject to repayment by their Government.

168. Prisoners of war shall be granted full liberty with Art. 18. respect to the exercise of their religion, including participation in divine service, on the sole condition that they comply with the measures of order and police issued by the military authority.

169. The wills of prisoners of war shall be received or Art. 19. drawn up under the same conditions as those of the soldiers of the national army.

The same rules shall hold good with respect to documents relating to the certification of death and to the burial of prisoners of war, in connection with which due regard shall be had to their grade and rank.

170. After the conclusion of peace, the repatriation of Art. 20. prisoners of war shall be carried out within the shortest possible period.

CHAPTER 27.—OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

171. The obligations of the belligerents with respect to Art. 21. the treatment of sick and wounded are governed by the Geneva Convention.

DIVISION II.

OF HOSTILITIES.

CHAPTER 28.—MEANS OF INJURING THE ENEMY, SIEGES AND BOMBARDMENTS.

172. The belligerents do not have an unlimited right to Art. 22. select the means of injuring the enemy.

173. Apart from the prohibitions provided for by special Art. 23. agreements (*see* Chapter 15) it is particularly forbidden:—

- (a) To employ poison or poisoned weapons.
- (b) To kill or wound by treachery individuals belonging to the hostile nation or enemy army.

- (c) To kill or wound an enemy who has laid down his arms or is defenceless, and who has surrendered unconditionally.
- (d) To declare that no quarter will be given.
- (e) To make use of weapons, projectiles or materials tending to cause unnecessary suffering.
- (f) To make improper use of a flag of truce, of the national flag, or of the military insignia or the uniform of the enemy as well as of the distinctive signs of the Geneva Convention.
- (g) To destroy or seize enemy property, except in cases in which such destruction or seizure is imperatively required by the necessities of war.
- (h) To declare that the rights and claims of subjects of the hostile party are extinguished, temporarily suspended, or not enforceable in law.

The belligerents are likewise forbidden to compel subjects of the other party to take part in operations of war against their own country, even should they have been in their service already previous to the commencement of the war.

Art. 24. **174.** Ruses of war and use of methods necessary to obtain intelligence respecting the adversary and the country are considered permissible.

Art. 25. **175.** It is prohibited to attack or bombard undefended towns, villages, dwellings or buildings by any means whatsoever.

Art. 26. **176.** The commander of an attacking force shall do everything in his power to warn the authorities before commencing a bombardment, except in case of an assault.

Art. 27. **177.** In sieges and bombardments, all necessary measures shall be taken in order to spare, as far as possible, buildings dedicated to public worship, art, science, and charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where sick and wounded are being attended to, provided that they do not serve at the same time for any military purpose.

It is the duty of the besieged to provide the said buildings or places with special distinctive signs, and to make such known beforehand to the besieging enemy.

Art. 28. **178.** It is forbidden to give over to pillage towns or places, even when taken by assault.

CHAPTER 29.—OF SPIES.

Art. 29. **179.** An individual can only be considered a spy if he clandestinely or acting on false pretences obtains or endeavours to obtain information within the zone of the

operations of a belligerent with the intention of communicating such to the opposite party.

Accordingly, soldiers not wearing a disguise, who have penetrated into the zone of operations of a hostile army for the purpose of obtaining information, are not to be considered spies. Similarly, soldiers and civilians who carry out openly instructions given to them to convey despatches, intended for their own army or the enemy army, are not to be considered spies. Amongst these are to be reckoned also individuals who are sent in balloons to carry despatches and generally to maintain the communication between the various parts of an army or of a territory.

180. A spy taken in the act may not be punished without previous trial. Art. 30.

181. A spy having rejoined the army to which he belongs and having been subsequently taken by the enemy is to be treated as a prisoner of war, and cannot be made responsible for his previous act as a spy. Art. 31.

CHAPTER 30.—OF BEARERS OF FLAGS OF TRUCE.

182. A person who has been authorized by one of the belligerents to enter into negotiations with the other belligerent, and who presents himself with the white flag, is to be considered as a bearer of a flag of truce. Art. 32.

He is entitled to inviolability, as well as the trumpeter, bugler, or drummer, flag bearer, and interpreter accompanying him.

183. The commander to whom a bearer of a flag of truce is sent is not bound to receive the latter under all circumstances. He may take all necessary measures for preventing the bearer of the flag of truce from taking advantage of his mission for the purpose of obtaining information. Art. 33.

He is entitled, in case of abuse, temporarily to detain the bearer of a flag of truce.

184. The bearer of a flag of truce loses his claim to inviolability if it has been ascertained and proved in an incontestable manner that he has made use of his privileged position to instigate or commit any act or treachery. Art. 34.

CHAPTER 31.—OF CAPITULATION.

185. Articles of capitulation agreed upon between the contracting parties must be in accordance with the rules of military honour. Art. 35.

Once settled, they must be scrupulously adhered to by both parties.

CHAPTER 32.—OF ARMISTICE.

- Art. 36. **186.** An armistice suspends the operations of war in consequence of a mutual agreement between the belligerent parties.
If no definite duration has been agreed upon, the belligerent parties may resume operations at any time, provided that the enemy is warned in due time in accordance with the terms of the armistice.
- Art. 37. **187.** An armistice may be general or local. The former suspends the war operations of the belligerent States everywhere, the latter only between certain portions of the belligerent armies and within a definite zone.
- Art. 38. **188.** An armistice must be notified officially and in good time to the competent authorities and to the troops. Hostilities shall immediately be suspended after notification, or at the time fixed.
- Art. 39. **189.** It is left to the contracting parties to settle, in the terms of the armistice, what shall be the relations between them and the civil population in the theatre of war.
- Art. 40. **190.** Every serious violation of an armistice by one of the parties shall entitle the other party to denounce it, and in urgent cases even to resume hostilities immediately.
- Art. 41. **191.** The violation of the terms of an armistice by private individuals, acting on their own initiative, entails only the right to demand the punishment of the offending parties and compensation, if any, for the loss sustained.

DIVISION III.

CHAPTER 33.—OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITY IN OCCUPIED ENEMY TERRITORY.

- Art. 42. **192.** A territory is considered as being under occupation if it is actually under the authority of the enemy army.
The occupation extends only to those territories in which such authority has been established and can be exercised.
- Art. 43. **193.** If effective authority has actually passed into the hands of the occupants, he shall do all that lies in his power to restore and maintain, as far as possible, public order and public intercourse, and, unless absolutely prevented, to observe the laws in force in the country.

194. It is forbidden to compel the inhabitants of an occupied territory to take an oath of allegiance to the hostile Power. Art. 45.*

195. The honour and rights of the family, the lives of individuals, private property, and religious convictions and liberty of worship, must be respected. Art. 46.

Private property may not be confiscated.

196. Pillaging is formally prohibited. Art. 47.

197. If the occupant collects, in the occupied territory, taxes, duties and contributions established in favour of the State, he shall do so, as far as possible, in accordance with the rules in force for assessment and collection; by so doing he shall be under the obligation to defray the expenses of the administration of the occupied territory, to the same extent as the lawful Government was bound to do. Art. 48.

198. If, in addition to the taxes mentioned in the preceding section, the occupant levies, in the territory occupied other contributions in money, such may be done only for the purpose of covering the requirements of his army or of the administration of the territory in question. Art. 49.

199. No penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, may be imposed upon the entire population by reason of acts of single individuals for which the population cannot be considered as collectively responsible. Art. 50.

200. Contributions may be levied only in virtue of a written order and under the responsibility of a general in command. Art. 51.

The levy shall be effected, as far as possible, in accordance with the regulations concerning the assessment and collection of existing taxes.

A receipt shall be given for every contribution paid.

201. Payments in kind and services can be demanded from communities or inhabitants only for the requirements of the army in occupation. They must be proportionate to the resources of the country and be of such a kind as not to include any obligation on the part of the inhabitants to take part in war operations against their own country. Art. 52.

Such contributions in kind and services can be demanded only with the authority of the officer in command of the locality occupied.

Supplies in kind shall be paid for in cash as far as possible; otherwise, receipts shall be given and the payment of the amounts owing shall be effected as soon as possible.

*NOTE.—Art. 44 of Convention No. 4 of the 2nd H.P.C. is omitted.

Art. 53.

202. An army occupying territory may only seize the cash, funds and realisable securities which strictly belong to the State, depots of arms, means of transport, storehouses, and stores of provisions belonging to the State, and generally all moveable property of the State which is suitable for use in war operations.

All appliances serving for the transmission of intelligence and for the conveyance of persons or goods, either by land, water or air, apart from cases regulated by maritime law, depots of arms and, generally, every kind of war material, even if belonging to private individuals, may be seized. At the conclusion of peace, however, these must be returned and the indemnities settled (*see also* Chapter 16 and § 245).

Art. 55.

203. The occupying State shall consider itself only as the administrator and usufructuary of the public buildings, landed property, forests and agricultural undertakings belonging to the enemy State, and situate in the occupied territory. It shall maintain the capital of such properties and administer it in accordance with the rules of usufruct.

Art. 56.

204. The property of communes and of institutions dedicated to public worship, charity, instruction, art and science, even when belonging to the State, shall be treated as private property.

Every intentional seizure, destruction or damage done to such institutions or to historic monuments or works of art and science is forbidden, and should be made the subject of legal proceedings.

C.—AGREEMENT FOR AMELIORATING THE CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED AND SICK WITH ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

CHAPTER 34.—OF THE WOUNDED AND SICK.

Geneva Con-
vention of
1906.

Art. 1.

205. Wounded or sick soldiers or other persons officially attached to armies shall be respected and attended to by the belligerents into whose power they may fall without distinction of nationality.

Nevertheless, a belligerent who is compelled to abandon sick or wounded to his adversary shall leave with him, as far as military exigencies permit, a portion of his medical staff and material, to assist in the care of the sick and wounded.

Art. 2.

206. The wounded and sick of an army, having fallen into the power of the adversary, are, notwithstanding the care to be given to them in accordance with § 205, prisoners

of war, and shall be treated as such according to the general rules of international law.

The belligerents shall, however, be at liberty to agree amongst each other upon such exceptions or privileges with regard to the wounded or sick prisoners, as they may consider advisable. In particular, they may agree upon the following:—

To exchange mutually the wounded left on the battlefield after an engagement.

To repatriate the wounded or sick, whom they do not desire to retain as prisoners, after these have become fit to be transported or have been cured.

To hand over the wounded or sick of the adversary to a neutral State, with the latter's consent, and with the obligation for him to intern them until the termination of hostilities.

207. After every engagement, the belligerent remaining master of the field shall take measures to search for the wounded and protect them, as well as the dead, from pillage and ill-treatment. Art. 3.

He must see that the burial or cremation of the dead is preceded by a careful inspection of the corpse.

208. Each belligerent shall, as soon as possible, send the military distinctive signs or identification marks found upon the dead, and a list of the names of the wounded and sick picked up by him, to the authorities of their respective countries or armies. Art. 4.

The belligerents shall keep each other mutually informed of any internments and changes, admissions to hospitals and deaths of the wounded and sick in their power. They shall collect all articles of personal use, valuables, letters, etc., found on the battlefields or left by wounded or sick, who have died in field and permanent hospitals, with a view to having them sent to the parties entitled thereto through the authorities of their own country.

209. The military authority may appeal to the charitable sense of the inhabitants of the country to receive and attend wounded or sick of the armies, under their direction, against special protection or certain privileges. Art. 5.

CHAPTER 35.—MEDICAL UNITS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.

210. Mobile medical units (that is to say those intended to accompany armies in the field), and stationery medical establishments are to be respected and protected by the belligerents. Art. 6.

Art. 7. **211.** The protection guaranteed to medical units and institutions ceases if they are used for operations damaging the enemy.

Art. 8. **212.** A medical unit or establishment, however, shall not be deprived of the protection guaranteed to it by § 210, in consequence of the fact:—

- (1) that the staff of the unit or establishment is armed and makes use of arms for their own defence or for the sick and wounded under their charge;
- (2) that the unit or establishment, in default of an armed staff of attendants, is protected by guards or sentinels having received an authority in due form;
- (3) that, in the unit or establishment, arms and ammunition are found, which have been taken from the wounded, but have not yet been delivered to the official authority entitled to take them over.

CHAPTER 36.—OF THE STAFF.

Art. 9. **213.** The staff exclusively employed for collecting, conveying, and attending the sick and wounded, as well as for the administration of the medical units and establishments, and chaplains attached to armies, shall be respected and protected under all circumstances. Should they fall into the power of the enemy, they shall not be treated as prisoners of war.

These provisions shall apply also to the staff guarding medical units and establishments under the circumstances provided for by § 212 (2).

Art. 10. **214.** The staff of voluntary aid societies for the care of the sick, recognised and empowered in due form by their respective Governments and employed in the medical units and establishments of the armies, shall be on the same footing as the staff referred to in the preceding section, provided that such staff is subject to military law and regulations.

Every State shall, either in time of peace or on the outbreak or during the progress of hostilities, but, in any case, previous to actual employment, notify to the other State the names of those societies which it has authorised to assist the regular military medical service of its armies.

Art. 11. **215.** An aid society, recognised by a neutral State, may only lend to a belligerent the co-operation of its staff and medical units if the consent of its own Government has been previously obtained and only with the authority of the belligerent concerned. The belligerent accepting such co-operation is bound, before making use of it, to communicate this fact to his adversary.

216. The persons referred to in §§ 213-215, after Art. 12. having fallen into the power of the enemy, shall continue their work under his direction.

If their co-operation can be dispensed with, they shall be sent back to their army or to their country at such time and by such a route as may be compatible with military exigencies.

In such a case they shall take with them those articles, instruments, arms, and horses which are their private property.

217. The enemy shall secure to the staff referred to in Art. 13. § 213, while they are in his power, the same pay and allowances as are granted to persons of a similar rank in his own army

CHAPTER 37.—OF MATERIAL.

218. Mobile medical units, when falling into the power Art. 14. of the enemy, shall retain their material, including teams of draught animals, whatever may be their means of transport and their staff of drivers.

Nevertheless, the competent military authority shall be entitled to make use of such material for attending to sick and wounded. The restitution of the said material shall take place under the conditions stipulated for the medical staff, and if possible, also at the same time.

219. The buildings and material of fixed medical esta- Art. 15. blishments shall be subject to the laws of war but shall not be diverted from their purpose as long as they are required for wounded and sick.

Notwithstanding this, the commanding officers of troops engaged in field operations may dispose of such in case of important military exigencies after having assured the well being of the wounded and sick kept therein.

220. The material of voluntary aid societies, partici- Art. 16. pating in the benefit of this Convention under the provisions therein laid down, shall be considered as private property and be respected as such under all circumstances, except for the right of requisition recognised for belligerents, in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

CHAPTER 38.—OF THE TRANSPORT OF WOUNDED AND SICK.

221. Convoys for the wounded and sick shall be treated Art. 17. in the same manner as mobile medical units, provided that the following provisions are adhered to:—

- (1) A belligerent capturing a convoy may, if military exigencies require it, break it up, in which case he must take over the care of the sick and wounded who are in it.
- (2) In such a case, the obligation, referred to in § 216, to send back the medical staff, shall extend also to the whole of the properly authorized military staff conveying or guarding the convoy.

The obligation to restore the medical material, referred to in § 218, shall also apply to railway trains and vessels for inland navigation, specially organised for the conveyance of the wounded and sick, as well as to the equipment of ordinary cars, railway trains and vessels, belonging to the medical service.

Military vehicles, other than those of the medical service may be seized together with their teams.

Civilians, and the various means of transport obtained by requisition, including railway material used for the transport of wounded and sick and the vessels made serviceable for this purpose, shall be subject to the general rules of international law.

CHAPTER 39.—OF DISTINCTIVE SIGNS.

Art. 18. **222.** As a compliment to Switzerland, the heraldic device of a red cross on a white ground formed by reversing the federal colours is retained as an emblem and distinctive sign of the medical service of armies.

Art. 19. **223.** This emblem shall, with the consent of the competent military authorities, appear on the flags, armlets (brassards), and all the material belonging to the medical service.

Art. 20. **224.** The staff, protected in accordance with §§ 213 (subsection 1), 214 and 215, shall wear, attached to the left arm, a band stamped and issued by the competent military authorities with a red cross on a white ground, in addition to which is to be supplied a certificate of identity for the persons attached to the medical service of the army but not wearing military uniform.

Art. 21. **225.** The distinctive flag of the Convention shall be hoisted only over the medical units and establishments the protection of which is stipulated for by this agreement, and this only with the consent of the military authority. Side by side with this flag must be hoisted the flag of the belligerent under whose control the unit or establishment is placed.

Medical units falling into the power of the enemy, shall however, as long as they remain in that situation, hoist only the flag of the Red Cross.

226. The medical units of neutral states, empowered to render aid under the provisions of § 215, shall, in addition to the flag specified in this agreement, fly also the flag of the belligerent under whose control they are placed. Art. 22.

The provisions of the second paragraph of the preceding section shall apply to these also.

227. The emblem of the red cross on a white ground, and the words "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross," may be used in peace time as well as in war time, but only for the protection of or for distinguishing medical units and establishments and the staff and material protected by this Convention. Art. 23.

D.—RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRAL POWERS AND PERSONS IN CASE OF WAR ON LAND.

CHAPTER 40.—OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRAL POWERS. Convention No. 5, 2nd H.P.C.

228. The territory of neutral Powers is inviolable. Art. 1.

229. Belligerents are forbidden to conduct troops or munitions or supplies through the territory of neutral Powers. Art. 2.

230. Belligerents are also forbidden: Art. 3.

- (a) to erect on the territory of a neutral Power wireless stations or any apparatus intended to establish communication with belligerent armed forces on land or sea.
- (b) to make use of any installation of this kind, which may have been erected by them previous to the war, on the territory of a neutral Power for exclusively military purposes, and not previously opened to the public.

231. No corps of combatants and no recruiting agencies may be opened on the territory of a neutral Power in favour of the belligerents. Art. 4.

232. A neutral Power ought not to permit within its territory any of the acts referred to in the preceding §§ 229–231. Art. 5.

It is not bound to punish acts in violation of neutrality unless such acts have been committed in its own territory.

Art. 6. **233.** A neutral Power is not responsible, if single individuals cross the frontier in order to enlist with one of the belligerents.

Art. 7. **234.** A neutral Power is not bound to prevent the export or transit on behalf of either of the belligerents of arms, munitions and generally of anything that may be of use to any army or navy.

Art. 8. **235.** A neutral Power is not bound to prohibit or restrict the use, on behalf of belligerents, of telegraph or telephone cables and of apparatus for wireless telegraphy, no matter whether belonging to the Power in question or to companies or private individuals

Art. 9. **236.** All restrictions or prohibitions, which are issued by a neutral Power with regard to the matters referred to in §§ 234 and 235, shall be applied by it impartially as against the belligerents.

The neutral Power shall see that the same obligation is observed by the companies or private individuals possessing telegraph or telephone cables or installations of wireless telegraphy.

Art. 10. **237.** The fact that a neutral Power resists, even by force, a violation of its neutrality shall not be considered as a hostile act.

CHAPTER 41.—OF BELLIGERENTS INTERNED OR TENDED WHEN WOUNDED IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

Art. 11. **238.** A neutral Power which receives within its territory troops of the belligerent armies must intern them as far as possible at a distance from the theatre of war.

It may keep them in camps or even confine them in fortresses or any other places assigned for the purpose.

It shall decide whether officers may be set at liberty on giving their parole not to leave the neutral territory without permission.

Art. 12. **239.** In default of a special agreement, the neutral Power shall supply the persons interned within its territory with food and clothing, and grant to them such relief as the dictates of humanity prescribe.

The expense incurred by the internment shall be refunded after the conclusion of peace.

Art. 13. **240.** A neutral Power which receives escaped prisoners of war shall leave them at liberty. If it allows them to remain within its territory it may assign to them a place where they are to reside.

The same rule shall apply to prisoners of war who are brought in by troops, taking refuge in the territory of the neutral Power.

241. A neutral Power may permit the passage through its territory of wounded or sick of the belligerent armies with the proviso that trains used for the conveyance do not carry either combatants or war material. In such a case the neutral Power is bound to take the necessary measures of safety and control. Art. 14.

The sick and wounded of the adversary, who under such conditions are brought by one of the belligerents on neutral territory, shall be guarded by the neutral Power in such a manner that they cannot take any further part in the operations of war. The said Power shall be under the same obligations with regard to the wounded or sick of the other army entrusted to its care.

242. The Geneva Convention applies also to the sick and wounded interned in neutral territory. Art. 15.

CHAPTER 42.—OF NEUTRAL PERSONS.

243. The subjects of a State not taking part in the war are to be considered as neutrals. Art. 16.

244. A neutral cannot claim the benefit of his neutrality: Art. 17.

- (a) if he commits hostile acts against one of the belligerents;
- (b) if he commits acts in favour of one of the belligerents, in particular if he voluntarily enlists in the armed forces of one of the parties.

In such a case a neutral may not be dealt with by the belligerent against whom he has infringed the neutrality in a more rigorous manner than a subject of the other belligerent State can be dealt with for a similar act.

245. The following cannot be considered as acts in favour of a belligerent within the meaning of § 244 (b):— Art. 18.

- (a) Supplies undertaken for one of the belligerents or loans granted to him, provided that the contractor or lender does not reside within the territory of the other party or within the territory occupied by the latter and that the said supplies do not come from the said territories;
- (b) Services rendered in connection with police or civil administration.

CHAPTER 43.—OF RAILWAY MATERIAL.

Art. 19.

246. Railway material coming from the territory of neutral Powers, which belongs either to the said Powers or to companies or private persons, and is recognisable as such, shall not be requisitioned or used by a belligerent except if, and as far as, such is imperatively required. It must be sent back to the country of origin as soon as possible.

In the same way a neutral Power may, in case of necessity, retain and use as far as necessary the material coming from the territory of the belligerent Power.

Compensation shall be paid by either side in proportion to the material used and the duration of use.

ANNEX.DOCUMENTS OF NATIONAL AND FOREIGN
MARITIME MERCHANT SHIPS.*

(Here follows in the original a list of documents carried by merchant ships of the principal maritime Powers. The names are given in the language of the particular State and are numbered for reference; the footnote below refers to these figures.)

*The analogous documents of the several States are indicated by the same figures. Search must always be made for insurance policies, in order to compare the indications in the same with the contents of the navigation documents.

APPENDIX Q.

War legislation of the United Kingdom which may be of interest in Canada.

Chap. 37. An Act to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.

Chap. 42. An Act to extend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.

Chap. 51. An Act for establishing, in connection with the present War, a Ministry of Munitions of War, and for purposes incidental thereto.

Chap. 52. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Exportation of Articles during the present War.

Chap. 57. An Act to amend the Enactments relating to Prize Courts.

Chap. 60. An Act for the compilation of a National Register.

Chap. 69. An Act to confirm Action taken by any Cotton Association for dealing with Emergencies due to the present War.

Chap. 70. An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Act, 1914.

Chap. 71. An Act to extend the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915.

Chap. 72. An Act to give temporary power to Government Departments to extend the time limited for the performance of Duties or the exercise of powers under special Acts.

Chap. 75. An Act to provide for the limitation of the Price of Coal.

Chap. 79. An Act to amend the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914.

CHAPTER 37.

An Act to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.

(16th March, 1915.)

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Powers for
expediting
production
of war
material.

5 Geo. 5, c. 8.

1. (1) Subsection (3) of section one of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 (which gives power to take possession and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval and military services certain factories or workshops or the plant thereof), shall apply to any factory or workshop of whatever sort, or the plant thereof; and that subsection shall be read as if the following paragraphs were added after paragraph (b):—

“(c) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council, given with the object of making the factory or workshop, or the plant or labour therein, as useful as possible for the production of war material; and

“(d) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of work in any factory or workshop, or remove the plant therefrom, with a view to increasing the production of war material in other factories or workshops; and

“(e) to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material.”

(2) It is hereby declared that where the fulfilment by any person of any contract is interfered with by the necessity on the part of himself or any other person of complying with any requirement, regulation, or restriction of the Admiralty or the Army Council under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, or this Act, or any regulations made thereunder, that necessity is a good defence to any action or proceedings taken against that person in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that interference.

(3) In this section the expression “war material” includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores, and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Amendment), (No. 2,) Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 42.

An Act to extend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.

(19th May, 1915.)

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) Where it appears to His Majesty that it is expedient for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the present war that the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor in any area should be controlled by the State, on the ground that war material is being made or loaded or unloaded or dealt with in transit in the area or that men belonging to His Majesty's naval or military forces are assembled in the area, His Majesty has power, by Order in Council, to define the area and to apply to the area the regulations issued in pursuance of this Act under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and the regulations so applied shall, subject to any provisions of the Order or any amending Order, take effect in that area during the continuance of the present war and such period not exceeding twelve months thereafter as may be declared by Order in Council to be necessary in view of conditions connected with the termination of the present war.

State control
of liquor
trade in
certain
areas.

5 Geo. V, c. 8.

(2) His Majesty in Council has power to issue regulations under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, to take effect in any area to which they are applied under this Act—

- (a) for giving the prescribed Government authority, to the exclusion of any other person, the power of selling or supplying, or controlling the sale or supply of, intoxicating liquor in the area, subject to any exceptions contained in the regulations; and
- (b) for giving the prescribed Government authority power to acquire, compulsorily or by agreement, and either for the period during which the regulations take effect, or permanently, any licensed or other premises or business in the area, or any interest therein, so far as it appears necessary or expedient to do so for the purpose of giving proper effect to the control of the liquor supply in the area; and
- (c) for enabling the prescribed Government authority, without any license, to establish and maintain

- refreshment rooms for the supply of refreshments (including, if thought fit, the supply of intoxicating liquor) to the general public or to any particular class of persons or to persons employed in any particular industry in the area; and
- (d) for making any modification or adjustment of the relations between persons interested in licensed premises in the area which appears necessary or expedient in consequence of the regulations; and
- (e) generally, for giving effect to the transfer of the control of the liquor traffic in the area to the prescribed Government authority, and for modifying, so far as it appears necessary or expedient the provisions of the Acts relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor in their application to the area.

(3) Any regulations made before the passing of this Act under the powers conferred by any Act dealing with the Defence of the Realm as respects the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquor are hereby declared to have been duly made in accordance with those powers.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 51.

An Act for establishing, in connection with the present War, a Ministry of Munitions of War, and for purposes incidental thereto.

(9th June, 1915.)

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Establishment of Ministry of Munitions.

1. (1) For the purpose of supplying munitions for the present war, it shall be lawful for His Majesty to appoint a Minister of Munitions who shall hold office during His Majesty's pleasure.

(2) The Minister of Munitions may appoint such secretaries, officers, and servants as the Minister may determine.

Powers of Minister.

2. (1) The Minister of Munitions shall have such administrative powers and duties in relation to the supply of munitions for the present war as may be conferred on him

by His Majesty in Council, and His Majesty may also, if he considers it expedient that, in connection with the supply of munitions, any powers or duties of a Government Department or authority, whether conferred by statute or otherwise, should be transferred to, or exercised or performed concurrently by, the Minister of Munitions, by Order in Council make the necessary provision for the purpose, and any Order made in pursuance of this section may include any supplemental provisions which appear necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to the Order.

(2) Any Order in Council made under this section may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order in Council.

3. (1) There shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament to the Minister of Munitions an annual salary not exceeding five thousand pounds, and to the secretaries, officers, and servants of the Ministry such salaries or remuneration as the Treasury may from time to time determine. Remuneration and expenses.

(2) The expenses of the Ministry of Munitions to such amount as may be sanctioned by the Treasury shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

4. (1) The Minister of Munitions may adopt an official seal and describe himself generally by the style and title of the Minister of Munitions, and the seal of the Minister shall be officially and judicially noticed and shall be authenticated by the signature of the Minister or of a secretary or some person authorized by the Minister to act in that behalf. Seal, style, and acts of Minister.

(2) Every document purporting to be an Order or other instrument issued by the Minister of Munitions and to be sealed with the seal of the Minister authenticated in manner provided by this section or to be signed by the secretary or any person authorized as aforesaid shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be such Order or instrument without further proof, unless the contrary is shown.

(3) A certificate signed by the Minister of Munitions that any order or other instrument purporting to be made or issued by him is so made or issued shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so certified.

(4) Where in connection with the undertaking of any duties or powers by the Minister of Munitions it appears to the Minister of Munitions and the department or authority concerned that in any notice, order, contract, or other document the name of the Minister of Munitions should be substituted for the name of any department or authority, or that the name of any officer of the Ministry of Munitions should be substituted for the name of any officer of any such department or authority, the Minister of Munitions may order that the substitution shall take effect, subject to any limitations contained in the order,

and, where such an order is made, the notice, order, contract, or document shall have effect in accordance with the order.

Ability of
Minister and
Secretaries
to sit in
Parliament.

5. (1) The office of Minister of Munitions or of Secretary in the Ministry of Munitions shall not render the holder thereof incapable of being elected to or sitting or voting as a member of the Commons House of Parliament, but not more than two such Secretaries shall sit as members of that House at the same time.

31-32
Vict. c. 72.

(2) The Minister of Munitions shall take the oath of allegiance and official oath and shall be deemed to be included in the First Part of the Schedule to the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868.

Cessation of
Ministry
after
the close
of the war.

6. The office of Minister of Munitions and the Ministry of Munitions shall cease to exist on the termination of a period of twelve months after the conclusion of the present war or such earlier date as may be fixed by His Majesty in Council, and then any appointments made under the powers conferred by this Act shall be determined, and any powers or duties which have been transferred to the Minister of Munitions under this Act, shall, without prejudice to any action taken in pursuance of those powers or duties, revert to the Department or Authority from which they were transferred.

Short title
and
interpretation.

7. (1) In this Act the expression "munitions of war" and the expression "munitions" mean anything required to be provided for war purposes, and include arms, ammunition, war-like stores or material, and anything required for equipment or transport purposes or for or in connection with the production of munitions.

(2) This Act may be cited as the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 52.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Exportation of Articles during the Present War.

(24th June, 1915.)

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Power to
prohibit
exportation
to persons
other than
authorized
consignee.

1. (1) The power of His Majesty under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, by proclamation to prohibit the exportation of articles to any country or place named in the proclamation, shall, during

the continuance of the present war, include the power to prohibit the exportation of any article to any such country or place unless consigned to such person or persons as may be authorized by or under the proclamation to receive such article.

(2) If any article to which any such proclamation applies is delivered to any consignee other than an authorized consignee the vessel in which it was exported shall for the purposes of the Acts relating to the Customs be deemed to have been used in the conveyance of prohibited goods.

2. The Penalty to which the exporter or his agent or the shipper of any goods exported in contravention of any proclamation or Order in or of Council is liable, under section eight of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, or the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by any subsequent enactment, including this Act, shall, during the continuance of the present war, be increased from one hundred pounds to five hundred pounds; Provided that the court may, if it thinks fit, in lieu of ordering the offender to pay such penalty, order that he be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years.

3. This Act may be cited as the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 57.

An Act to amend the Enactments relating to Prize Courts.

(2nd July, 1915.)

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) Where proceedings are pending in any prize court against any ship or cargo, the court may at any stage of the proceedings, on application being made by the proper officer of the Crown, and upon being satisfied that the proceedings, or the proceedings so far as they relate to the cargo or any part thereof, would be more conveniently conducted in any other prize court, make an order remitting the proceedings, or the proceedings so far as they relate to the cargo or to any part of the cargo, to such other prize court.

(2) Where any proceedings have been remitted to another prize court that other court shall have the same jurisdiction to deal with the matter as if the subject matter of those proceedings had originally been seized within its jurisdiction or been brought within its jurisdiction after capture, and any order or other steps made or taken in those proceedings before the order of remission shall be deemed to have been made or taken by or in that court.

Power to make orders enforceable by other prize courts.

2. A prize court may, as respects any cause or matter within its jurisdiction, and on the application of the proper officer of the Crown, declare that any order or decree made by it, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, is enforceable within the jurisdiction of another prize court, and shall, on the like application, have power to enforce any decree or order which another prize court has declared to be enforceable within the jurisdiction of such first mentioned court.

Supplemental powers of prize courts.

3. (1) Where a prize court under this Act orders the remission of any proceedings, or declares that any order or decree is enforceable by another prize court, the first mentioned court may order the subject matter of the proceedings, or of the order or decree, to be removed, in such manner and subject to such conditions as the court thinks fit, into the jurisdiction of the other court, and, where any such order of removal is made, either court may direct that any expenses incurred in the removal shall be borne by the cargo or any part of the cargo or the ship in such manner as the court thinks proper.

(2) For the purpose of the voyage of a ship from the jurisdiction of one court to that of another under such an order of removal, the ship, if not a British ship, shall be treated as if it were a British ship registered in the United Kingdom.

(3) The power of His Majesty in Council to make rules for regulating the procedure and practice of prize courts shall extend to making rules for carrying this Act into effect.

(4) The powers conferred by this Act are without prejudice to any other powers which the High Court in England may possess for the like purposes independently of this Act, and to the obligation imposed on prize courts by section nine of the Naval Prize Act, 1864.

27-28 Vict.
c. 25.

Salaries and remuneration of judges and officers of prize courts.

4. (1) The power conferred by section ten of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, to grant salaries in lieu of fees to judges of prize courts shall be extended so as also to confer a power of granting a remuneration by way of a lump sum, and, as so extended, shall, notwithstanding anything in any other enactment, apply also to officers of prize courts or performing duties in connection with matters of prize:

Provided that the powers under that section or this section shall not be exercised as respects any prize court in India except on the application of the Governor General of India in Council or as respects any prize court in the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, or Newfoundland, except on the application of the Governor General or of the Governor in Council as the case may be.

(2) This section shall be deemed to have had effect since the commencement of the present war.

5. This Act may be cited as the Prize Courts Act, 1915, and shall be construed as one with the Naval Prize Act, 1864; and the Naval Prize Acts, 1864 to 1914, and the Prize Courts (Egypt, Zanzibar, and Cyprus) Act, 1914, and this Act may be cited together as the Naval Prize Acts, 1864 to 1915.

Short title
and
construction.
4-5 Geo. V
c. 79.

CHAPTER 60.

An Act for the compilation of a National Register.

(15th July, 1915.)

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. A register shall be formed of all persons, male and female, between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five not being members of any of His Majesty's naval forces or of His Majesty's regular or territorial forces), subject to the exceptions mentioned in this Act.

Register of
persons
between the
ages of fifteen
and
sixty-five.

2. The Registrar-General, acting under the directions of the Local Government Board, shall be the central registration authority, and the Common Council of the City of London, and the councils of metropolitan and municipal boroughs, and of urban and rural districts, and the Council of the Scilly Islands shall be the local registration authorities for their respective areas, and each such area shall be a separate registration district; but any such council may delegate to a committee of the council all or any of their powers as such local registration authority as aforesaid.

Registration
authorities
and
districts.

3. It shall be the duty of the local registration authority, in accordance with instructions issued by the Local Government Board, to compile and maintain the register so far as it relates to their area, to tabulate the contents thereof, and

Duty to
compile
register.

to make them available for such purposes as may be prescribed, and to furnish to the central registration authority and to the other Government Departments such returns therefrom as may be required.

Duty to fill
up and return
forms.

4. (1) For the purpose of enabling such a register to be compiled it shall be the duty of every such person as aforesaid, within the prescribed time, to fill up and sign a form showing the following particulars:—

- (a) name; place of residence; age; whether single, married, or widowed; number of dependants (if any), distinguishing wife, children, and other dependents; profession or occupation (if any); name and business address of employer (if any); and nature of employer's business; and (in the case of a person born abroad) nationality, if not British; and
- (b) whether the work on which he is employed is work for or under any Government Department.
- (c) whether he is skilled in and able and willing to perform any work other than the work (if any) at which he is at the time employed, and, if so, the nature thereof.

(2) The central registration authority shall cause forms to be prepared and issued to the local registration authorities, and every local registration authority shall, in accordance with instructions from the Local Government Board, cause the forms to be distributed so as to secure that, as far as possible, a sufficient number of forms shall be left at every dwelling-house within their registration district, and shall also give public notice as to the places within the registration district where forms can be obtained.

(3) The local registration authority shall also make arrangements for the collection, in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed times, of forms when filled up and signed.

Completion
and
correction
of forms

5. The local registration authority shall cause the forms, when filled up and signed, to be examined, and such of them as appear to be incomplete or incorrect to be completed or corrected, and may take such steps as appear to them necessary to enable such completion or correction to be effected, and where it appears to the local registration authority that no form has been returned, or that the form returned cannot be completed or corrected without the personal attendance of the person concerned, they may require his attendance at such place, and at such time as they may appoint, and it shall be the duty of every person whose attendance is so required to attend, and to answer such questions as may be addressed to him for the purpose of enabling the form to be filled up, completed or corrected.

6. After the return by a person of a form filled up and signed, and, where necessary, completed or corrected, in accordance with this Act, there shall be supplied to him a certificate of registration, which shall be signed and preserved by him. Right to certificates of registration.

7. (1) If any person registered under this Act changes his place of residence he shall, unless such change is merely temporary, within twenty-eight days thereafter send or deliver to the local registration authority of the district in which the new place of residence is situate, by post or otherwise, his certificate of registration, with the new place of residence noted thereon, and there shall be supplied to him a fresh certificate of registration, and, if his new place of residence is in a different district from that in which the previous place of residence was situate, the local registration authority receiving the certificate shall communicate the change to the local registration authority of the last-mentioned district, and the change shall be noted in the register. Notification of changes of address, etc.

(2) Within twenty-eight days after the arrival in the United Kingdom of any person between such ages as aforesaid, he shall, if not previously registered, send or deliver to a local registration authority, by post or otherwise, notice of his arrival, together with the particulars concerning himself required by this Act to be registered, and shall, if so required, attend at such place and time as the authority may appoint, and shall answer such questions as may be addressed to him for the purpose of enabling the necessary particulars to be registered, and thereupon shall be supplied with a certificate of registration.

8. The Local Government Board may issue such instructions as appear to them to be necessary for carrying this Act into effect, and may by such instructions prescribe— Matters to be prescribed by instructions.

- (a) the manner in which the register is to be compiled, and the nature of the forms to be issued; and
- (b) the duties of registration authorities, and persons employed by them under this Act; and
- (c) anything authorized by this Act to be prescribed.

9. (1) The expenses of the Local Government Board and Registrar-General in carrying this Act into operation, to such an amount as the Treasury may sanction, shall be defrayed out of money provided by Parliament. Expenses.

(2) There shall be paid, out of money provided by Parliament, to the local registration authorities, towards their expenses, under this Act, allowances on such scale as the Treasury may approve, and the expenses of local registration authorities under this Act, so far as not covered by such allowances, shall be paid, in the case of a municipal

borough council out of the borough fund or borough rate, and in the case of any other local registration authority out of the fund or rate out of which the general expenses of the authority are payable.

Duty of employers to furnish information.

10. For the purposes of facilitating the compilation and maintenance of the register, it shall be the duty of any employer of labour, (including heads of Government departments) to supply to any registration authority such information and render such assistance as may be prescribed in respect of such persons in his employment as are required to be registered under this Act.

Registration in one area only.

11. No person shall be registered in more than one area, and, if any person is liable to be registered in two or more areas, he shall have liberty to choose in which area he shall be registered.

Exceptions.

12. The duty of registering under this Act shall not, except to such extent as may be prescribed, apply to any prisoner in a prison, certified lunatic or defective, or inmate of any poor law institution, hospital, or other prescribed institution, nor to a prisoner of war or a person who is interned.

Penalties for offences.

13. (1) If any person employed under this Act makes wilful default in the performance of any of his duties under this Act, he shall for each offence be liable, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(2) If any person employed in collecting, correcting, or completing forms, or otherwise acting in the compilation or maintenance of the register, or the tabulation of the contents thereof, or any person using the register, communicates without lawful authority any information required in the course of his employment, or from such use, he shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(3) If any person over eighteen years of age required to register himself under this Act—

- (a) refuses, or without lawful excuse neglects, to fill up or cause to be filled up a form to the best of his knowledge and belief, or to sign it as by this Act required; or
- (b) refuses, or without lawful excuse neglects, to attend at any place or time at which his attendance is required under this Act; or
- (c) wilfully makes or signs, or causes to be made or signed, any false return of any matter specified in the form; or

- (d) refuses to answer, or wilfully gives a false answer to any question necessary for obtaining the information required to be obtained under this Act; or
- (e) refuses, or without lawful excuse neglects, to perform any other duty imposed on him by or under this Act:

he shall for each offence be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and in case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding one pound for each day during which the offence continues.

(4) If any person falsely represents himself to be a person to whom a certificate of registration has been issued under this Act, he shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

14. In the application of this Act to Scotland—

Application
to Scotland.

- (1) "Secretary for Scotland" shall be substituted for "Local Government Board" and "Board;" "Registrar-General for Scotland" for "Registrar-General."
- (2) The Council of a county, and the town council of a royal, parliamentary, or police burgh shall be the local registration authorities for their respective areas, and each such area shall be a separate registration district; provided that the boundaries of a royal or parliamentary burgh for police purposes shall be the boundaries thereof for the purposes of this Act; and provided further that a local registration authority shall be entitled to call upon the other local authorities within its area for their assistance and co-operation to such extent and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed. Any two or more local registration authorities may combine for the purposes of this Act, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed;
- (3) The expenses of local registration authorities under this Act, so far as not covered by allowances from the Treasury, shall be paid, in the case of a county council out of the general purposes rate, and in the case of a town council out of the burgh general improvement assessment or any other assessment leviable by the town council in equal proportions on owners and occupiers; provided that the rate-payers of a police burgh shall not be assessed by the county council for any such expenses.

15. This Act shall apply to Ireland to such extent and subject to such modifications as are hereinafter mentioned:—

Application
to Ireland.

- (1) The Lord Lieutenant may, by Order, apply section one of this Act, with the necessary modifications, to Ireland or to any area or areas in Ireland specified in the Order;
- (2) The register for Ireland, or, as the case may be, for any such area or areas as aforesaid, shall be formed under the directions of the Lord Lieutenant by the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Ireland (in this section referred to as the Registrar-General for Ireland), whose duty it shall be to compile and maintain the register from information at his disposal or furnished by any other officer or department of the Government pursuant to such directions, or by the council of any county or of any county borough which may be desirous of assisting in the formation of the register;
- (3) The register shall contain, as respects the persons registered, the particulars set forth in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (1) of section four of this Act, so far as the same have been ascertained from the information at the disposal of or furnished to the Registrar-General for Ireland as aforesaid, and the Registrar-General for Ireland shall tabulate the contents and make them available for such purposes as may be ordered by the Lord Lieutenant:
- (4) As respects areas in Ireland to which section one of this Act is not applied, lists of persons desiring to be registered may, if the Lord-Lieutenant thinks proper, be compiled by the Registrar-General for Ireland under the directions of the Lord Lieutenant, and the Lord Lieutenant for that purpose may cause forms to be issued to any such persons on their application:
- (5) The expenses of the Lord Lieutenant and of the Registrar-General for Ireland in carrying this Act into operation shall, to such an extent as the Treasury may sanction, be defrayed out of money provided by Parliament:
- (6) There shall be paid, out of moneys provided by Parliament, towards expenses incurred, with the sanction of the Local Government Board for Ireland, by county councils and county borough councils in assisting in the formation of the register, allowances on such scale as the Treasury may approve, and such expenses, so far as not covered by the allowances, shall be defrayed in the case of a county council out of the poor rate as a county at large charge, and in the case of a county borough council out of the rate or fund applicable to the purposes of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1907:
- (7) Save as provided in this section, the foregoing provisions of this Act shall not apply to Ireland.

16. (1) This Act may be cited as the National Registration Act, 1915. Short title and duration.

(2) This Act shall continue in force during the continuance of the present war and no longer, without prejudice, however, to the taking or prosecution of proceedings for any offence committed before the expiration of this Act.

CHAPTER 69.

An Act to confirm Action taken by any Cotton Association for dealing with Emergencies due to the present War.

(29th July, 1915).

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Any action taken by any cotton association before the passing of this Act for altering the date of delivery under any contracts made expressly or impliedly subject to the rules of the association by any persons (whether members of the association or not) for the future delivery of cotton is hereby confirmed; and the date of delivery under any such contracts shall be, and shall be deemed to have been, altered in accordance with any notice for the alteration thereof issued by the association and subject to the conditions contained in the notice. Confirmation of postponement of contracts by cotton associations.

2. This Act may be cited as the Cotton Associations (Emergency Action) Act, 1915. Short title.

CHAPTER 70.

An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Act, 1914.

(29th July, 1915.)

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. A tenant for life or a person having the powers of a tenant for life within the meaning of the Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1890, shall be deemed to be a trustee within the meaning of the Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Act, Powers of tenant for life under Settled Land Acts. 5-6 Geo. V c. 13.

1914, (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) and accordingly may in pursuance of the principal Act by power of attorney delegate the exercise of all or any of his statutory powers under the Settled Lands Act, 1882 to 1890, and also all or any of the powers (if any) conferred upon him by the settlement in extension of such statutory powers: Provided that such delegation shall only be made to the trustees of the settlement for the purposes of the said Acts or to one or more of them.

Executors
and ad-
ministrators.

2. For removing doubts it is hereby declared that an executor or administrator of a deceased person is, in relation to the administration of the estate of the deceased, a trustee within the meaning of the principal Act, and that he may appoint as his attorney his co-executor or co-administrator (if any), or any other person who would be capable of being appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to be administrator with the will annexed or administrator of such deceased person, if no executor or administrator existed:

Provided that for the purpose of this provision, a person shall not be deemed to be incapable of being appointed administrator by reason only that some other person would have, according to the law or practice of the court, a prior claim to be so appointed.

Revocation
of powers of
attorney.

3. (1) In favour of any person dealing with the donee of a power of attorney made under the principal Act or this Act, any act done or instrument executed by the attorney shall, notwithstanding that the power has become revoked by the act of the donor of the power or by his death or otherwise, be as valid and effectual as if the donor of the power were alive and of sound mind and had himself done such act or executed such instrument, unless such person had actual notice of the revocation of the power or of the death or unsoundness of mind of the donor of the power before such act was done or deed executed.

(2) In favour of a person dealing with the attorney any such statutory declaration made by the attorney as is mentioned in subsection (4) of section one of the principal Act shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein declared.

Powers of
trustees in
case of
death of
infant
engaged on
war service.

4. Where an infant who has been engaged on war service within the meaning of subsection (2) of section one of the Principal Act, or who, having been abroad but not actually engaged on war service, has been for any reason connected with the present war unable to return from abroad to the United Kingdom, has died, all acts and instruments purporting to be done or executed on his behalf under the provisions of section sixty of the Settled Land Act, 1882, after the date of his death shall, in favour of any person who had not at the time the act was done or the instrument

executed actual notice of the death, be as valid and effectual as if such infant were still living.

5. A trustee or infant to whom the principal Act or this Act applies shall, for the purposes of those Acts, be presumed to remain alive until definite news of his death has been received or such death has been presumed by a court of competent jurisdiction, and the fact that he is reported "missing" or "missing and believed to be killed" shall not be construed as giving to persons having knowledge of such report actual notice of his death, although in fact it has occurred. Persons reported missing presumed to be alive.

6. This Act may be cited as the Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Amendment Act, 1915, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act; and this Act and the principal Act may be cited together as the Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Acts, 1914 and 1915. Short title and construction.

CHAPTER 71

An Act to extend the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915.

(29th July, 1915.)

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, shall be read as if the following subsection were substituted for subsection (1) of section five of that Act:— Provision as to declaration as to ultimate destination of exported goods.

"(1) Where in pursuance of any order made by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under section one hundred and thirty-nine of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, a person, in the course of making entry before shipment, makes a declaration as to the person or country for whom goods are ultimately destined, then, unless security has been given by bond, the exporter shall, if and when required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, produce evidence to their satisfaction that those goods have not reached a person who is an enemy or treated as an enemy, or a country which is an enemy country or treated as an enemy country, under any law for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy; and if he fails to do so he shall be liable to a penalty of treble the value of the 5-6 Geo. V c. 31.

goods, or one hundred pounds, at the election of the Commissioners, unless he proves that the goods reached the person or country without his consent or connivance, and that he took all reasonable steps to secure that the ultimate destination of the goods should be the person or country mentioned in the declaration."

Extension of
Customs
(War Powers)
Act, 1915,
s. 6.

2. The power under section six of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, to seize imported goods suspected to be of enemy origin shall be extended so as to apply to any goods which the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have reason to suspect are being imported in contravention of the law relating to trading with the enemy.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the Customs (War Powers) (No. 2) Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 72.

An Act to give temporary power to Government Departments to extend the time limited for the performance of duties or the exercise of powers under special Acts.

(29th July, 1915.)

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Extension
of time
limited under
special Acts.

1. (1) Where the time within which a duty is to be performed or a power may be exercised under any special Act is limited, an application may be made to the appropriate Government Department for an order under this Act extending that time; but only in cases where the time is due to expire within twelve months of the date of the application.

(2) An application may be so made by or on behalf of the person by whom the duty is to be performed or by whom the power may be exercised, or by or on behalf of any other person appearing to the Department to be interested in the extension of time for the performance of the duty or the exercise of the power.

(3) If on any such application the Department are satisfied that, in the circumstances of the case, the time in respect of which the application is made should be extended, they may make an order so extending the time,

and the special or other Act by which the time is limited shall, as respects the time extended by the Order, have effect as if the time as so extended were substituted for the time specified in the Act;

Provided that, without prejudice to the making of any further order, no time shall be extended under any such order for more than a year.

An order shall have full effect notwithstanding that the time to which it relates has expired, if the application upon which the order is made was made before the time expired.

(4) Before dealing with any application, the Department may require the applicant to publish any notices which the Department direct him to publish, and, in any case where it appears to the Department necessary, to give notice to such persons as the Department direct, and may give any person appearing to the Department to be interested in the question of the extension of time an opportunity of representing his views to the Department in such manner as the Department think fit.

(5) An order made by a Government Department under this Act shall be published in the London, Edinburgh, or Dublin Gazette, as the case requires, and shall not, after it is made, be questioned on the ground that it was not made by the appropriate Department; and if any question arises as to the Department to which an application under this Act should be referred, that question shall be determined by the Treasury, and their decision on the matter shall be conclusive.

2. (1) In this Act the expression "special Act" means a local or private Act, and includes any public Act of a local or private nature, and any certificate or order having the force of an Act or confirmed by Act. Interpretation, short title and duration.

(2) This Act may be cited as the Special Acts (Extension of Time) Act, 1915.

(3) This Act shall have effect only where the application under the Act is made during the continuance of the present war or a period of six months thereafter.

CHAPTER 75.

An Act to provide for the limitation of the Price of Coal.

(29th July, 1915.)

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Limitation
of price.
of coal at the
pit's mouth.

1. (1) Coal at the pit's mouth shall not be sold or offered for sale directly or indirectly by the owner of the coal or on his behalf at a price exceeding by more than the standard amount per ton the price of coal of the same description, sold in similar quantities, and under similar conditions affecting the sale, at the pit's mouth at the same coal mine on the corresponding date (or as near thereto as, having regard to the course of business, may be practicable) in the twelve months ended the thirtieth day of June nineteen hundred and fourteen (in this Act referred to as the corresponding price.)

(2) The standard amount shall be four shillings: Provided that the Board of Trade may, by order, if they are satisfied, as respects any class of coal mines specified in the order or the coal mines in any district so specified, that owing to special circumstances affecting those mines the standard amount of four shillings should be increased, substitute for that amount such higher sum as that may think just in the circumstances; and as respects those mines this Act shall have effect as if the higher sum so substituted were the standard amount.

(3) If any person sells or offers for sale any coal in contravention of this section he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or, at the discretion of the court, to a fine not exceeding treble the amount by which the sum paid or payable for any coal sold by him in contravention of this section exceeds the maximum sum which would have been paid or payable for the coal if there had been no contravention of this section: Provided that a person shall not be liable to a fine under this provision if he shows that he had reasonable grounds to believe that he was not committing an offence.

(4) This section shall apply (both as respects the price at which coal is sold or offered for sale and as respects the corresponding price) to a case where the owner of coal at the pit's mouth has sold or offered to sell that coal at a price which includes the cost of railway or other incidental services besides the actual value of the coal at the pit's mouth, as if he had sold or offered to sell it at the pit's mouth at that price reduced by an amount representing the cost of those services.

(5) It is hereby declared that nothing in this section shall affect the rights or obligations of any person under any contract or agreement for the sale of coal except, in cases where the sale is in contravention of this section, as respects so much of the price as exceeds the maximum price which could have been charged for the coal if there had been no contravention of this section.

2. (1) Where coal is conveyed from the pit's mouth over any railway in trucks not belonging to a railway company, the seller of such coal shall not be entitled to charge for the use of the trucks any sum exceeding by more than 50 per cent the sum which the railway company conveying the coal was actually charging for the provision of trucks at the commencement of this Act.

Limitation of charge for waggon hire.

(2) If any person charges or attempts to charge for the use of any trucks in contravention of this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

3. (1) If in any proceedings any question is raised as to the corresponding price of any coal, or as to the cost of railway or other incidental services, or as to the sums charged for the use or provision of trucks, the court shall refer the question for determination by the Board of Trade and the decision of the Board shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

Decision of question by the Board of Trade.

(2) If for any reason there are not adequate data at any coal mine from which to ascertain, in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Act, the corresponding price at that mine, the Board of Trade may fix that price having regard to data afforded from sales of coal at other mines.

(3) The Board of Trade may require the owner of any coal mine to furnish such information as appears to them necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect this Act; and if any person refuses to furnish any such information when so required, or furnishes information which is false in any material particular, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(4) The Board of Trade Arbitrations, etc., Act, 1874, shall apply as if this Act were a special Act within the meaning of the first-mentioned Act.

37-38 Vict. c. 40.

4. (1) This Act shall not apply to any sale of coal for export, or to any sale of coal for the manufacture of patent fuel for export, or to any sale of coal to be used on any ship.

Application, short title, and duration.

(2) This Act shall not apply to the sale of coal supplied in pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of this Act:

Provided that where any contract has been made on or after the first day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and before the commencement of this Act, for the sale of coal by the owner thereof at the pit's mouth, coal delivered under that contract after the expiration of the period fixed under this provision, and shown to be excepted coal within the meaning of this provision, shall, if the other party to the contract within two months after the commencement of this Act gives notice in writing to that effect to the owner

of the coal at the pit's mouth, be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be sold at the time of the delivery thereof.

If in consequence of this provision, the price to be paid by any person to whom coal is delivered is reduced by any amount, the price to be paid by any person to whom the coal is delivered in pursuance of any subsidiary contract shall be reduced by an equivalent amount; and any purchaser under any such subsidiary contract shall have the same right to give notice to the owner of the coal at the pit's mouth as the person who has made the original contract with that owner, and any person who has sold the coal shall, if required, communicate to the purchaser the name of the person from whom the coal has been bought.

For the purpose of this provision "excepted coal" means coal supplied for domestic or household purposes to any person and coal supplied for any purpose to any local authority, or to any undertakers supplying gas, water, or electricity in any locality in pursuance of authority given by an Act of Parliament, or by an Order confirmed by, or having the effect of, an Act.

The period fixed under this provision shall be a period of three months after the commencement of this Act, but the owner of the coal at the pit's mouth may apply to the Board of Trade for an extension of that period and the Board of Trade may, if they are satisfied that there are special reasons in the case in question for such an extension, extend the period for such time as they think just under the circumstances, and the period as so extended shall in such a case be the period fixed under this provision.

(3) This Act shall not apply to coal raised in Ireland.

(4) This Act may be cited as the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act, 1915.

(5) This Act shall have effect during the continuance of the present war and a period of six months thereafter.

CHAPTER 79.

An Act to amend the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914.

(29th July, 1915.)

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) Section two of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), which relates to the payment to the custodian of dividends, interest, and profits payable to or for the

Payment of dividends, etc., payable to enemy.
5-6. Geo. V
c. 12.

benefit of enemies, shall extend to sums which, had a state of war not existed, would have been payable and paid in the United Kingdom to enemies—

- (a) in respect of interest on securities issued by or on behalf of the Government or the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or any foreign Government, or by or on behalf of any corporation or any municipal or other authority whether within or without the United Kingdom; and
- (b) by way of payment off of any securities which have become repayable on maturity or by being drawn for payment or otherwise, being such securities as aforesaid or securities issued by any company;

and in the case of such sums as aforesaid (other than sums in respect of the payment off of securities issued by a company) the duty of making payments to the custodian and of requiring payments to be made to him and of furnishing him with particulars shall rest with the person, firm or company through whom the payments in the United Kingdom are made, and the said section shall apply accordingly, and as if for references therein to the date of the passing of the principal Act there were substituted references to the date of the passing of this Act.

(2) Where the custodian is satisfied from returns made to him under section three of the principal Act that any such securities as aforesaid (including securities issued by a company) are held by any person on behalf of an enemy, the custodian may give notice thereof to the person, firm, or company, by or through whom any dividends, interest or bonus in respect of the securities, or any sums by way of payment off of the securities are payable, and upon the receipt of such notice any dividends, interest or bonus payable in respect of, and any sums by way of payment off of the securities to which the notice relates shall be paid to the custodian in like manner as if the securities were held by an enemy.

(3) For the purposes of this section "securities" includes stock, shares, annuities, bonds, debentures or debenture stock or other obligations.

2. (1) Subsection (1) of section three of the principal Act, which requires returns to be made to the custodian of property held or managed for or on behalf of enemies, shall apply to balances and deposits standing to the credit of enemies at any bank, and to debts to the amount of fifty pounds or upwards, which are due, or which, had a state of war not existed, would have been due, to enemies, as if such bank or debtor were a person who held property on behalf of an enemy, and as if for references to the passing of the principal Act there were substituted references to the passing of this Act.

Notification of bank, balances, deposits, or debts due to enemies.

(2) The duty of making returns under the said subsection as so amended shall extend to companies as if the expression "person" included company, and if any company fails to comply with the provisions of that subsection as so amended every director, manager, secretary, or officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such a fine and imprisonment, and in addition to a further fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues.

(3) The custodian shall keep a register of all property returns whereof have been made to him under section three of the principal Act as amended by this section, and such register may be inspected by any person who appears to the custodian to be interested as a creditor or otherwise.

Invalidity
of assignment
of debts
by enemies
of transfers
of shares
in company,
etc.

3. Sections six, seven, and eight of the principal Act shall apply as if the expression "enemy" where used in those sections, included any person or body of persons who is an enemy or treated as an enemy under any proclamations relating to trading with the enemy for the time being in force:

Provided that the said sections six and eight shall apply as respects persons who were not enemies, nor treated as enemies, under the proclamations in force on the nineteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, with the substitution of references to the nineteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifteen for references to the said nineteenth day of November, and of references to the date of the passing of this Act for references to the date of the passing of the principal Act, and except in cases where a license has been duly granted exempting any particular transaction from the provisions of any of the said sections.

Limitation
on powers of
certain
companies to
commence
proceedings.
4-5 Geo. V
c. 87.

4. No action shall be brought or other proceedings commenced by a company the books and documents of which are liable to inspection under subsection (2) of section two of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, unless notice in writing has previously been given by the company to the custodian of their intention.

Short title
and
construction.

5. This Act may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act; and the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, and this Act shall be cited together as the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 and 1915.

APPENDIX R

Liquor Control Regulations.

THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (LIQUOR CONTROL) REGULATIONS, 1915. (a)

1915. No. 552.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
10TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, (b) His Majesty in Council has power during the continuance of the present war to issue regulations for securing the public safety and defence of the Realm:

And whereas by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915, (c) His Majesty in Council has power to issue regulations under the first-mentioned Act, to take effect in any area to which they are applied under the said Amendment Act, for the purposes of the control by the State of the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor within the area:

And whereas for the purpose of increasing directly or indirectly the efficiency of labour in such areas, and preventing the efficiency of labour in such areas from being impaired by drunkenness, alcoholism, or excess, it is expedient to make such regulations as are hereinafter contained:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in every area to which these Regulations are applied by an Order in Council made under the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915, (c) the following provisions shall have effect:—

1. The prescribed Government authority shall be a Board (hereinafter referred to as "the Board"), consisting of a chairman and such persons as the Minister of Munitions may from time to time appoint.^(d)

Constitution
of Board.

(a) These Regulations were published in the "London Gazette" of June 12, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of June 11; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 12, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of June 11; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 15, 1915.

(b) 5 Geo. V c. 8.

(c) 5-6 Geo. V c. 42.

(d) By Minute, dated June 30, 1915, the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, appointed the following gentlemen, viz.:—The Lord d'Abernon, Major Waldorf Astor, M.P., Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. E. R. Cross, Mr. John Denny, Mr. John Hodge, M.P., Sir William Lever, Bart., Sir George Newman, M.D., Mr. John Pedder, C.B., Mr. R. R. Scott, Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., Mr. W. Towle, to be members of the Central Control Board Liquor Traffic, and the Lord d'Abernon to be Chairman of the Board.

The quorum of the Board shall be such as the Board may determine, and the Board may regulate their own procedure, and no act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on account of any vacancy in the Board.

The Board may sue and be sued, and shall have an official seal which shall be officially and judicially noticed, and such seal shall be authenticated by any two members of the Board or the secretary to the Board.

The Board may appoint a secretary and such officers, inspectors and servants for the purpose of these Regulations as the Board, subject to the approval of the Treasury as to number, may determine.

Every document purporting to be an order or other instrument issued by the Board and to be sealed with the seal of the Board authenticated in manner provided by these Regulations, or to be signed by the Secretary to the Board or any person authorized by the Board to act on behalf of the Secretary, shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be such an order or instrument without further proof unless the contrary is shown.

Any property acquired by the Board shall be vested in such two or more members of the Board as the Board may appoint to act as trustees on their behalf for the purpose, and upon the death, resignation, or removal of a trustee the property vested in that trustee shall, without conveyance or assignment, and whether the property is real or personal, vest in the succeeding trustees either solely or together with any surviving or continuing trustees, and, until the appointment of succeeding trustees, shall so vest in the surviving or succeeding trustee only; and in all legal proceedings whatsoever concerning any property vested in the trustee the property may be stated to be the property of the trustees in their proper names as trustees for the Board without further description.

Powers of
Board to
control sale
of liquor.

2. For the purposes of the control of the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor in any area, the Board may by order—

- (a) direct that any licensed premises or club in the area in which intoxicating liquor is sold by retail or supplied shall be closed either for all purposes or for the purpose of such sale or supply;
- (b) regulate the hours during which any such premises or clubs are to be or may be kept open distinguishing, where it is so determined, the hours during which the premises are to be or may be kept open for such sale or supply as aforesaid, and the hours during which they are to be or may be kept open for other purposes, and any such order shall have effect notwithstanding anything in the law relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor;

- (c) prohibit the sale by retail or supply of any specified class or description of intoxicating liquor in any licensed premises or club in the area;
- (d) provide that the sale by retail or supply of intoxicating liquor in any licensed premises or club in the area shall be subject to such conditions or restrictions as may be imposed by the order;
- (e) regulate the introduction of intoxicating liquor into the area and the transport of intoxicating liquor within the area(a);
- (f) require the business carried on in any licensed premises in the area to be carried on subject to the supervision of the Board;

and any such order may include such incidental and supplemental provisions as appear to the Board necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to the order, and may be made applicable to all licensed premises and clubs within the area or any specified class or description of such premises and clubs, or to any particular premises or club.

If any person contravenes the provisions of any such order, or any conditions or restrictions imposed thereby, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.(b)

3. The Board may by order prohibit the sale by retail, or the supply in clubs or licensed premises, of intoxicating liquor within the area, or any part thereof specified in the order, by any person other than the Board, and if any person contravenes or fails to comply with the order he shall, without prejudice to any other penalty, be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.(b)

Power for Board to prohibit sale of liquor except by themselves.

Provided that the order may except from the provisions thereof any specified class or classes of premises or clubs.

4. The Board may by order make such provisions as they think necessary for the prevention of the practice of treating within the area, (c) and if any person contravenes the provisions of any such order he shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.(b)

Power to prohibit treating.

5. The Board may either themselves or through any agents establish and maintain in the area, or provide for the establishment and maintenance in the area of, refreshment rooms for the sale or supply of refreshments (including

Power to establish refreshment rooms.

(a) The Orders of the Board for each area restrict the hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold, and impose additional restrictions as to spirits, and certain of them impose conditions as to distribution.

(b) See Regulation 58 of those Regulations, and also Regulation 21 of this present code.

(c) The Orders of the Board for each area prohibit treating.

if thought fit, the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor) to the general public, or to any particular class of persons, or to persons employed in any particular industry in the area.

Power to
acquire
premises.

6. Where the Board consider that it is necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving proper effect to the control of the liquor supply in the area, they may acquire compulsorily or by agreement, either for the period during which these Regulations take effect or permanently, any licensed or other premises in the area, or any interest in any such premises:

Provided that the Board may, in lieu of acquiring any interest in such premises, take possession of the premises and any plant used for the purposes of the business carried on therein for all or any part of the period during which these Regulations take effect, and use them for the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor or for the purpose of any of the other powers and duties of the Board.

Procedure
for
compulsory
acquisition.

7. Where the Board determine to acquire compulsorily any premises or any interest therein, they shall serve on the occupier of the premises and, if any person other than the occupier will be affected by the acquisition of the interest proposed to be acquired, also on any person who appears to the Board to be so affected, notice of their intention to acquire the premises, or such interest therein as may be specified in the notice, and where such a notice is served, the fee simple in possession of the premises or such interest in the premises as aforesaid shall, at the expiration of ten days from the service of the notice on the occupier, by virtue of these Regulations vest in the trustees for the Board, subject to or freed from any mortgages, rights, and interests affecting the same as the Board may by order direct.

On any premises or any interest therein becoming so vested in the trustees for the Board the trustees may—

- (a) if the title to the premises is registered under the Land Registry Act, 1862, or the Land Transfer Acts, 1875 and 1897, enter a caveat or caution to prevent their estate or interest from being impaired by any act of the registered proprietor; and
- (b) if the premises are situate in an area where registration of title is compulsory lodge a caution against registration of the premises; and
- (c) if the premises are within the jurisdiction of the Acts relating to registration of assurances in Middlesex and Yorkshire register in Middlesex a memorial of the notice, and in Yorkshire an affidavit of vesting against the name of every person whose estate or interest is affected, and in Middlesex any such notice shall be deemed a conveyance.

A copy of the minutes of the Board to the effect that a notice has been served in accordance with this regulation, certified by the secretary to the Board, or by any person authorized by the Board to act on behalf of the secretary, to be a true copy, shall be evidence that the premises or interest therein mentioned in the minutes have become vested in the trustees for the Board.

8. Where the Board consider that it is necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving proper effect to the control of the liquor traffic in the area they may, by the like procedure, acquire any business (including stock in trade) carried on in any premises within the area, whether or not they take possession of or acquire the premises in which such business is carried on, or any interest in the premises. Power to acquire businesses.

9. The Board may, without any license (whether justices' or excise, and whether for the sale of intoxicating liquor or otherwise), carry on in any premises occupied by them any business involving the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor, refreshments or tobacco, and for that purpose shall not be subject to any of the provisions of the law relating to licensing, or to any restrictions imposed by law on persons carrying on such business. Immunity from licensing law.

Any person appointed by the Board to conduct any business on their behalf shall have, to such extent as they may be conferred by the Board, the same powers as the Board of carrying on business without a license, but all such persons shall in all other respects, except in such cases and to such extent as the Board may otherwise order, be subject to the statutory provisions affecting the holders of licenses, and the occupiers of premises licensed, for any such business as aforesaid, in like manner as if they were the holders of the appropriate licenses, and to any restrictions imposed by law on persons carrying on any such business as aforesaid.

10. The Board shall have power, on any premises in which business is carried on by them or on their behalf, to provide or authorize the provision of such entertainment or recreation for persons frequenting the premises as the Board think fit, and where such provision is made or such authority is given no license shall be necessary, and no restrictions imposed by law on the provision of the entertainment or recreation in question shall apply, except to such extent, if any, as the Board may direct. Provision of entertainment and recreation.

11. Arrangements may be made by the Board with the Postmaster-General and any other person for affording postal and banking facilities on or near premises in which Provision of postal and banking facilities.

business is carried on by or on behalf of the Board to persons frequenting such premises.

Provision as
to dilution
of spirits.

12. Where, by any conditions or restrictions imposed by the Board on the sale of spirits, the sale of any spirit is prohibited unless the strength of the spirit is reduced to a number of degrees under proof which falls between such maximum and minimum limits as may be specified, or where by any order of the Board the sale of spirit so reduced is permitted, section six of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1879, shall within the area have effect, as respects that spirit, as if the maximum number of degrees under proof so specified were substituted for the number mentioned in that section.

Suspension of
covenants
etc.

13. All obligations under covenant, contract, or otherwise, to which the holder of a license or the occupier of licensed premises is subject, and which the provisions of these Regulations or any action of the Board taken thereunder make it impossible for him to fulfil, or which are inconsistent with any conditions or restrictions imposed by the Board, shall be suspended so long as such impossibility or such conditions or restrictions continue, and shall not be binding during that period.

Suspension
of licenses.

14. Where by virtue of any action taken by the Board under these Regulations the holder of any license is temporarily prevented from carrying on his business as the holder of such license, the license shall be suspended, and the holder thereof shall be entitled to such repayment or remission of excise duty as he would have been entitled to had the license been permanently discontinued, and at the expiration of the period during which the disability continues the licence, if a justices' license, shall revive and have effect as if it had been granted for the then current licensing year, and a person who was the holder of an excise license which has been suspended shall be entitled to take out an excise license on payment of such an amount in respect of excise duty as would have been payable by him had he commenced to carry on business at the expiration of that period:

Provided that if during the period for which any license is so suspended a contingency occurs upon which a transfer of the license might have been granted but for the suspension a transfer may be granted either—

- (a) at the time at which, and to a person to whom, a transfer might have been granted had the license not been suspended; or
- (b) after the expiration of the period to any person to whom a transfer might have been granted had the contingency occurred immediately after the expiration of the period.

Where a license for the sale of intoxicating liquor is so suspended, the holder of the license may, during the period of suspension, without further license continue to carry on in the premises in respect of which the suspended license was granted any business, other than the sale of intoxicating liquor, which had the suspended license not been suspended he would have been entitled to carry on by virtue of that license, but the premises shall be deemed to be duly licensed for the carrying on of such other business.

15. An excise license may, notwithstanding anything in the law relating to licensing, be granted as respects any premises in the area on the authority of a certificate from the Board, and any excise license so granted shall be valid in all respects, and, subject to the provisions of these Regulations, the law relating to the holders of justices' licenses shall apply to the holders of such certificates as if such a certificate was a justices' license.

Power to grant excise license on authority of certificate from Board.

No such conditions need be attached to the grant of any such certificate as must be attached to the grant of a new justices' on-license.

16. Any powers conferred on the Board by these Regulations may, if the Board by resolution so determine, be exercised on behalf of the Board by any persons whom the Board may appoint for the purpose.

Delegation of powers by resolution.

17. In addition to the powers expressly conferred on them by these Regulations, the Board shall have such supplemental and incidental powers as may be necessary for carrying into effect the purposes of these Regulations.

Supplemental powers.

18. Any inspector or other person authorized by the Board shall have power to enter, if need be by force, and inspect any licensed premises within the area and any club or other premises within the area where he has reason to believe that intoxicating liquor is sold by retail or supplied, to demand the production of and to inspect and take copies of or extracts from any books or documents relating to the business carried on therein, and to take samples of any intoxicating liquor found therein.

Powers of inspectors.

19. If any person obstructs or impedes any inspector or other person acting under the instructions or authority of the Board, or refuses to answer any question reasonably put to him by any such inspector or person, or makes or causes to be made any false statement to any such inspector or person, or refuses to produce any document in his possession which he is required by any such inspector or person to produce, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Prohibition on obstructing inspectors, etc.

Attempts
to commit
offences.

20. If any person attempts to contravene, or induces or attempts to induce any other person to contravene, any provision of these Regulations or any order made thereunder, or any conditions or restrictions imposed by the Board, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Penalties.

21. A person guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is liable to be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine, and if the court so orders, to forfeit the goods in respect of which the offence is committed.

Exemption
from
penalties
under
licensing law.

22. No person shall be liable to any penalty under the law relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor in respect of any action taken by him if such action is taken in pursuance of any order made or instructions given by the Board.

Notice to be
given to the
Commissioners of
Customs and
Excise.

23. The Board before acquiring any licensed premises or club or an interest therein, or taking possession of any licensed premises or club, shall give notice of their intention to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, and where the Board carry on, or appoint or authorize any person to carry on, any business involving the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor they shall furnish to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise particulars as to the nature of the business to be carried on by him, and as to any person so appointed or authorized, and any other particulars required by the Commissioners.

Enforcement
by police.

24. It shall be the duty of the police to enforce these Regulations, and any orders of the Board made thereunder.

Application
to Scotland.

25. These Regulations shall apply to Scotland subject to the following modifications:—

References to real or personal property shall be construed as references to heritable and movable property respectively: "intoxicating liquor" shall mean "exciseable liquor": "fee simple in possession" shall mean "estate of the proprietor or lessor": "mortgage" shall mean "heritable security": and a reference to a justices' license shall be construed as a reference to a certificate as defined in Part VII of the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903.

In any case where under these Regulations the Board acquire or determine to acquire compulsorily any premises or any interest therein, a person transacting on the faith of any register of sasines with the

proprietor or lessor of such premises or with any other person whose title is recorded in such register shall (notwithstanding anything in these regulations contained) not be affected by any notice served by the Board or any vesting following thereon unless a certified copy of such notice has been recorded in the register of inhabitions prior to the completion of such transaction.

For the purpose of enabling the trustees for the Board to complete a title if thought fit to any heritable property or estate compulsorily acquired by the Board and vested in the trustees by virtue of these Regulations, by expediting a notarial instrument or otherwise, these Regulations shall be deemed to be and (without prejudice to any other method of completion of title) may be used as a general disposition or assignation of such property or estate in favour of the trustees.

26. In the application of these Regulations to Ireland, ^{Application to Ireland.} the expression "excise license" includes any license for the sale of intoxicating liquor granted by an officer of excise, and the expression "justices' license" includes any certificate of a recorder, justice, or justices required for the grant of an excise license.

27. For the purposes of these Regulations—

The expression "sale by retail" means sale other than sale ^{Definitions.} to a trader for the purpose of his trade.

The expression "supply" in relation to intoxicating liquor means supply otherwise than by way of sale.

The expression "licensed premises" includes any premises or place where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a license.

28. The Regulations may be cited as the Defence of the ^{Short title.} Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDERS OF CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD (a)

ORDER, DATED JULY 15, 1915, OF THE CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD (LIQUOR TRAFFIC) FOR THE AREA OF NEW-HAVEN.

Any person contravening any provision of this Order or of the Liquor Control Regulations is liable to imprisonment for six months with hard labour and a fine of £100.

(a) Many orders such as the two following have been passed for various areas. These are given as types.

We the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Acts and Regulations relating to the Defence of the Realm hereby make the following Order:—

Limits of area.

1. The area to which this Order applies is the area within the circumference of a circle with a radius of one and three-quarter miles measured from the Town Railway Station in the Urban District of Newhaven in the County of Sussex.

Hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold.

2. The hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied in any licensed premises or club shall be restricted and be as follows:—

On Weekdays:

The hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

On Sundays:

The hours between 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Except between the aforesaid hours no person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or
- (b) Consume in or take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor; or
- (c) Permit any person to consume in or take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor.

Additional restrictions as to spirits.

3. In addition to the above general restrictions as to hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied, the sale and supply of spirits in licensed premises and clubs shall be subject to the following special restrictions that is to say:

- (a) No orders for spirits to be consumed off the premises shall be given by or accepted from any person actually present in any licensed premises or club except on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays and during the hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m.
- (b) Spirits to be consumed off the premises must not be dispatched from any licensed premises or club, nor must they be taken therefrom by the person to whom they are sold or supplied or by any person acting on his behalf, except on the days and during the hours aforesaid.

Hours of opening for the supply of food and non-intoxicants.

4. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Order or of the law relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor:

- (a) Licensed premises and refreshment houses may be kept open for the supply of food and non-intoxicating liquor at any time during which they may be kept open under the general provisions of the Licensing Acts; and
- (b) Licensed premises may be opened for this purpose at the hour of 5.30 in the morning.

Saving provisions.

5. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Order shall be deemed to prohibit, in cases where the same is otherwise lawful—

- (a) The consumption of intoxicating liquor by any person in any licensed premises or club where he is residing; or
- (b) The sale or supply of spirits to any person producing a certificate in writing signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner that the spirits are immediately required for medicinal purposes.

Treating prohibited.

6. No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply any intoxicating liquor to any person in any licensed premises or any club to be consumed on the premises unless the same is ordered and paid for by the person so supplied; nor shall any person order or pay for or lend or advance money to pay for any intoxicating liquor wherewith any other person has been or is to be supplied to be consumed on the premises; nor shall any person consume in such premises or club any intoxicating liquor which any other person has ordered or paid for or agreed to pay for or lent or advanced money to pay for:

Provided always that if such intoxicating liquor is supplied or served for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal the provisions of this regulation shall not be deemed to be contravened if the person who pays for such meal also pays for such intoxicating liquor.

Credit prohibited.

7. No person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or

(b) Consume any intoxicating liquor in or take it from such premises or club unless it is paid for before or at the time when it is supplied:

Provided always that if the liquor is sold or supplied for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal, this provision shall not be deemed to be contravened if the price of the liquor is paid together with the price of such meal and before the person partaking thereof quits the premises.

Dilution of spirits.

8. The sale of whisky brandy and rum reduced to a number of degrees under proof which falls between 25 and 35 is hereby permitted and accordingly in determining whether an offence has been committed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser brandy whisky or rum not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water it shall be a good defence to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than 35° under proof.

Explanatory provisions.

9.

- (a) Nothing in this Order authorizes any licensed premises to be kept open for the sale of intoxicating liquor except during the hours now permitted by law.
- (b) The prohibition under this Order of the sale supply and consumption of intoxicating liquor except during certain hours is not subject to the exceptions provided for in the Licensing Acts with respect to *bona fide* travellers and the supply of intoxicating liquor at railway stations or any other provisions in those Acts enabling intoxicating liquor to be supplied during closing hours in special cases.
- (c) The expression "licensed premises" includes any premises or place where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a license.
- (d) This Order does not affect sales of intoxicating liquor to a trader for the purposes of his trade.

Exhibition of the Order.

10. Every holder of a license for the sale of intoxicating liquor and the secretary of every club to which this Order applies shall keep permanently affixed in some conspicuous place in each public room in the licensed premises or in the club a copy of this Order and any other notice required by the Board to be so affixed.

Commencement of Order.

11. This Order shall come into force at the expiration of ten days from the date thereof.

Given under the Seal of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) this Fifteenth day of July, 1915.

D'Abernon

Chairman.

(L.S)

John Pedder,

Member of the Board.

ORDER DATED JULY 22, 1915, OF THE CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD (LIQUOR TRAFFIC) FOR THE AREA OF SOUTH-AMPTON.

Any person contravening any provision of this Order or of the Liquor Control Regulations is liable to imprisonment for six months with hard labour and a fine of £100.

We the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Acts and Regulations relating to the Defence of the Realm hereby make the following Order:—

Limits of area.

1. The area to which this Order applies is the area within the circumference of a circle having a radius of six miles measured from Bargate, in the County Borough of South-ampton.

Hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold.

2. The hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied in any licensed premises or club shall be restricted and be as follows:—

On Weekdays:

The hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

On Sundays:

The hours between 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Except between the aforesaid hours no person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or

- (b) Consume in or take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor; or
- (c) Permit any person to consume in or take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor.

Additional restrictions as to spirits.

3. In addition to the above general restrictions as to hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied, the sale and supply of spirits in licensed premises and clubs shall be subject to the following special restrictions that is to say:

- (a) No orders for spirits to be consumed off the premises shall be given by or accepted from any person actually present in any licensed premises or club except on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays and during the hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m.
- (b) Spirits to be consumed off the premises must not be dispatched from any licensed premises or club, nor must they be taken therefrom by the person to whom they are sold or supplied or by any person acting on his behalf, except on the days and during the hours aforesaid.

Conditions as to distribution.

4. No person shall either by himself or any servant or agent—

- (a) Sell, supply, distribute or deliver any intoxicating liquor from any van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle unless before the liquor is dispatched it has been ordered and the quantity, description and price thereof together with the name and address of the person to whom it is to be supplied has been entered in a delivery book or invoice, which shall be carried by the person delivering the liquor, and in a day book which shall be kept on the premises from which the liquor is dispatched.
- (b) Carry or convey in any van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle while in use for the distribution or delivery of intoxicating liquor, any such liquor not entered in such delivery book or invoice and day book.
- (c) Distribute or deliver any intoxicating liquor at any address not specified in such delivery book or invoice and day book.
- (d) Refuse to allow any constable to examine such van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle or such delivery book or invoice.

Hours of opening for the supply of food and non-intoxicants.

5. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Order or of the law relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor:

- (a) Licensed premises and refreshment houses may be kept open for the supply of food and non-intoxicating liquor at any time during which they may be kept open under the general provisions of the Licensing Acts; and
- (b) Licensed premises may be opened for this purpose at the hour of 5.30 in the morning.

Saving provisions.

6. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Order shall be deemed to prohibit, in cases where the same is otherwise lawful—

- (a) The consumption of intoxicating liquor by any person in any licensed premises or club where he is residing; or
- (b) The sale or supply of spirits to any person producing a certificate in writing signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner that the spirits are immediately required for medicinal purposes.

Treating prohibited.

7. No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply any intoxicating liquor to any person in any licensed premises or any club to be consumed on the premises unless the same is ordered and paid for by the person so supplied; nor shall any person order or pay for or lend or advance money to pay for any intoxicating liquor wherewith any other person has been or is to be supplied to be consumed on the premises; nor shall any person consume in such premises or club any intoxicating liquor which any other person has ordered or paid for or agreed to pay for or lent or advanced money to pay for;

Provided always that if such intoxicating liquor is supplied or served for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal the provisions of this regulation shall not be deemed to be contravened if the person who pays for such meal also pays for such intoxicating liquor.

Credit prohibited.

8. No person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or

(b) Consume any intoxicating liquor in or take it from such premises or club unless it is paid for before or at the time when it is supplied:

Provided always that if the liquor is sold or supplied for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal, this provision shall not be deemed to be contravened if the price of the liquor is paid together with the price of such meal and before the person partaking thereof quits the premises.

Dilution of spirits.

9. The sale of whisky brandy and rum reduced to a number of degrees under proof which falls between 25 and 35 is hereby permitted and accordingly in determining whether an offence has been committed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser brandy whisky or rum not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water it shall be a good defence to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than 35° under proof.

Explanatory provisions.

10.

- (a) Nothing in this Order authorizes any licensed premises to be kept open for the sale of intoxicating liquor except during the hours now permitted by law.
- (b) The prohibition under this Order of the sale supply and consumption of intoxicating liquor except during certain hours is not subject to the exceptions provided for in the Licensing Acts with respect to *bona fide* travellers and the supply of intoxicating liquor at railway stations or any other provisions in those Acts enabling intoxicating liquor to be supplied during closing hours in special cases.
- (c) The expression "licensed premises" includes any premises or place where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a licence.
- (d) This Order does not affect sales of intoxicating liquor to trader for the purposes of his trade.

Exhibition of the Order.

11. Every holder of a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor and the secretary of every club to which this Order applies shall keep permanently affixed in some conspicuous place in each public room in the licensed premises or in the club a copy of this Order and any other notice required by the Board to be so affixed.

Commencement of Order.

12. This Order shall come into force at the expiration of ten days from the date thereof.

Given under the Seal of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) this twenty-second day of July, 1915.

(L.S.)

D'Abernon,
Chairman.

(L.S.)

John Pedder,
Member of the Board.

APPENDIX S

DESPATCHES AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO NATURALIZATION.

Cable despatch Colonial Secretary to H.R.H. the
Governor General respecting the naturalization of
persons of alien enemy origin.

No. 1

From Mr. Harcourt to the Governor General.

Telegram—Code.

LONDON, 29th Sept., 1914.

29th September.

Your Ministers may perhaps like to know that in this country certificates of naturalization are not at present granted to subjects of enemy state except to persons performing public service or work of utility or for other special reasons.

HARCOURT.

No. 2

Cable despatch from H.R.H. the Governor General to
the Colonial Secretary in answer to 1.

From Governor General to Mr. Harcourt.

Telegram—Code.

OTTAWA, 3rd October, 1914.

October 3rd.

Referring to your telegram 29th Sept.

My Ministers consider that, in view of conditions in Canada and provisions of Canadian Naturalization Act, subjects of enemy States who have settled in Canada and have completed residence necessary for local naturalization should not be excluded therefrom on sole ground of their being subjects of enemy states and subject to any objection His Majesty's Government may suggest it is proposed to continue this course.

ARTHUR.

No. 3

Despatch from the Colonial Secretary to H.R.H. the
Governor General in reply to 2.

Canada.

No. 826.

DOWNING STREET,
27th October, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Royal Highness's telegram of the 3rd October and in reply to request you to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Government do not offer any objection to their proposal with regard to the naturalization in Canada of subjects of enemy states who are settled in the Dominion and have completed the period of residence necessary to local naturalization.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G.,
K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., etc.

No. 4

Despatch from H.R.H. the Governor General to the
Colonial Secretary respecting the status of persons
naturalized under the Act of 1914 in the
country of their origin.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

No. 33.

OTTAWA, 19th January, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, herewith, copies of a letter from the Department of the Secretary of State ^{14 January} asking whether, under the Imperial Naturalization Act, 1914, a naturalized British subject is protected by the British Government in his native land.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

ARTHUR.

The Right Honourable

Lewis V. Harcourt, M.P.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

87169—11½*

*Enclosure.***Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.**

OTTAWA, 14th January, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that an inquiry has been made by a person applying for naturalization under the Naturalization Act, 1914, whether a naturalized British subject is protected by the British Government when in his native land.

I am instructed by the Secretary of State to invite your attention to Section 3 of the Act, a copy of which is herewith in which it is stated that a person naturalized shall have the status of a British subject, and to request that His Royal Highness the Governor General may be moved to inquire, through the Colonial Office, whether this subject has been dealt with, and the conclusion that has been reached, that is, whether the Government of the United Kingdom regards a person naturalized under the Act as a British subject in the country of his former allegiance.

I have the honour to be,
etc.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under Secretary of State.

The Governor General's Secretary,
Ottawa.

No. 5

**Despatch of the Colonial Secretary to H.R.H. the
Governor General in answer to 4.**

Canada.

No. 196.

DOWNING STREET,
4th March, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Royal Highness despatch No. 33 of the 19th January enquiring whether His Majesty's Government regards a person naturalized under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens' Act as a British subject in the country of his former allegiance and to request you to inform your Ministers that a naturalized person will not be recognized or defended by His Majesty's Government in his country of origin unless he has ceased to be a subject of that country. This represents the practice pursued hitherto by His Majesty's Government in connection with naturalisation under the Act of 1870 and it is proposed to maintain it.

2. I may add that it has also been the practice of His Majesty's Government to refuse protection to naturalized British subjects if they have permanently left the United Kingdom in contravention of their declaration (made at the time of naturalization) of intention to reside in the United Kingdom. This policy will be maintained under the Act of 1914, "His Majesty's Dominions" taking the place of the "United Kingdom."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness' most obedient,
humble servant,

L. HARCOURT.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G.,
K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., etc.

No. 6

**Despatch from the Colonial Secretary to H.R.H. the
Governor General covering a note from the French
Ambassador respecting the naturalization of
French citizens and a note to the
Russian Ambassador.**

Canada.

No. 344.

DOWNING STREET,
21st April, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness to be laid before your Ministers, a copy of a note from the French Ambassador suggesting that during the existing state of war British naturalization should be withheld from applicants of French nationality unless they have fulfilled their military obligations or have secured formal exemption therefrom. ^{6th April.} ^{29th March.}

2. In this connection I enclose also a copy of a note which has been addressed to the Russian Ambassador with regard to a similar question which has been raised in the case of Russian subjects of military age.

3. I should be glad to learn whether your Ministers are prepared to adopt the procedure suggested.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

L. HARCOURT.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G.,
K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc.

Note from the French Ambassador

En temps ordinaire, la naturalisation est accordée sans qu'il soit tenu compte de la situation militaire des pétitionnaires dans leurs pays d'origine. Quelques Français qui n'avaient pas satisfait à leurs obligations militaires ont été avant la guerre, naturalisés, sujets britanniques, et sont considérés comme insoumis par le Gouvernement français.

Il serait très désirable d'empêcher de pareilles naturalisations pendant le cours de la guerre actuelle et de ne conférer la nationalité britannique, soit dans le Royaume-Uni, soit dans les Colonies britanniques, qu'à ces citoyens français ayant accompli leurs devoirs militaires ou en ayant été régulièrement exemptés.

Pour atteindre ce but sans modifier les lois et conventions existantes, il suffirait de prescrire aux Autorités britanniques chargées d'appliquer les lois de naturalisation dans le Royaume-Uni et les Colonies britanniques, de consulter l'Ambassade ou les Consuls de France avant de conférer la naturalisation à des Français d'origine; dans le cas où ces Français seraient soumis au service militaire en France, la naturalisation britannique ne leur serait accordée qu'après la guerre.

L'Ambassadeur de France serait heureux de connaître le sentiment du Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangères touchant cette suggestion.

Monsieur Paul Cambon saisit, etc.,
Ambassade de France à Londres,
Albert Gate House,
le 6 avril 1915.

Despatch from the Foreign office to the Russian Ambassador.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

March 29th, 1915.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department has at present under consideration a number of applications for naturalization from Russian subjects, apparently of military age, and in this connection his attention has been drawn to the fact that the Russian Ministry of War has recently issued mobilization orders calling up Russian subjects residing abroad.

His Majesty's Government do not propose to entertain applications for the issue of certificates of naturalization to persons affected by this Order, even in cases where the applications were made a considerable time before the Order appeared.

The notification published by the Russian Consulate General in the "Times" newspaper of the 27th ultimo, however, leaves some doubt as to what classes of Russian subjects are liable to military service, what the age limits are, and for example, whether Russians who have been resident in this country since infancy or have done no military service are under any obligation to return to Russia at the present time.

I should therefore be grateful if Your Excellency would be so good as to furnish me with precise information as to the intention and scope of the new mobilization orders, so that His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department may be in a position to determine what action should be taken in each individual case of a Russian subject applying for naturalization in the United Kingdom.

I have, etc.

His Excellency

The Count Benchendorff,
etc., etc., etc.

No. 7

Despatch from the Colonial Secretary to H.R.H. the Governor General covering a note from the French Ambassador respecting the naturalization of French citizens of military age.

Canada.

No. 472.

DOWNING STREET,
25th May, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 344 of the 21st of April, I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copy of a Note addressed to the French Ambassador on the subject of the naturalization as British subjects of French persons of military age.

15th May 1915

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

L. HARCOURT.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G.,
K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., etc.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

May 15th, 1915.

**Despatch from the Foreign office to the French
Ambassador.**

No. 56596-1915.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to inform you that I have been in communication with the proper Departments of His Majesty's Government with regard to the suggestion put forward in Your Excellency's note of the 6th ultimo to the effect that during the existing state of war British naturalization should be withheld from applicants of French nationality unless they have fulfilled their military obligations in France or have secured formal exemption therefrom.

I am informed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department that the practice already adopted as regards applications from French citizens for naturalization in the United Kingdom gives effect in substance to the wishes expressed by Your Excellency and that Mr. McKenna will be happy to continue to act as heretofore.

Measures have also been taken by His Majesty's Secretaries of State for the Colonies and India with the view of securing the observance of the same principle in the British self-governing Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates and in India.

I have, etc.,
(SD)

His Excellency
Monsieur P. Cambon,
etc., etc., etc.

No. 8**Order in Council respecting the naturalization in Canada
of French citizens of military age.**

P. C. 1284.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 3rd June, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 31st May, 1915, from the Right Honourable The Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 21st April, 1915, conveying a suggestion of the French Government

that during the existing state of war British naturalization should be withheld from applicants of French nationality, unless they have fulfilled their military obligations or have secured formal exemption therefrom, and also a proposal of His Majesty's Government that a similar procedure should be adopted in respect of Russian subjects of military age coming within the scope of mobilization orders recently issued by the Russian Government, and enquiring whether Your Royal Highness' Ministers were prepared to adopt the procedure suggested.

The Minister reports that under the legislation as enacted by Chapter 77 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, no authority is conferred either upon the Naturalization Commissioner or the judge to withhold naturalization on the ground of the particular nationality of the applicant. The Commissioner is required to issue a certificate upon proof that the statutory requirements are satisfied, and the judge can exercise no discretion founded upon an objection to the applicant's nationality.

The Minister regrets, therefore, that it is impossible under these circumstances for Your Royal Highness' Government to take the action suggested with regard to applications under the said Chapter 77. It may be observed, however, that these applications relate only to local or Canadian naturalization.

Under the Naturalization Act, 1914, which provides for general naturalization, the certificates of naturalization are issued directly by the Secretary of State of Canada, and as the required action can be taken in his Department, he is prepared to follow the procedure indicated in the Colonial Office despatch in so far as naturalization under the Act of 1914 is concerned.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for External Affairs, who concurs in this view, advise that Your Royal Highness may be pleased to inform the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies that to the extent admitted by the provisions of the Canadian law, as intimated above, the procedure suggested in Mr. Harcourt's despatch will be followed in Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 9

Despatch from the Colonial Secretary covering correspondence with the Italian Ambassador respecting the Naturalization of Italian Subjects.

Canada.
No. 831.

DOWNING STREET,
30th August, 1915.

To Italian
Ambassador
30th June,
1915.

Italian
Ambassador
11th August,
1915.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 344 of the 21st April, I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness to be laid before your Ministers copies of correspondence with the Italian Ambassador on the subject of the naturalization in this country of Italian subjects of military age.

Your Ministers will no doubt be prepared to limit the grant of naturalization certificates to those persons who are in a position to prove that they are not subject to any military obligations in Italy.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,
(Sgd.) A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught, and of Strathearn, K.G.,
etc., etc., etc.

[*Enclosure in No. 9.*]

LONDON, 11th August, 1915.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In the note which Your Excellency was good enough to address to me on the 30th June last No. 81840 you informed me that the British Government had been good enough to comply with the request of the Italian Government that the grant of British nationality to Italian subjects should be limited to those persons who are in a position to prove that they are not subject to any military obligations in Italy.

I duly informed the Italian Government of Your Excellency's communication and I have now received instructions to express their thanks for this action and to state that the age limit at which Italian citizens cease to be subject to military service is the 31st December of the year in which they have completed their 39th year (article 3 of the law relating to recruitment); these military obligations remain binding on those who have abandoned Italian nationality in order to acquire a foreign nationality (article 8 of the law of the 13th June, 1912, No. 555).

I therefore have the honour to inform Your Excellency of the above and to observe that, in accordance with the above mentioned regulations, the obligation to military service in Italy remains in force even in the case of those Italian subjects who may have assumed British nationality but have not yet been freed from their Italian nationality.

I have, etc.

(Sgd.) IMPERIALI.

[*Enclosure in No. 9.*]

No. 81840/15.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
June 30th, 1915.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department has at present under consideration a number of applications for naturalization from Italian subjects, some of whom are apparently of military age.

I beg leave to state that should the Italian Government so desire His Majesty's Government would be prepared not to entertain applications for certificates of naturalization, as a general rule, except in the case of such persons as are able to produce satisfactory evidence to show that they are not required for military service. The names of others would be reported to the Italian Consul-General by the Home Office if desired.

I shall therefore be glad if Your Excellency will be so good as to inform me whether the Italian Government desire this course to be adopted in which case His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department would wish to be furnished with a statement showing the age limits of liability to military service for Italians resident in the United Kingdom.

I have, etc.

(Sgd.)

His Excellency
The Marquis Imperiali,
etc., etc.

No. 10**Despatch from the Colonial Secretary covering a note from the Russian Ambassador respecting the naturalization of Russian subjects.**

Canada.

No. 915.

DOWNING STREET,
27th September, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to paragraph 2 of my despatch No. 344 of 21st April last, I have the honour to transmit to
 Russian Amb. Your Royal Highness, to be laid before your Ministers copy
 14th Aug. 1915. of a note from the Russian Ambassador on the subject of
 the issue of certificates of naturalization to applicants of
 Russian Nationality.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G.,
K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., etc.**Despatch from the Rumanian Ambassador to the Foreign
office Enclosed with.**

(117646)

LONDRES, le 1-14 août, 1915.

MONSIEUR LE SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT,—Par sa note du 29 mars, le Ministre Royal des Affaires Etrangères, en m'informant qu'un nombre considérable de sujets russes exprimaient le désir de devenir sujets britanniques, a formulé en même temps la demande d'être renseigné sur la portée et l'étendue de l'ordre de mobilisation dont la notification avait été faite dans le "Times" du 27 février par le Consul Général de Russie à Londres.

J'ai l'honneur, par conséquent, de porter à la connaissance de Votre Excellence que, d'après la législation de l'Empire, aucun sujet russe ne peut changer de sujétion sans une permission préalable et spéciale de Sa Majesté l'Empereur.

Cette permission dûment sollicitée est généralement accordée à tous ceux qui sont à même de produire des raisons considérées suffisantes à l'appui de leur demande,

sauf toutefois aux personnes qui n'ont pas rempli leurs devoirs de service militaire envers l'Etat.

Quant à l'ordre de mobilisation précité, il n'est en aucune relation directe avec l'obligation générale, pour tous ceux qui désiraient devenir sujets d'autres Etats, de solliciter l'autorisation de Sa Majesté l'Empereur, l'obtention de laquelle présente la condition *sine qua non* de tout changement de sujétion.

Par conséquent, tous les sujets russes séjournant en Angleterre depuis leur enfance et n'ayant pas rempli leur devoir militaire envers leur patrie, ne pourront obtenir autorisation au changement de sujétion qu'à condition de se rendre en Russie, indépendamment de leur classe ou âge, pour y faire leur service militaire.

C'est avec etc.

(signé)

A Son Excellence

Le Très Honorable Sir Edward Grey, Bart., K.G., M.P.

No. 11.

Despatch from the Colonial Secretary respecting the impounding of naturalization certificates held by persons residing out of the British Dominions.

Canada.

No. 1073.

DOWNING STREET,

12th November, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to request Your Royal Highness to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Government have had under consideration the question whether certificates of naturalization issued in the Self-governing Dominions or Colonies to persons of enemy origin who are at present residing out of the British Dominions should be impounded, Instructions have now been issued to His Majesty's Consular Officers in Europe that in present circumstances it is desirable as a general rule that they should retain all such certificates which come into their hands during the continuance of the war. Any question of returning them after the war will be considered when it arises.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient
humble servant,

A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G.,
K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., etc.

[28833] *The London Gazette*, 22nd May, 1914.

APPENDIX T.

Foreign Orders and Medals.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
May 20, 1914.

The KING has commanded that the following Regulations relating to the wearing of Foreign Orders and Medals by British subjects shall be substituted for those previously in force, the text of which was published in *The London Gazette* of May 12, 1911:—

REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN ORDERS AND MEDALS APPLICABLE TO PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE CROWN.

ORDERS.

1. It is the King's wish that no subject of His Majesty in the Service of the Crown shall accept and wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either:

- (a) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or
- (b) By private permission conveyed through His Majesty's Private Secretary.

2. Permission given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual will enable the Insignia of the Foreign Order to be worn at all times and without any restriction.

Private permission will only enable the Insignia to be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the King's Private Secretary conveying the Royal sanction.

3. Full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual is contemplated in the following cases:—

For a Decoration conferred—

On an Officer in His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces lent to a Foreign Government; on an Officer in His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces attached by his Government to a Foreign Navy or Army during hostilities; or on any British Official lent to a Foreign Government and not in receipt of any emoluments from British public funds during the period of such loan.

4. Private or restricted permission is contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of

personal attention to the Head of a Foreign State, and which are therefore of a more or less complimentary character, and will, as a rule, only be given on exceptional occasions when in the public interest and for political reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of a Foreign Decoration should not be declined. Private permission will generally be given in the following cases:—

For a Decoration conferred:—

- (1) On British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when the King pays a State visit to the country to which they are accredited;

(Note.—A State visit is defined as one on which the King is accompanied by a Minister or High Official in attendance.)

- (2) On Members of Deputations of British Regiments to Foreign Heads of States;

- (3) On Members of Special Missions when the King is represented at a Foreign Coronation, Wedding, or Funeral; or on any Diplomatic Representative when specially accredited to represent His Majesty on such occasions; and such Members of His Staff who actually attend the ceremonies in their official capacity;

- (4) On Naval and Military Attaches only after completion of five years' service at the post to which they are appointed in that capacity;

5. Private or restricted permission will not be given to—

- (1) British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when leaving;

- (2) Members of British Missions announcing the Accession of a Sovereign;

- (3) British Officers attending Foreign Manœuvres;

- (4) Naval Officers of British Squadrons visiting Foreign Waters.

6. The desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject in the Service of the Crown the Insignia of an Order must be notified to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through his Diplomatic Representative at the Court of St. James.

7. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King a notification thereof shall be inserted in the Gazette, stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10s.

8. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms, Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's licence and permission does not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

9. When a British subject in the Service of the Crown has received the Royal permission, full or private, to accept and wear the Decoration of a Foreign Order, he will not be allowed to accept and wear the Decoration of a higher class of the same Order without His Majesty's approval, which will only be given if the higher honour is being conferred in circumstances contemplated by these Regulations.

MEDALS.

10. Medals which constitute a particular class of a Foreign Order are subject in all respects to the Regulations in the same manner as higher grades of the Order, except that permission to wear will be given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant.

11. The King's unrestricted permission to accept and wear a Foreign Medal will only be given in the case of a Foreign Medal conferred by the Head or Government of a Foreign State for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land.

12. The King's unrestricted permission to accept and wear a Foreign War Medal will only be given to (1) Officers of His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces if serving with a Foreign Army or Navy with His Majesty's licence, and (2) Military or Naval Attachés or other Officers officially attached to Foreign Armies or Navies during hostilities.

13. In exceptional cases, when for special reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of the Medal should not be declined, His Majesty will grant restricted permission. Such cases will be judged on their merits, and the circumstances in which the Medal may be worn will be specified in the Letter conveying His Majesty's permission.

14. The term "person in the Service of the Crown" includes persons in receipt of a salary or pension from Public Funds, or holding a Royal Commission in any part of His Majesty's Dominions, Protectorates, or Possessions.

15. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 10, 1914.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN ORDERS AND MEDALS
APPLICABLE TO PERSONS NOT IN THE SERVICE
OF THE CROWN.

ORDERS.

1. It is the King's wish that no subject of His Majesty shall wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either:

- (a) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or
- (b) By private permission conveyed through His Majesty's Private Secretary.

2. Permission given by Warrant Under the Royal Sign-Manual will enable the Insignia of the Foreign Order to be worn at all times and without any restriction.

Private permission will only enable the Insignia to be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the King's Private Secretary conveying the Royal sanction.

3. The full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual is designed to meet cases where the Decoration may be said to have been earned by some valuable service rendered to the Head of the State conferring it, or to the State itself. Application will be made to His Majesty for full permission by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on behalf of any person who, not being at the time in the Service of the Crown, is either in the salaried employment of a Foreign State or has rendered valuable services within the period of two years immediately preceding the notification of the Decoration to His Majesty's Government as prescribed under Rule 5.

The expression "valuable services" must be construed as meaning some service rendered to a Foreign Head of State or Government specifically, and must be indisputably valuable in the strict sense of the word. Though such services need not necessarily be gratuitous, as in the case of a person actually in the employ of a Foreign Government, they must be unconnected with any transaction of a commercial or financial character brought about in the ordinary course of business. The term "valuable services" does not therefore, as a general rule, apply to services

connected with the fulfilment of Government or Municipal contracts, the financing of Government or Municipal loans. It also does not include Red Cross Services, presentation of objects of value to Public Museums and Institutions, pecuniary donations or endowments, personal performances, services in connection with Exhibitions and Industrial Congresses, services in the domain of art, literature, science, education, and agriculture, services rendered by British subjects in the capacity of honorary foreign Consular Officers.

4. Private or restricted permission is contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to the Head of a Foreign State or Member of a Reigning House, and which are therefore of a more or less complimentary character. Private Permission is as a rule only given on exceptional occasions, when in the public interest and for political reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of a Foreign Decoration should not be declined.

5. Both in the case of full and in that of private permission the matter will be submitted to the King by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject the Insignia of an Order, or the fact that he has done so, must be notified to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through the Diplomatic Representative of the latter at the Court of St. James. His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall be under no obligation to consider claims that are not brought to his notice through one of these channels.

6. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the Gazette, stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10s.

7. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's licence and permission does not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

8. When a British subject has received the Royal permission, full or private, to accept and wear the Decoration of a Foreign Order, he will not be allowed to accept the Decoration of a higher class of the same Order without His Majesty's approval. His Majesty will in such cases grant permission only if the promotion in the Order is conferred for fresh services which come within these Regulations.

9. These Regulations apply only to Orders of Chivalry. Decorations conferred by Private Societies and Decorations of a purely academic nature, and all Decorations not being Orders of Chivalry, may be accepted without His Majesty's permission, but must not be worn.

Exception is made in the case of a few Foreign Orders, which, though not in strictness Orders of Chivalry, yet are of such a high distinction that, for the purpose of these Regulations, they are to be considered and treated as Orders of Chivalry.

10. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

MEDALS.

11. Medals which constitute a particular class of a Foreign Order are subject in all respects to the Regulations in the same manner as higher grades of the Order, except that permission to wear will be given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant.

12. Medals for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land conferred on behalf of the Head or Government of a Foreign State may be accepted without His Majesty's special permission, and may be worn at Court.

13. Medals conferred by Private Societies or Institutions and Commemorative Medals may be accepted without permission, but none of these Medals can be worn.

14. The King's permission must be obtained for any other Medal to be worn. No permission is needed to accept a Foreign Medal if it is not intended to be worn.

15. His Majesty will not grant permission to wear any Foreign War Medal if the person on whom it is to be or has been conferred was during the war acting in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 10, 1914.

APPENDIX U.

MISCELLANEOUS, No. 2 (1916).

Statement of the Measures Adopted to Intercept the Sea-borne Commerce of Germany.

1. THE object of this memorandum is to give an account of the manner in which the sea power of the British Empire has been used during the present war for the purpose of intercepting Germany's imports and exports.

I.—*Belligerent Rights at Sea.*

2. The means by which a belligerent who possesses a fleet has, up to the time of the present war, interfered with the commerce of his enemy are three in number:—

- (i) The capture of contraband of war on neutral ships.
- (ii) The capture of enemy property at sea.
- (iii) A blockade by which all access to the coast of the enemy is cut off.

3. The second of these powers has been cut down since the Napoleonic wars by the Declaration of Paris of 1856, under which enemy goods on a neutral ship, with the exception of contraband of war, were exempted from capture. Enemy goods which had been loaded on British or Allied ships before the present war were seized in large quantities immediately after its outbreak; but for obvious reasons such shipments ceased, for all practical purposes, after the 4th August, 1914, and this particular method of injuring the enemy may therefore, for the moment, be disregarded.

No blockade of Germany was declared until March, 1915, and therefore up to that date we had to rely exclusively on the right to capture contraband.

II.—*Contraband.*

4. By the established classification goods are divided into three classes:—

- (a) Goods primarily used for warlike purposes.
- (b) Goods which may be equally used for either warlike or peaceful purposes.
- (c) Goods which are exclusively used for peaceful purposes.

5. Under the law of contraband, goods in the first class may be seized if they can be proved to be going to the enemy country; goods in the second class may be seized if they can be proved to be going to

the enemy Government or its armed forces; goods in the third class must be allowed to pass free. As to the articles which fall within any particular one of these classes, there has been no general agreement in the past, and the attempts of belligerents to enlarge the first class at the expense of the second, and the second at the expense of the third, have led to considerable friction with neutrals.

6. Under the rules of prize law, as laid down and administered by Lord Stowell, goods were not regarded as destined for an enemy country unless they were to be discharged in a port in that country; but the American prize courts in the Civil War found themselves compelled by the then existing conditions of commerce to apply and develop the doctrine of continuous voyage, under which goods which could be proved to be ultimately intended for an enemy country were not exempted from seizure on the ground that they were first to be discharged in an intervening neutral port. This doctrine, although hotly contested by many publicists, had never been challenged by the British Government, and was more or less recognised as having become part of International Law.

7. When the present war broke out it was thought convenient, in order, among other things, to secure uniformity of procedure among all the Allied forces, to declare the principles of international law which the Allied Governments regarded as applicable to contraband and other matters. Accordingly, by the Orders in Council of the 20th August and the 22nd October, 1914, and the corresponding French Decrees, the rules set forth in the Declaration of London were adopted by the French and British Governments with certain modifications. As to contraband, the lists of contraband and free goods in the Declaration were rejected, and the doctrine of continuous voyage was applied not only to absolute contraband, as the Declaration already provided, but also to conditional contraband, if such goods were consigned to order, or if the papers did not show the consignee of the goods, or if they showed a consignee in enemy territory.

8. The situation as regards German trade was as follows: Direct trade to German ports (save across the Baltic) had almost entirely ceased, and practically no ships were met with bound to German ports. The supplies that Germany desired to import from overseas were directed to neutral ports in Scandinavia, Holland, or (at first) Italy, and every effort was made to disguise their real destination. The power which we had to deal with this situation in the circumstances then existing was:—

- (i.) We had the right to seize articles of absolute contraband if it could be proved that they were destined for the enemy country, although they were to be discharged in a neutral port.
- (ii.) We had the right to seize articles of conditional contraband if it could be proved that they were destined for the enemy Government or its armed forces, in the cases specified above, although they were to be discharged in a neutral port.

9. On the other hand, there was no power to seize articles of conditional contraband if they could not be shown to be destined for the enemy Government or its armed forces, or non-contraband articles, even if they were on their way to a port in Germany, and there was no power to stop German exports.

10. That was the situation until the actions of the German Government led to the adoption of more extended powers of intercepting German commerce in March, 1915. The Allied Governments then decided to stop all goods which could be proved to be going to, or coming from, Germany. The state of things produced is in effect a blockade, adapted to the condition of modern war and commerce, the only difference in operation being that the goods seized are not necessarily confiscated. In these circumstances it will be convenient, in considering the treatment of German imports and exports, to omit any further reference to the nature of the commodities in question as, once their destination or origin is established, the power to stop them is complete. Our contraband rights, however, remain unaffected, though they, too, depend on the ability to prove enemy destination.

III.—*German Exports.*

11. In carrying out our blockade policy great importance was from the outset attached to the stoppage of the enemy's export trade, because it is clear that to the extent that his exports can be stopped, and his power to establish credits for himself in neutral countries curtailed, his imports from such neutral countries will more or less automatically diminish. The identification of articles of enemy origin is, thanks to the system of certificates of origin which has been established, a comparatively simple matter, and the degree to which the policy of stopping German and Austrian oversea exports has been successful can best be judged by looking at the statistics of German and Austrian imports into America.

12. The normal imports into the United States of America from Germany and Austria, before the war, for the seven months March to September inclusive, are valued approximately and in round figures at 124,000,000 dollars (24,800,000*l.*) From March to September inclusive, this year's imports into the United States of America from those countries were valued at approximately 22,000,000 dollars (4,400,000*l.*) This sum includes the goods which were already in neutral ports in the way of shipment or in transit when the further measures adopted by the Allied Governments were announced in March, and also a considerable proportion of those which have been allowed to pass in the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 14. A certain amount is also to be accounted for by goods received from Germany and Austria by parcel post, which it was not originally possible to stop effectively. Steps have now been taken to close this channel to enemy exports. The latest returns available, those for September, show that over 92 per cent of the German exports to the United States of America have been stopped.

13. The above figures allow of but one conclusion: the oversea exports of Germany and Austria are very near extinction. It is of special interest to note that in the main these exports have not been merely diverted to the neutral countries adjacent to Germany. The imports which those countries have received from Germany have not in fact exceeded the normal quantities of previous years.

14. The object of the policy being to injure the enemy, the Allied Governments have in certain cases permitted the export of goods which had been ordered before the 1st March, and had been either paid for prior to that date or ordered before that date on terms which rendered the neutral purchaser liable to pay whether the goods reached him or not. It is clear that in these cases no harm would be done to the enemy or, pressure put upon him, by not allowing the goods to pass. On the contrary, he would, if that were done, both receive his price and retain the goods and their possible use. The total value of the goods with which the Allied Governments have undertaken not to interfere in such cases up to the end of 1915 is approximately 3,000,000*l*. If the goods allowed to pass under this arrangement were deducted from the total enemy exports to the United States of America, it would be seen that the amount of German exports which serve to increase the resources of the enemy is almost negligible.

IV.—*German Imports.*

15. As regards German imports, however, the problem is much more complicated. Its central difficulty is that of distinguishing between goods with an enemy destination from those with a genuine neutral destination. A belligerent who makes use of his naval power to intercept the commerce of his enemy has to justify his action in each particular case before a Prize Court, which is bound by international law and not by the ordinary law of the country in which it sits. It is not sufficient for him to stop a neutral vessel and remove from her such articles as he may believe to be intended for his enemy; it is necessary subsequently to demonstrate in a court of law that the destination of the goods was such as to justify the belligerent in seizing them. If this is not proved, the goods will be released, and damages may be awarded against the captor. It must also be remembered that, in order to justify the seizure of a particular consignment, it is necessary to satisfy the Prize Court of the enemy destination of that consignment, and evidence of a general nature, if unaccompanied by proofs directly bearing on a particular case, is not enough. All this applies as much to goods seized as contraband as it does to those seized for breach of blockade.

16. In earlier wars the production of the necessary proof was a comparatively simple matter. Owing to the difficulties of inland transport before the introduction of railways, goods for the enemy country were usually carried to ports in that country and the ship's papers showed their destination. When, therefore, the ship had been captured, the papers found on board were generally sufficient to dispose of the case. In the old cases of contraband, the question at issue was usually not where the goods were in fact going to, but whether

their nature was such as to make them liable to condemnation in view of the destination shown on the ship's papers. Even in the American Civil War the difficulty of proving destination was usually not serious, because the neutral harbours through which the supply of goods for the Confederate States was carried on were in normal time ports of comparatively small importance, and it could be shown that in normal times there was no local market for goods of such quantities and character.

17. The case has been far different in the present war. The goods which Germany attempts to import are consigned to neutral ports, and it need hardly be said that the papers on board convey no suggestion as to their ultimate destination. The conditions of modern commerce offer almost infinite opportunities of concealing the real nature of a transaction, and every device which the ingenuity of the persons concerned, or their lawyers, could suggest has been employed to give to shipments intended for Germany the appearance of genuine transactions with a neutral country. The ports to which the goods are consigned, such as Rotterdam and Copenhagen, have in peace time an important trade, which increases the difficulty of distinguishing the articles ultimately intended to reach the enemy country from those which represent importation into the neutral country concerned for its own requirements. If action had to be taken solely on such information as might be gathered by the boarding officer on his visit to the ship, it would have been quite impossible to interfere to an appreciable extent with German imports, and the Allied Governments would therefore have been deprived of a recognised belligerent right.

18. In these circumstances, unless the Allied Governments were prepared to seize and place in the Prize Court the whole of the cargo of every ship which was on her way to a neutral country adjacent to Germany, and to face the consequences of such action, the only course open to them was to discover some test by which goods destined for the enemy could be distinguished from those which were intended for neutral consumption.

19. The first plan adopted for this purpose is to make use of every source of information available in order to discover the real destination of sea-borne goods, and to exercise to the full the right of stopping such goods as the information obtained showed to be suspect, while making a genuine and honest attempt to distinguish between *bona fide* neutral trade and trade which, although in appearance equally innocent, was in fact carried on with the enemy country.

20. For this purpose a considerable organisation has been established in the Contraband Committee, which sits at the Foreign Office, and works in close touch with the Admiralty, Board of Trade, and War Trade Department. Nearly every ship on her way to Scandinavian or Dutch ports comes or is sent into a British port for examination, and every item of her cargo is immediately considered in the light of all the information which has been collected from the various sources open to the Government, and which, after nearly a year and a half of war, is very considerable. Any items of cargo as to which it appears that there is a reasonable ground for suspecting

an enemy destination are placed in the Prize Court, while articles as to the destination of which there appears to be doubt are detained pending further investigation.

21. If, however, this were all that could be done, there is little doubt that it would be impossible to effect a complete cutting off of the enemy's supplies. For instance, there are many cases in which it would be difficult to establish in the Prize Court our right to stop goods, although they or their products, perhaps after passing through several hands, would in all probability ultimately reach the enemy. To indicate more plainly the nature of these difficulties would obviously be to assist the enemy and the neutral traders who desire to supply him; but the difficulties exist, and, in order to meet them, it has been necessary to adopt other means by which neutral may be more easily distinguished from enemy trade, and the blockade of Germany made more effective than it would be if we relied solely on the right to stop goods which could be proved to be intended for the enemy.

V.—*Guarantees by Importers.*

22. Importers in neutral countries adjacent to Germany have found that the exercise of our belligerent rights to some extent impedes the importation of articles which they genuinely need for the requirements of their own country, and consequently they have in many cases shown willingness to make agreements with this country which on the one hand secure their receiving the supplies which they need, while on the other guaranteeing to us that goods allowed to pass under the terms of the agreement will not reach the enemy. The neutral Governments themselves have as a rule considered it inadvisable to make agreements on such points with His Majesty's Government; they have on the whole confined their action to prohibiting the export of certain articles which it was necessary for them to import from abroad. Inasmuch, however, as in most cases they reserved the right to grant exemptions from such prohibitions, and as trade between the Scandanivian countries themselves was usually excluded from the scope of such measures, the mere fact of the existence of such prohibitions could not be considered a sufficient safeguard that commodities entering the country would not ultimately reach Germany.

23. In some neutral countries, however, agreements have been made by representative associations of merchants, the basis of which is that the associations guarantee that articles consigned to or guaranteed by them, and their products, will not reach the enemy in any form, while His Majesty's Government undertake not to interfere with shipments consigned to the association, subject to their right to institute prize proceedings in exceptional cases where there is evidence that an attempt has been made to perpetrate a fraud upon the association, and to pass the goods ultimately through to Germany. The first of these agreements was made with the Netherlands Oversea Trust, and similar agreements, either general or dealing with particular commodities of special importance, such as rubber and cotton, have been made with bodies of merchants in Sweden, Norway, Den-

mark and Switzerland. The details of these agreements it is impossible to give more fully, but the general principle is that the associations, before allowing goods to be consigned to them, require the would-be receivers to satisfy them, by undertakings backed by sufficient pecuniary penalties, that the goods will not leave the country, either in their original shape or after any process of manufacture, and notwithstanding any sales of which they may be the subject.

In some cases these agreements provide that the associations shall themselves be bound to detain or return goods believed by His Majesty's Government to be destined for the enemy; so that it does not follow that cargoes allowed to proceed to a neutral port will necessarily be delivered to the consignees.

24. The existence of such agreements is of great value in connection with the right of seizure, because the fact of articles not being consigned to or guaranteed by the association, or being consigned to it without the necessary consent, at once raises the presumption that they are destined for the enemy.

VI.—*Agreements with Shipping Lines.*

25. Delays caused by the elaborate exercise of the belligerent right of visit and search are very irksome to shipping; and many shipping lines who carry on regular services with Scandinavia and Holland have found it well worth their while to make agreements with His Majesty's Government under which they engage to meet our requirements with regard to goods carried by them, in return for an undertaking that their ships will be delayed for as short a time as possible for examination in British ports. Several agreements of this kind have been made; the general principle of them is that His Majesty's Government obtain the right to require any goods carried by the line, if not discharged in the British port of examination, to be either returned to this country for Prize Court proceedings, or stored in the country of destination until the end of the war, or only handed to the consignees under stringent guarantees that they or their products will not reach the enemy. The companies obtain the necessary power to comply with these conditions by means of a special clause inserted in all their bills of lading, and the course selected by the British authorities is determined by the nature of the goods and the circumstances of the case. In addition to this, some of these companies make a practice, before accepting consignments of certain goods, of enquiring whether their carriage is likely to lead to difficulties, and of refusing to carry them in cases where it is intimated that such would be the case. The control which His Majesty's Government are in a position to exercise under these agreements over goods carried on the lines in question is of very great value.

VII.—*Bunker Coal.*

26. Much use has been made recently of the power which the British Government are in a position to exercise owing to their ability to refuse bunker coal to neutral ships in ports in the British Empire.

Bunker coal is now only supplied to neutral vessels whose owners are willing to comply with certain conditions which ensure that no vessels owned, chartered, or controlled by them trade with any port in an enemy country, or carry any cargo which proceeds from, or is destined for, an enemy country. The number of owners who accept these conditions increases almost daily. The use of this weapon has already induced several shipping lines which before the war maintained regular services between Scandinavian and German Baltic ports to abandon their services.

VIII.—*Agreements in respect of Particular Commodities.*

27. Special agreements have been made in respect of particular articles the supply of which is mainly derived from the British Empire or over which the British Government are in a position to exercise control. The articles covered by such agreements, the object of which is to secure such control over the supply of these materials as will ensure that they or their products will not reach the enemy, are rubber, copper, wool, hides, oil, tin, plumbago, and certain other metals.

IX.—*Rationing.*

28. Though the safeguards already described do much to stop entirely all trade to and from Germany, yet, in spite of all of them, goods may and do reach our enemies, and, on the other hand, considerable inconvenience is caused to genuinely neutral trade. It is to avoid both evils that His Majesty's Government have for months past advocated what is called rationing, as by far the soundest system both for neutrals and belligerents. It is an arrangement by which the import of any given article into a neutral country is limited to the amount of its true domestic requirements. The best way of carrying this arrangement into effect is probably by agreement with some body representing either one particular trade or the whole commerce of the country. Without such an agreement there is always a risk that, in spite of all precautions, the whole rationed amount of imports may be secured by traders who are really German agents. These imports might go straight on to Germany, and there would then be great practical difficulty in dealing with the next imports destined, it may be, for genuine neutral traders. If they are to be stopped, there would be great complaint of injustice to neutrals, and yet unless that be done the system would break down. Accordingly, agreements of this kind have been concluded in various countries, and His Majesty's Government are not without hope that they may be considerably extended in the future. Even so the security is not perfect. An importer may always let his own countrymen go short and re-export to Germany. The temptation to do so is great, and as our blockade forces prices up is increasing. But the amount that gets through in this way cannot be large, and the system is in its working so simple that it minimises the delays and other inconveniences to neutral commerce inseparable from war. Of the details

of these arrangements it is impossible to speak. But their principle appears to offer the most hopeful solution of the complicated problems arising from the necessity of exercising our blockade through neutral countries.

X.—Results.

29. As to the results of the policy described in this memorandum, the full facts are not available. But some things are clear. It has already been shown that the export trade of Germany has been substantially destroyed. With regard to imports, it is believed that some of the most important, such as cotton, wool, and rubber, have for many months been excluded from Germany. Others, like fats and oils and dairy produce, can only be obtained there, if at all, at famine prices. All accounts, public and private, which reach His Majesty's Government agree in stating that there is considerable discontent amongst sections of the German population, and there appear to have been food riots in some of the larger towns. That our blockade prevents any commodities from reaching Germany is not, and under the geographical circumstances cannot be true. But it is already successful to a degree which good judges both here and in Germany thought absolutely impossible, and its efficiency is growing day by day. It is right to add that these results have been obtained without any serious friction with any neutral Government. There are obvious objections to dwelling on the importance to us of the goodwill of neutral nations; but anyone who considers the geographical, military, and commercial situation of the various countries will certainly not underrate the value of this consideration. There is great danger when dealing with international questions in concentrating attention exclusively on one point in them, even if that point be as vital as is undoubtedly the blockade of Germany.

XI.—Conclusion.

30. To sum up, the policy which has been adopted in order to enforce the blockade of Germany may be described as follows:—

- (i.) German exports to oversea countries have been almost entirely stopped. Such exceptions as have been made are in cases where a refusal to allow the export of the goods would hurt the neutral concerned without inflicting any injury upon Germany.
- (ii.) All shipments to neutral countries adjacent to Germany are carefully scrutinised with a view to the detection of a concealed enemy destination. Wherever there is reasonable ground for suspecting such destination, the goods are placed in the Prize Court. Doubtful consignments are detained until satisfactory guarantees are produced.

- (iii.) Under agreements in force with bodies of representative merchants in several neutral countries adjacent to Germany, stringent guarantees are exacted from importers, and so far as possible all trade between the neutral country and Germany, whether arising overseas or in the neutral country itself, is restricted.
- (iv.) By agreement with shipping lines and by a vigorous use of the power to refuse bunker coal, a large proportion of the neutral mercantile marine which carries on trade with Scandinavia and Holland has been induced to agree to conditions designed to prevent goods carried in these ships from reaching the enemy.
- (v.) Every effort is being made to introduce a system of rationing which will ensure that the neutral countries concerned only import such quantities of the articles specified as are normally imported for their own consumption.

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